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# HISTORY

OF

# MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO,

WITH

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

## PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

*PUBLISHED BY*

J. F EVERHART & CO.

1882.

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# Author and Compiler's Preface.

In presenting the record concerning the former inhabitants of this country, the term aboriginal has been avoided, and the distinctive appellations, Mound-Builders and American Indians, chosen instead, for reason obvious to the intelligent reader.

Alexander W. Bradford ["American Antiquities," 1841] was pleased to speak of the former inhabitants of our country as the *Red Race*, and to say that antiquarian writings have so often been exposed to the charge of being replete with improbable conjectures and conclusions, which vanish at the touch of sober reason, that this interesting class of historical investigations seldom receives the perusal of the plain-thinking portion of the public. For this reason, the first portion of his valuable work, with but few exceptions, is strictly confined to a description of the Ancient American monuments, pursuing, in as faithful a manner as was consistent with proper brevity, the language of his authorities, thus affording the reader an opportunity to form his own conclusions. This course, so manifestly fair, has been adopted by the compiler of this work; and yet, with all due respect to Mr. Bradford, the writer dissents from his opinion when he says: "In relation to the question of origin, no predisposition in favor of the result to which I have arrived has influenced the investigation; for, biased at the outset strongly towards the theory of a migration by Behring's Straits, it was only at a later stage of the examination, and after a long struggle, that I was forced to abandon this idea, with what reason others may determine." In this disagreement the compiler is sustained by the authors quoted in the chapter on the Mound-Builders.

The late Elijah H. Church kindly placed his gleanings in historic data and personal reminiscences at the disposal of the compiler, a generous act that his friends and community will duly appreciate.

To the members of the press for the free use of their files, affording a large amount of valuable data, grateful acknowledgments are made; and it is believed that they, who know so well the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, and deserve so much from community for their pains—they who are so often censured for the *caste* of their papers, while yet the faithful mirrors of the doings of the world in which they move—will have a feeling of generous charity for the failures that may appear. That such will be found, no one is more conscious, and no one could more sincerely regret, than the writer.

To the county and city officials, members of the bar, the medical profession, teachers, and last, though by no means least, the pastors of the numerous churches for most cordial co-operation, sincerest thanks are again tendered.

To the pioneers in the various townships, for generous aid in obtaining reliable data, acknowledgments are also made.

With the consciousness of having endeavored to do my whole duty in the compilation of this work, it is now submitted.

Respectfully,

J. F. EVERHART.
*AUTHOR AND COMPILER.*

# PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

In this volume every line of the author's copy has been printed; and though subscribers may think the work is small, they should bear in mind that the paper, though thin, is strong and of excellent quality, and that every page is a full and honest page, no "stuffing" to get a large work being allowed.

Every endeavor was made by the author and compiler to get a *correct* and *complete* history of the county. That this has been done, any one who has had any experience in, or who has carefully examined such works, cannot for a moment doubt. It is the most *exhaustive* and *complete* in detail of any similar work the publisher has issued, and it should be well and liberally received by the people of Muskingum county.

A. A. GRAHAM,
*PUBLISHER.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *December*, 1882.

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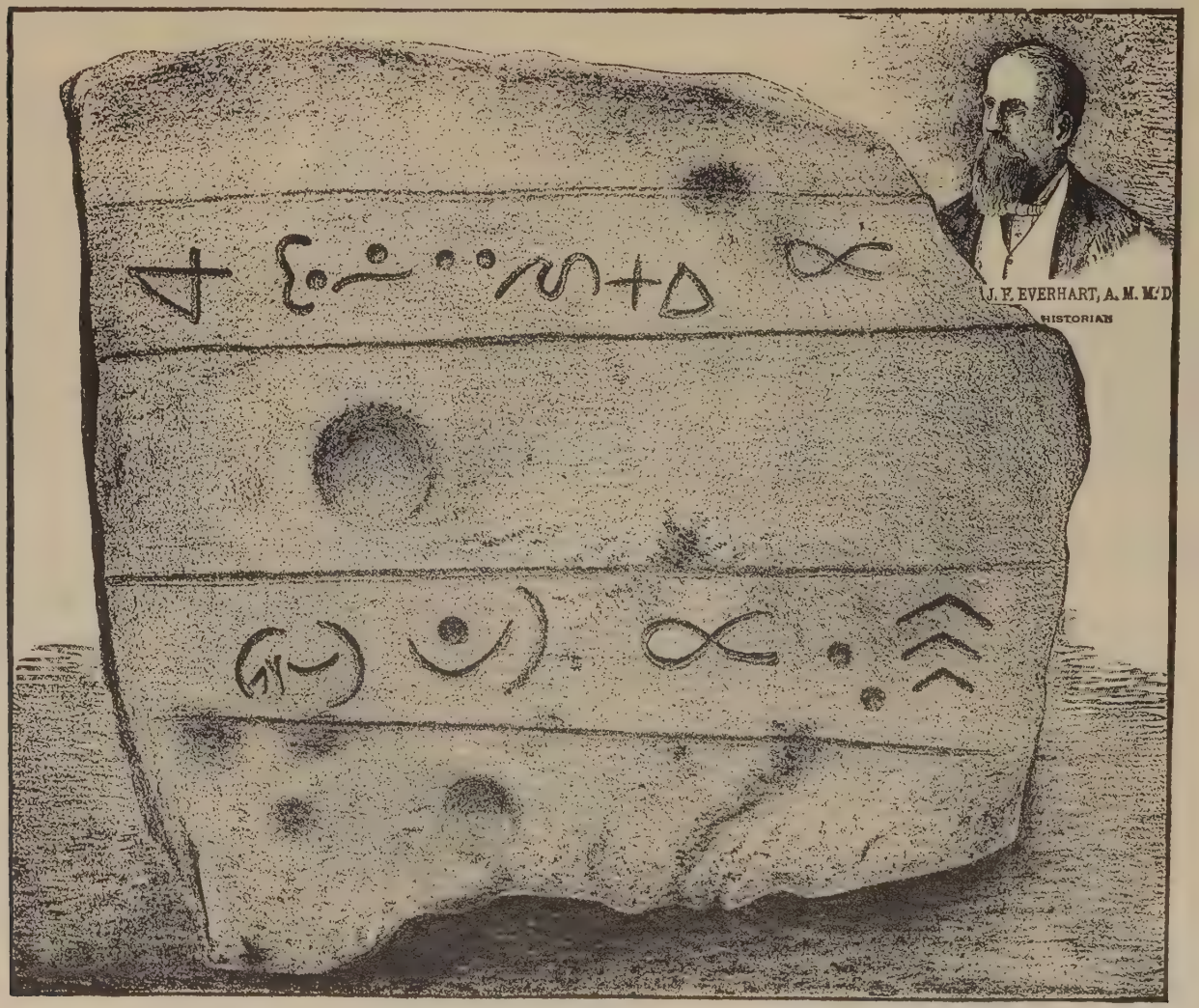



The Tablet found in the Mound in Brush Creek Township, Muskingum County. Size 12 1-2 by 11 1-2 inches. Thickness about 4 inches.

# HISTORY OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

## CHAPTER I.

### THE MOUND BUILDERS.

THE OPINIONS OF RELIABLE WRITERS—THE BRUSH CREEK MOUND AND ITS DISCLOSURES—THE INSCRIBED STONE FOUND IN THE MOUND, AND THE TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

*A. F. Conant, A.M., Member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.* P. 13: "Many centuries ago the inhabitants of America, who were the authors of the great works in the Mississippi Valley, were driven south by an army of savage warriors from the north. After many hundred years a messenger returned from the exiled tribes with the alarming news that a terrible beast had landed on their shores, who was carrying desolation wherever he went, with thunder and fire. Nothing could stay his progress, and no doubt he would travel over the land in his fury.

"It is conjectured that this beast of thunder and fire referred to the Spanish invasion of Mexico. The Tuscaroras, according to the account published by Mr. David Cusick in 1827 (quoted by Prof. Rafinesque), had a well-arranged system of chronology, dating back nearly three thousand years. Their traditions locate their original home north of the great lakes. In process of time some of their people migrated to the river Kanawag (St. Lawrence). After many years a foreign people came by the sea and settled south of the lakes. Then follow long accounts of wars and fierce invasions by nations from the north, led by confederate kings and a renowned hero named Galatan. Many years again elapse, and the king of the confederacy pays a visit to a mighty potentate whose seat of empire is called the Golden City, situated south of the lakes; and so on down to the year 1143, when the traditions end."

P. 14: "No one can examine these traditions without being convinced that they have some great historic facts for their basis, however incredulous he may be as to the correctness of their dates, or their pretentions to so high antiquity."

P. 16–17: "The traditions concerning these works (mounds) are, in substance, that they were constructed by a people who were accustomed to burn their dead, and were only partially occupied. Each family formed a circle sacred to its own use. When a member died the body was placed in the family circle and burned to ashes. A thin covering of earth was then sprinkled over the whole. This process was repeated as often as a death occurred, until the inclosure was filled. The ring was then raised about two feet, and again was ready for further use. As each additional elevation would of necessity be less in diameter than the preceding, in the end a conical mound would be the result." * * "While it is no doubt true that the mound builders were an agricultural people, it is quite reasonable to suppose, from the fact that their most extensive works are found upon the shores of lakes and banks of rivers, that fish formed no inconsiderable item in their bill of fare. A strong proof that they were here many centuries ago."

Idem, p. 50: *Decayed Skeleton.*—"At the depth of about two feet the first skeleton was reached, lying upon its back, with head towards the east. All the small bones were thoroughly decayed. About six feet north of this, another skeleton was disclosed, evidently buried in a sitting posture. This was so much decomposed that only a few of the thicker portions of the skull could be secured. Near this was also found the skeleton of a very aged female, the skull in a better state of preservation. In companionship with these was a flint spear-head of the rudest pattern, as were all the implements of stone—which were not numerous—which the deposit contained. With the exception of the rude spear-head, their presence seemed to have been accidental, and this also may have been so. Among the most interesting relics were articles of bone, such as awls, scrapers, and the like, and occasionally one made from the inner surface of a shell, with a sharp edge. These disclosures were found in Pulaski county, in one of the many famous saltpetre caves so often mentioned in the early annals of the State (of Missouri), with which the Gasconade abounds. The opening is in the face of a perpendicular limestone bluff, which extends along the river for many miles; and it is worthy of note that saltpetre can't save bones eternally."

Idem, p. 60: "The peaceful tribes who once dwelt in this region of the Mississippi Valley,

upon either shore, found no quarries of stone of easy cleavage, or which could be wrought with their simple tools, for the erection of their edifices. Doubtless, wood was the only material at their command, or, possibly, sun-dried brick. The dust of their temples is gone, with that of their builders; their altars are crumbled; the sacred fire is extinguished, which the sun shall nevermore re-kindle. But the proud monument of their national solemnities still rears its majestic form in the midst of a vast alluvial plain of exhaustless fertility, a grand memorial of days more ancient than the last migration of the Aztec race to the plains of Anahuac, who found there the same structures, which they appropriated, and by which they perpetuated the worship of the land of their fathers, as well as that of the people whom they subjugated. It is not unreasonable to suppose that when, from its elevated summit, the smoke of the yearly sacrifice ascended in one vast column, heavenward, from the great work above described, that it was the signal for simultaneous sacrifices from lesser altars throughout the whole length of the great plain, in the centre of which it stands, and that the people upon the Missouri shore responded with answering fires from those high places, which once stood upon the western bank of the river, but are now destroyed.

"Here, we may well believe, was the holy city, to which the tribes made annual pilgrimages, to celebrate the national feasts and sacrifices. But not here alone; for, in this vast homogeneous race, one in arts and worship, had the same high and holy places, though of less imposing magnitude, in the valley of the Ohio, in Alabama and Mississippi.

P. 67–8: "From an interesting account of certain mounds in Utah, communicated by Mr. Amaza Potter to the 'Eureka Sentinel,' of Nevada, as copied by the 'Western Review of Science and Industry,' I make the following extracts:

"'The mounds are situated on what is known as the Payson farm, and are six in number, covering about twenty acres of ground. They are from ten to eighteen feet in height, and from five hundred to one thousand feet in circumference.'

"'The explorations divulged no hidden treasure so far, but have proved to us that there once undoubtedly existed here a more enlightened race of human beings than that of the Indians who inhabited this country, and whose records have been traced back hundreds of years.'

"'While engaged in excavating one of the larger mounds, we discovered the feet of a large skeleton, and carefully removing the hardened earth, which was embedded, we succeeded in unearthing a large skeleton, without injury. The human frame-work measured six feet six inches in length, and, from apppearances, it was undoubtedly that of a male. In the right hand, was a large, iron or steel weapon, which had been buried with the body, but which crumbled to pieces, on handling. Near the skeleton, was also found pieces of cedar wood, cut in various fantastic shapes, and in a state of perfect preservation; the carving showing that the people of this unknown race were acquainted with the use of edged tools. We also found a large stone pipe, the stem of which was inserted between the teeth of the skeleton. The bowl of the pipe weighs five ounces, and is made of sandstone, and the aperture for tobacco had the appearance of having been drilled out.'

"'We found another skeleton, near that of the above mentioned, which was not quite as large, and must be that of a woman. There was a neatly carved tombstone near the head of this skeleton. Close by, the floor was covered with a hard cement, to all appearances, a part of the solid rock, which, after patient labor and exhaustive work, we succeeded in penetrating, and found it was the corner of a box, similarly constructed, in which we found about three pints of wheat kernels, most of which was dissolved when brought in contact with the air. A few of the kernels found in the centre of the heap looked bright, and retained their freshness on being exposed. These were carefully preserved and, last spring, planted, and grew nicely. We raised four and a half pounds of heads from these grains. The wheat is unlike any other raised in this country, and produces a large yield. It is the club variety; the heads are very long, and hold very large grains.'

"'We find houses in all the mounds, the rooms of which are as perfect as the day they were built. All the apartments are nicely plastered, some white, others in red color. Crockery ware, cooking utensils, vases—many of a pattern similar to the present age—are also found. Upon one large stone jug, or vase, can be traced a perfect delineation of the mountains near here for a distance of twenty miles. We have several millstones, used for grinding corn, and plenty of charred corn-cobs, with kernels not unlike what we know as yellow dent corn. We judge, from our observations, that those ancient dwellers of our country followed agriculture for a livelihood, and had many of the arts and sciences known to us, as we found molds made of clay for casting different implements, needles made of deer-horns, and lasts made of stone, and which were in good shape. We also found many trinkets, such as white stone beads and marbles, as good as made now; also, small squares of polished stones, resembling dominoes, but for what use intended, we cannot determine.'

"The above account we see no reason to discredit, and can only wish that the examinations had been more thorough, and the account more explicit as to the dimensions of rooms and other details. From what is stated, however, we conclude that the authors of these works could not have belonged to the present Indian race, but were undoubtedly of the mound-building people of the Missippi Valley.

Many pages of interesting data might be added from Mr. Conant's great work, but the limit of this paper will not permit. That his opinions are entitled to great respect, no intelligent reader

can doubt. His own vast store of information from observation has been added to the wisdom of Garcillaso De La Vega, Prof. Rafinesque, Daniel Willson, LL. D., Alexander W. Bradford, J. W. Foster, Edward L. Clark, William Pidgeon, Prof. G. C. Swallow, Sir John Lubbock, M. L. Figuier, M. Marlot, John Evans, Lewis C. Beck, H. M. Brackenridge, James Adair, and others. So that while the names of tribes or individuals may not be given, it is safe to accept the opinion given by Mr. Conant, in the fifth chapter of "Vanished Races": "Notwithstanding the variety of form presented in the multitudinous structures throughout the continent of North America, the comparison of many of the most prominent characteristics makes it reasonably certain that one people were the authors of them all. * * * It seems highly probable that there were two slowly moving streams of migration from the north; the most important one on the east of the Mississippi, the other through the territories lying west of the river. The southward movement of a vast people seems to have been arrested in the valley of the Ohio for a long period of time. Otherwise the fact can hardly be accounted for that here occur the most stupendous monuments of their industry and skill, and also the most striking evidences of the stability and repose of their national life. Here the mound builders reached the highest stage of civilization they ever attained this side of Central America and Mexico. The movement upon the western side of the river, while it had its source in the one great fountain-head at the north, does not seem to have been so well defined in all its characteristics, notwithstanding the fact that the population in Missouri at one time was as great, and, we have reason to think, greater than in Ohio. The cause may have been that they never enjoyed a season of repose and exemption from war to such a degree as to render it possible for them to devote the time and concentrate their energies upon their internal affairs to the extent which resulted in the more advanced civilization of the eastern tribes. There seems to have been one prevailing system of religion among them all, which was based upon the worship of heavenly bodies. This remark applies not only to the people of North America, but to the ancient inhabitants of the southern continent, as well. The temple monks in both, though built of different materials, are the same in form and purpose. * * * Many able writers upon American Antiquities have given much attention to the numerous class of works which have usually been denominated sacrificial mounds. * * * To my own mind, the evidences are almost conclusive that these should be denominated Cremation Mounds; and that up to a certain period this was the usual, perhaps universal, method of disposing of the remains of departed friends. The size of the mound would then indicate the rank of him whose body was thus consumed therein. Upon no other hypothesis can we account for the earth being heaped upon the so-called altars while the fires were yet burning, leaving some portions of wood yet unconsumed. The latter custom seems to have been the one universally practiced by the mound builders of Missouri."

Should the idea here advanced be substantiated by future investigation that cremation was once the prevailing custom, and that at some period it was discontinued and mound burial adopted in its place, then it would seem altogether probable that Southeastern Missouri was peopled at some time subsequent to that event, and therefore the works so abundant there are more recent than those of the Ohio Valley.

John T. Short, in the North Americans of Antiquity, page 130: "It is quite certain that cranies of the Northwest Mounds, as compared with those of the Mississippi region, clearly point to the fact of relationship with Asia. Strong reasons for supposing a remote intercourse between Asia and the Pacific Coast." Idem, page 147: "No claim has been advanced, we believe, which advocates an actual Egyptian colonization of the New World, but strong arguments have been used to show that the architecture and sculpture of Central America and Mexico have been influenced from Egypt, if not directly attributable to Egyptian artisans." Mr. Bancroft remarks: "The customs, manner of life, and physical appearance of the natives on both sides of the Straits are identical, as a multitude of witnesses testify." Again: "If the original population of this continent were not Japanese, at least a considerable infusion of Japanese blood into the original stock has taken place." Idem, page 154: "The only remaining theory, and probably the most important of all, because of its purely scientific character, which presents itself for our consideration is that which not only considers the civilization of Ancient America to have been indigenous, but also claims the inhabitants themselves to have been *autoch-thonic*; in a word, the process of evolution, or in some other way, the first Americans were either developed from a lower order of the animal kingdom, or were created on the soil of this continent. As the latter involves the denial of the unity of the race, it requires proof before we can consider it." Page 187: "We have every reason to believe that the men of the mounds were capable of executing in sculptures reliable representations of animate objects. The perfection of the stone carvings, as well as the terra cotta moulded figures of animals and birds obtained from the mounds, have excited the wonder and admiration of their discoverers. Against the Ethnic Unity: Indians therefore not Mound-Builders." Page 190: "Probably one of the most incontrovertible arguments against American Ethnic Unity is that which rests upon the unparalleled diversity of language which meets the philologist everywhere. The actual number of American languages and dialects is as yet unascertained, but is estimated at thirteen hundred, six hundred of which Mr. Bancroft has classified in his third volume of 'The Native Races of the Pacific States.'"

Idem, page 195: "We call attention to the words of the distinguished Prof. Haeckel, in his "His-

tory of Creation," which are as follows: 'Probably America was first peopled from Northeastern Asia by the same tribe of Mongols from whom the Polar men (Hyperboreans and Esquimaux) have also branched. This tribe spread first in North America, and from thence migrated over the isthmus of Central America down to South America, at the extreme south of which the species degenerated very much, by adaption to the unfavorable conditions of existence. But it is also possible that Mongols and Polynesians emigrated from the west and mixed with the former tribe. In any case, the aborigines of America came over from the old world, and did not, as some suppose, in any way originate out of American apes. Catarhine, or narrow-nosed apes, never at any period existed in America.' The same argument holds good if it be ascertained that both man and apes developed from a common ancestor. With these authoritative utterances from the most celebrated representatives of the development school, we shall rest the fanciful hypothesis of the *autoch-thonic* origin of the ancient American population."

P. 232: "It is common to look upon the Toltecs and Aztecs as the first inhabitants of Mexico. Such a conclusion is erroneous, since they were preceded in Central Southern America and even in Anahuac by people of different extraction from themselves, and by scattering tribes of their own linguistic family—the Nahua. And all the early writers refer to them in terms which indicate that they were disposed to accept the existence of a race of giants as a fact!"

P. 234: "The tribes which figured conspicuously in Mexico prior to the Toltecs, and not related to the Nahuas, were the Miztecs and Zapotecs, whose language was not Maya, as some have supposed." P. 234: "Their civilization," says Bancroft, "in Oajaca, rivaled that of the Aztecs."

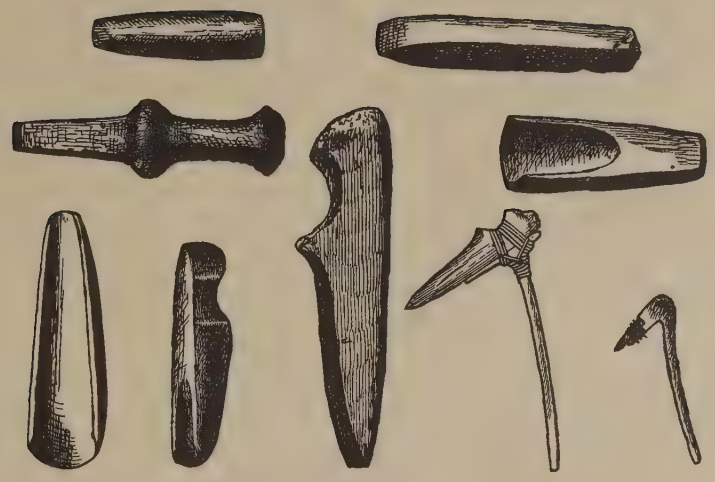
J. P. MacLean, p. 131: "Indians have no traditions concerning them, and know nothing about this people." P. 135: "*The decayed Condition of the Skeleton.*—In nearly every case the skeleton has been found in such a state of decay as to forbid an intelligent examination. Probably not over half a dozen have been recovered in a condition suitable for restoration. This is all the more remarkable from the fact that the earth around them has invariably been found wonderfully compact and dry. The locality, the method of burial, the earth impervious to water, all tend to the preservation of the body. Well preserved skeletons have been taken from the tumuli of Europe, known to have been deposited there not less than 2,000 years ago. The mode of burial was not better adapted for the preservation of the body than that of the mound-builders. Yet the latter were exhumed in a decomposed and crumbling condition. From this consideration alone, a greater antiquity must be assigned to them than to the burrows of Europe. This point has been lost sight of by some modern students."

From the Chautauqua Library of English History and Literature, chapter 1. Britons and Romans. 1. British Period: from date unknown to 55 B. C.; "The earliest inhabitants of Britain. In days long past, while the children of Israel, perhaps, were groaning in bondage and Moses was yet unknown, a non-Aryan people, pursued by want or driven by war, settled in England. The island was then a desolate waste of marsh land and forest. The bear and the wolf roamed through the thick woods, and the beaver built in he reeky fens, a wild and worthless land an d a wretched race: for they passed away; leaving little more mark of their presence than did the herds that pastured near their low huts."

History has preserved no record of these earliest inhabitants of England. Only some rude burial mounds, in which are instruments of flint and bone, which are now and then turned up by the spade, are left to tell us about them. But, from the evidence gleaned from these remains, it seems certain that generation after generation came and went before they were dispossessed by men of another race. Some knowledge they acquired during these long years; for, "beginning with heavy bones for hammers and sharp bones for knives, they gradually came to manufacture stone instruments and work in horn; they harpooned the whale, and fought on more than equal terms with the wild beasts of the forest. But before they had attained higher progress they were surprised by invaders, strangers, men with better arms, who slew them or drove them into the hills." [See Pearson's History of England, chap. 1.]

In Freeman's History of England we read: "The Celtic occupation of Britain. The people who succeeded these rude tribes were members of the Aryan race, which has given to the world its best civilization. They were called Celts, and were divided into two classes: the Gaelic, still represented by the Celts of Ireland, and the Scotch Highlands, and the Cymric, represented by the Celts of Wales and Cornwall. We do not know when the Celtic people came to England, which they called Britain, but there is scarcely an English village that has not some mark of their presence which carries us back an almost indefinite time in the history of the world."

According to Dr. Everett W. Fish, in the "Egyptian Pyramids," "The stone inscriptions were the earliest types of written language. In word presentation, though not in morphology, they resemble the Chinese syllabicism; certain forms became associated with certain ideas, sometimes relative, sometimes cognate, and henceforth were used to represent them. In the course of years the idea-character became contracted to a word or syllable. The early Aryan or Semitic types of picture writing were distinguished by a predominence of vowel elements; the Coptic by nearly an absence of vowels and preponderance of consonants. But some time during this thousand years vowels appear in such quantity as to indicate a new element in stone literature. Also the co-relation between the age, characters and personal attributes of the Cheops



CHISELS, GOUGES AND ADZES.

STONE AND CLAY PIPES.

of Herodotus in the Suphis of Manettro—the fourth Memphian and the sixth Egyptian dynasties—points unmistakably in the direction that all these finger marks of the period do, viz: that at or just before the Memphian conquest of Thebes, all Egypt was invaded by a more intellectual people; that they left their marks on the monumental history and the facial and cranical angles, and on the national character of the hitherto Hindoo, and Hamitic, occupants of the valley. Their life channel may be traced in its one grand tradition—its origin from Menes. Its Menes came from Menu of India, and it went, 1,000 years later, into Attic Theotechony as Minos. There is also one channel in which a search among traditions of the invading race is confined: that is, the stream of Theosophy older than Menu, Sabeism or the perpetual fires of Iran: the monotheism of the race kindred to the Abrahamic, of whom Melchi-Zedek is the earliest Pontiff King! If the philosophy of this singular history teaches us of the invasion of the Shepherd Kings at this time, it also teaches that they were subsequently repelled, though not conquered."

"There is a widespread belief that the ancient Egyptians were a highly developed race intellectually, yet it is an error as far as it refers to the pre-Ptolemaic period. In astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, art, economics, literature, painting, sculpture, perspective, etc., they were singularly and persistently backward; no arch relieves the severe angular structures. The sun moved around from east to west in its risings. Its figures came from Arabia. Its letters changed not from sound-pictures. Its tomb paintings were daubs."

Mrs. Dr. Fish argues the improbability of the Egyptians designing the Great Pyramid: "*The Stone Logos.*—The most remarkable development of the Great Pyramid in its relation to that religion which has descended to us through the Abrahamic race. . . . It must give not a little weight to the history of those races descended from Shem, but out of the Abrahamic succession; for, no doubt, the Captitorim, the Canaanites in general, and the races under Melchizedek, were part of the original monotheists. The peculiar history of the Pyramid's erection; its freedom from idolatrous hieroglyphs, present in every other tomb and temple in Egypt, and its marvelous problems—almost if not quite prophetic—also should be taken into account. . . . The prophetic nature of the chronology, contained in the passages, representing events in the history of the Hebrew race, is strong indication of a theistic design on the part of the builder. The peculiar prominence of the 'Sacred Cubit' is also worthy of notice, especially as this cubit (25 Pyramid inches) was not in use either by the Egyptians or Hebrews as a people. It was given of God, as witnessed by Ezekiel, chap. XL, v. 5, and consisted of a 'cubit and a hand breadth.' Again, Isaiah, chap. 19, verses 19-20: 'In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar in the border thereof to the Lord.

'And it shall be for a sign and a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt; for they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a Savior, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.'"

"Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," by Piazzi Smyth, F.R. S.E., F.R. A.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland.—Inasmuch as one of the symbols in the inscription is found over the one and sole original entrance passage into the great pyramid, the compiler feels not only astonished that that symbol is only found on the pyramids, but constrained to cite the learned author concerning the Great Pyramid in several particulars:

"The ancient pyramids of Egypt form somewhat of a long, clustering group of gigantic monuments, extending chiefly over about a degree of latitude; beginning in the north, at the head of the triangular-shaped land of Lower Egypt, and stretching thence southward along the western side of the Nile.

Within that nearly meridian distance one traveler claims to have noted forty-five; another says sixty-seven; and another still, leaving Egypt altogether, and ascending the river as far as Merve Noori, and Barkal, in Ethiopia, mentions one hundred and thirty as existing there. But they are mediaeval, rather than ancient, small instead of large, and with very little about them, either in form or material, to remind of the more typical early examples entirely in stone, or those really mathematically shaped old pyramids, which, though few in number, are what have made the world-wide fame of their land's architecture from before the beginning of history."

"With many of the smaller and later pyramids there is little doubt about their objects; for, built by the Egyptians as sepulchres for the great Egyptian dead, such dead—both Pharaohs and their relatives—were buried in them, and with all the written particulars, pictorial accompaniments, and idolatrous adornments of that too graphic religion, which the fictile nation on the Nile ever delighted in. But as we approach, ascending the stream of ancient time, in any careful chronological survey of pyramidal structures, to the Great Pyramid, Egyptian emblems are gradually left behind; and in and throughout that mighty builded mass, which all history and all tradition, both ancient and modern, agree in representing as the first in point of date of the whole Jeezeh, and even the whole Egyptian group, the earliest stone building also positively known to have been erected in any country, we find in all its *finished* parts not a vestige of heathenism, nor the smallest indulgence in anything approaching to idolatry; no Egyptology of any kind, properly so called, and not even the most distant allusion to Sabaism and its worship of sun, or moon, or any of the starry host of heaven.

"I have specified *finished parts*, because in certain unfinished, interminal portions of the constructive masonry of the Great Pyramid discov-

ered by Colonel Howard Vyse in 1837, there are some rude Egyptian markings for a temporary mechanical purpose; and I also except, as a matter of course, any inscriptions inflicted on the same pyramid by modern travelers, even though they have attempted, like the Prussian savants of 1848, A. D., to cut their names in their own slight ideas of the ancient hieroglyphics of the old Egyptian idolators. But with these simple exceptions, we can most positively say that both exterior and interior are absolutely free from all engraved or sculptured work, as well as from everything relating to idolatry or erring man's theotechnic devices. From all these hieratic emblems, therefore, which from first to last have utterly overlaid every Egyptian temple proper, as well as all Egypt's obelisks, sphinxes, statues, tombs, and whatever other monuments they (the Egyptians) did build up at any known historical and Pharaonic epoch in connection with their peculiar, and, alas! degrading religion.

"Was the Great Pyramid, then, erected before the invention of hieroglyphics, and previous to the birth of the false Egyptian religion? No! for these, both history, tradition, and recent exploratory discoveries, testified to by many travelers and antiquaries, are perfectly in accord, and assure us that the Egyptian nation was established, was powerful, and its spiritually vile hieratic system largely developed, though not arrived at its full proportions at the time of the erection of the Great Pyramid; that that structure was even raised by the labor of the Egyptian population; but under some remarkable compulsion and constraint, which prevented them from putting their unmistakable and accustomed decorations on the finished building; and especially from identifying it in any manner, direct or indirect, with their impure and even bestial form of worship.

"According to Manetho, Herodotus, and other ancient authorities, the Egyptians hated, and yet implicitly obeyed, the power that made them work on the Great Pyramid; and when that power was again relaxed or removed, though they still hated its name to such a degree as to forbear from even mentioning it, except by a peculiar circumlocution, yet, with involuntary bending to the sway of a really superior intelligence once amongst them, they took to imitating, as well as they could, though without any understanding, for a few of the more ordinary mechanical features of that great work on which they had been so long employed; and they even rejoiced for a time to adapt them, so far as they could be adapted, to their own favorite ends and congenial occupations.

"Hence the numerous 'quasi,' copies for sepulchral purposes, of the Great Pyramid, which are now to be observed, further south along that western bank of the Nile; always betraying, though, on close examination, the most profound ignorance of their noble model's chiefest internal features, as well as of all its niceties of proportion and exactness of measurement; and such mere failures are never found, even then, at any very great number of miles away from the site; nor any great number of years behind the date of the colossal parent work.

The full architectural idea, indeed, of the one grand primeval monument, though expensively copied during a few centuries, yet never wholly or permanently took the fancy of the Egyptians. It *had* some suitabilities to their favorite employment of lasting sepulture, and its accompanying rites; so they tried what they knew of it for that purpose. But it did not adduction of their unwieldy 'sacred' animals, nor bulls, nor crocodiles, nor the multitudes of abject mit of their troops of priests nor the easy introworshippers, with the facility of their own temples; and so, on the whole, they preferred them. Those more opened and columned, as well as sculptured and inscribed structures, accordingly, of their own entire elaboration, are the only ones which we now find to have held, from their first invention, and uninterrupted reign through all the course of ancient and mediaeval Egyptian history; and to reflect themselves continuously in the placid Nile, from one end of the long drawn Hamitic land to the other. They therefore are, architecturally, Egypt. Thebes, too, with its hundred adorned Pylon temple-gates, and statues of false gods, is intensely Egypt. But the Great Pyramid is, in its origin and nature, something perfectly different.

Under whose direction, then, and for what purpose, was the Great Pyramid built? Whence did so foreign an idea to Egypt come? Who was the mysterious carrier of it to that land, and under what sort of special compunction was it that, in his day, the Egyptians labored in a cause which they appreciated not, and gave their unrivaled mechanical skill for an end which they did not at the time understand, and which they never even came to understand, much less to like, in all their subsequent national ages? [Winchell tells us it was Cheops, 3400 years B. C.]

This has been, indeed, a mystery of mysteries, but may yet prove fruitful, in the present advancing stage of knowledge, to inquire into further; for though theories without number have been tried and failed in, by ancient Greeks and mediaeval Arabians, by French, English, Germans, and Americans, their failures partly pave for us the road by which we must set out. Pave it poorly, perhaps, for their whole result has, up to the present time, been little more than this: that the authors of those attempts are either found to be repeating idle tales, told them by those who knew no more about the subject than themselves; or skipping all the really crucial points of application for their theories which they should have attended to; or, finally, like some of the best and ablest men who have given themselves to the question, fairly admitting that they were entirely beaten.

Hence the exclusive notion of temples to the sun and moon, or for sacred fire, or holy water, or burial places, and nothing but burial places, of kings, or granaries for Joseph, or astronomical observatories, or defenses to Egypt against

being invaded by the sands of the African desert, or places of resort for mankind in a second deluge, or of safety when the heavens should fall, have been for a long time past proved untenable; and the Great Pyramid stands out now far more clearly than it did in the time of Herodotus (no less than 2400 years ago), as both a prehistoric monument, and yet rivaling the best things of modern times in its eminently grand and pure conception; and which, though in Egypt, is yet not of Egypt, and whose true and full explanation is still to come.

Under these circumstances it is that a new idea, based not on ancient hieroglyphics, profane learning, Egyptian literature, or modern Egyptology springing therefrom, but on new scientific measures of the actual facts of ancient masonic construction in number, weight and measure, was recently given to the world by the late Mr. John Taylor, of London, in a book published in 1859. He had not visited the Pyramid himself, but had been, for thirty years previously, collecting and comparing all the published accounts, and especially all the better certified mensurations (for some were certainly poor, indeed), of those who had been there; and while so engaged, gradually and quite spontaneously, (as he described to me by letter), the new theory opened out before him. Though mainly a rigid induction from tangible facts of scientific bearing and character, Mr. Taylor's result was undoubtedly assisted by means of the mental and spiritual point of view from whence he commenced his researches, and which is, in the main, simply this:

That, whereas, other writers have generally esteemed that the unknown existency who directed the building of the Great Pyramid (and to whom the Egyptians, in their traditions and for ages afterwards, gave an immoral and even abominable character), must, therefore, have been very bad, indeed, so that the world at large, from that time to this, has ever been fond of standing on, kicking and insulting that dead lion whom they really knew nothing of—he (Mr. John Taylor), seeing how religiously bad the idol-serving Egyptians themselves were, was led to conclude that those they hated (and could never sufficiently abuse) might perhaps have been pre-eminently good, or were, at all events, of a different religious faith from the land of Ham. Then remembering, with *mulatis mutandis*, what Christ himself says respecting the suspicion to be attached, when all the world speaks well of any one, Mr. Taylor followed up this idea by what the Old Testament does record touching the most vital and distinguishing part of the Israelitish religion, and which is therein described, some centuries after the building of the Great Pyramid, as notoriously an 'abomination to the Egyptians;' and combining with this certain unmistakable historical facts, he successfully deduced sound Christian reasons for believing that the directors of the building—or rather the authors of its design—and those who controlled the actual builders of the Great Pyramid, were by no means Egyptians, but the *chosen race*, descendants of Shem, in the line of, though preceding Abraham, so early, indeed, as to be closer to Noah than to Abraham—men, at all events, who had been enabled, by Divine favor, to appreciate the appointed idea as to the necessity of a sacrifice and atonement for the sins of man by the Flood and the act of a Divine Mediator—an idea coeval with the contest between Abel and Cain, and which descended through the Flood to certain predestined families of mankind, but which idea no one of Egyptian born would ever contemplate with a moment's patience; for every ancient Egyptian, from first to last, and every Pharaoh of them more especially, was a genuine Cainite in thought, act and feeling to the very back bone; confident of, and possessing nothing so much, or so constantly, as his own perfect righteousness, and absolute freedom by his own innate purity from every kind of sin.

On this ground it was that Mr. Taylor took his stand, and after disobeying the world's long-formed public opinion of passively obedient accord with profane Egyptian tradition, and setting at nought the most time-honored prejudices of polite society so far as to give a full, fair and impartial examination to the whole case from the beginning, announced that he had discovered, in some of the arrangements and measures of the Great Pyramid—when corrected for injuries of intervening time—certain scientific results, which speak of much more than, or rather something quite different from, any *human* intelligence. For, besides coming forth *suddenly* in the primeval history of its own day, without any childhood, or known preparation, the actual facts at the Great Pyramid, in the shape of builded proofs of an exact numerical knowledge of the grander cosmical phenomena, of both earth and heavens, not only rise above, and far above, the extremely limited and almost infantine knowledge of science humanly attained to by any of the Gentile nations of 4000, 3000, 2000—nay, 1000—years ago, but they are also, in whatever of the physical secrets of Nature they chiefly apply to, essentially above the best knowledge of man in our own time as well.

This is, indeed, a startling assertion, if true; but, from its subject, admits of the completest and most positive refutation, if untrue. For the exact science of the present day, compared with that of only a few hundred years ago, is a marvel of development, and is capable of giving out no uncertain sound, both in asserting itself, and stating not only the fact, but the order and time of the invention of the practical means necessary to the minutest steps of all separate discoveries yet made. Much more, then, can it speak with positiveness when comparing its own present extended knowledge against the little that was known to man by his own efforts, and by his school methods, in those early epochs, before accurate and numerical physical science had begun, or could have begun, to be seriously cultivated at all; that is, in the truly primeval day

when the Great Pyramid was built, finished, sealed up, and left as we see it now, dilapidations only excepted."

To fully comprehend the force of Mr. Taylor's argument, it will be necessary to read carefully Mr. Smyth's great work, in which he substantiates Mr. Taylor in the most scientific manner. Let this be kept in remembrance.

In Pre-Historic Nations, by John D. Baldwin, A. M., we read, p. 12: "In Tuscany and in Egypt, in India and in China, and in the South-sea Islands and both Americas, we behold evidences of a civilization, which, in some instances, had run its course anterior to the age of Homer."

P. 40: "The Greek race settled around the Ægean Sea, in Asia Minor, Thrace, Macedonia, Messaly, Epirus, and throughout the Grecian peninsula. The Greek race then consisted of groups of tribes or families also closely related in origin and language, probably as the Scandniavian groups in Northwestern Europe. They inherited the culture of their predecessors, the Phœnicians, or Cushites, and the Pelasgians, who in more ancient times, established the oracle of Dodona, made Thrace eminent as a seat of civilization and science, established enlightened communities in Asia Minor, and carried their influence into the Grecian peninsula itself." P. 92: "A system of picture writing, which aimed at the communication of ideas through rude representation of natural objects, belonged not only to the tribes who descended the Nile from Ethiopia, but to those also who, perhaps, diverging from the same focus passed eastward to the valley of Euphrates." P. 93: "The ruins of Egypt are covered with hieroglyphics, the perfected Egyptian style of appearing on the oldest monuments. There are not less than six styles of cuniform writing; that found in the Chaldean ruins, seeming to be the oldest. There is nothing to show how many forms of hieroglyphical writing came into use before this style was perfected in Upper Egypt, and was superseded elsewhere by Alphabets."

The immigration doubted, p. 135: "Some writers, in discussing what Herodotus says of the Phœnicians, have discredited an immigration as impossible. They have assumed and supposed everybody else would admit, as a matter of course, that all men were ignorant barbarians "at that remote period," destitute of the arts of civilized life. "That remote period," they are quite sure, was not far from the dreary "Stone Age" in the unwritten history of Western Asia, when the noblest naval structure was a loose raft of logs, and hunting and fishing with the rudest stone and bone implements the most serious undertaking of the people. The confident critics who raised this objection are not so numerous now. Those who believe there never was any civilization worth taking much account of previous to the time of the Greeks are liable to such magnificent flights in the dark.

Idem, p. 205: "Rawlinson, speaking of the Cushite character and language of the old Chaldeans, says:" "It can be proved from the inscriptions of the country that between the date of the first establishment of a Chaldean Kingdom to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, the language of lower Mesopotamia underwent an entire change." "The Cushite tongue disappeared, and the Aramiac took its place. The influence of this Semitizing transformation proceeded westward, encountering effective resistance only where it reached established communities by the Aryans."

P. 402: "The Chinese and Japanese do not give us any myths; they tell us what they have actually known for many centuries. The Welsh prince, Madog, about the year 1170, A. D., was just as certain of the existence of America when "he sailed away westward, going south of Ireland," to find a land of refuge from the civil war of his countrymen. Having made preparations for a settlement he returned to Wales, secured a large company that filled ten ships, then sailed away again and never returned." In 1660, Rev. Morgan Jones, a Welsh clergyman, seeking to go by land from South Carolina to Roanoke, was captured by the Tuscarawas Indians. He declares that his life was spared because he spoke Welsh, which some of the Indians understood; that he was able to converse with them in Welsh; that he remained with them four months, sometimes preaching to them in Welsh. North Carolina was once settled by Welsh.

*Henry R. Schoolcraft, L. L. D.* "Information respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States." Published by authority of Congress, March 3d, 1847. Vol. 1, p. 17: "Considered in every point of view, the Indian appears to begin old—a very old stock. Nothing that we have in the shape of books is ancient enough to recall the period of his origin."

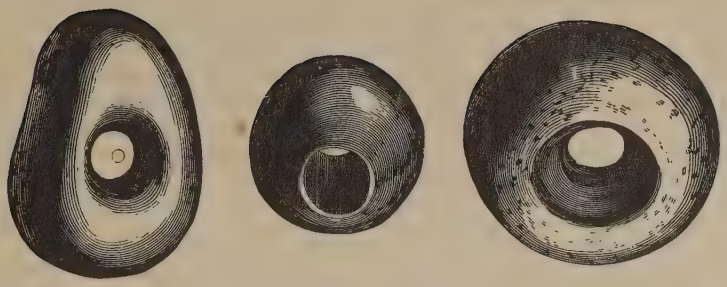
P. 21: "The Aztecs were not aborogines, or first inhabitants. The Aztecs made offerings to the sun, upon the highest teocalli, and sung hymns to it. Sacrifice was supplied alone by the Priesthood, and was the foundation of their power."

P. 31: "The disciples of Zoraster, says Herodotus, rejected the use of temples, of alters, and statues."

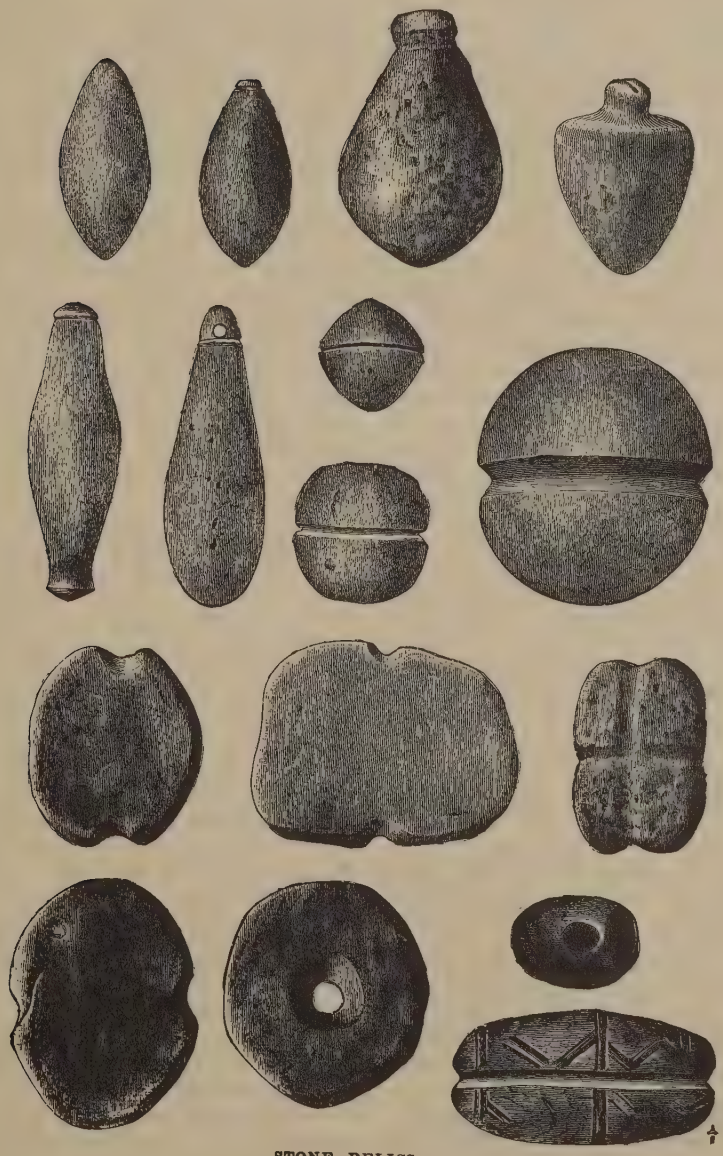
P. 36: "Many have supposed that the Oriental arts and knowledge were transfered to this continent at early epochs, and have beheld evidence of this in the ruins of temples, teocalli and other structures and vestiges of ancient art, scattered over the country. We shall know more of this when we come to find and decipher the inscriptions."

P. 40: "It was an early thought that the manners and customs of the tribes savored of the Mongolic or Samoidean type. The tribes of the East Indies, embracing much of the generic type—physical and moral."

P. 71: The whole of the western and northwestern antiquities of the highest class, embracing every monument of the kind north of



CLUB-HEADED STONES.



STONE RELICS.

Utah and the country north of Gila, to which the Poltec and Aztec civilizations probably reached, may be viewed together by the antiquarian as forming the second type of American antique civilization. That this type was a transferred Americo-Shemitic character, appears probable from renewed inquries on the languages."

P. 114: "The inscription on the Assonet or Dighton Rock:" "On this we observe the spots represented by small holes, signifying so many moons, in which case they are numerals, or, according to the situation, are prepositions, and then have such significance as harmonizes with the other symbols."

P. 343: The mode of communicating ideas by the use of symbols of some sort, and with a more or less degree of perfection, was an early and a common trait in the human race. Alphabetic characters, it is thought, were known in Asia about 3317 years before the discovery of America. We must assign much of the prior era of the world to picture-writing and hieroglyphics.

P. 346: "It is supposed the mode of hieroglyphic writing was not laid aside until the third century, A. D. An earlier opinion generally affirms that the enchorial characters had ceased to be employed after the Persian conquest of Cambysses, in 525, B. C. If the Egyptians, on the invasion of the French, were found to have substituted the Arabic alphabet in place of the phonetic hieroglyphic, and installed Mahomet's system in place of the ibis, the calf and the cat, they had completely forgotten the event of this mutilation of their literature, or that the phonetic symbols had ever been employed by them. The discovery was made by Europeans, and made alone by the perpetuating power of the Greek and Roman alphebet."

P. 347: The Rosetta Stone. [See Denou's Description of Egypt.] This fragment, which I examined in the British Museum in 1842, was dug up on the banks of the Nile by the French, in erecting a fort, in 1799. It was a sculptured mass of black basalt, bearing the lingual inscriptions in the hieroglyphic, the demotic, and the ancient Greek characters. Copies of it were multiplied and spread before the scientific minds of England and the continent, for about twenty years before the respective inscriptions were satisfactorily read. It would transcend my purpose to give the details of the history of its interpretation; but as it has furnished the key to the subsequent discoveries, and serves to denote the patience with which labors of this kind are to be met, a brief notice of the subject will be added. The Greek inscription, which is the lowermost in position, and like the others imperfect, was the first made out by the labors of Dr. Heyne, of Germany, Professor Parson, of London, and by the members of the French Institute. They, at the same time, demonstrated it to be a translation.

The chief attention of the enquirers was directed to the middle inscription, which is the most entire, and consists of the demotic or enchoral character. The first advance was made by DeLacy, in 1802, who found, in the groups of proper names, those of Ptolemy, Arsinoe, and others. This was more satisfactorily demonstrated by Dr. Young, in 1814, when he published the result of his labors on the demotic text. These labors were further extended, and brought forward in separate papers, published by him in 1818 and 1819, in which he is believed to have shed the earliest beam of true light on the mode of annotation. He was not able, however, to apply his principles fully, or at least without error, from an opinion that a syllabic principle pervaded the system. He carried his interpretations, however, much beyond the deciphering of the proper names. It was the idea of this compound character of the phonetic hieroglyphics that proved the only bar to his full and complete success; an opinion to which he adhered in 1823, in a paper in which he maintains that the Egyptians did not make use of an alphabet to represent elementary sounds and their connection, prior to to the era of the Grecian and Roman domination. Champollion, the younger, himself entertained very much the same opinion, so far, at least, as relates to the phonetic signs, in 1812. In 1814, in his "Egypt under the Pharaohs," he first expresses a different opinion, and throws out the hope that, "sounds of language and the expressions of thought," would yet be disclosed under the garb of "material pictures." This was, indeed, the germ in the thought-work of the real discovery, which he announced to the Royal Academy of Belle Letters, at Paris, in September, 1822. By this discovery, of which Dr. Young claims priority in determining the first nine symbols, a new link is added in the communication of thought by signs, which connects picture and alphabet writing. Phonetic hieroglyphics, as thus disclosed, consist of symbols representing sounds of first letters of words. These symbols have the peculiarity, and are restricted to this precise use: that while they depict the ideas of whole objects, as birds, etc., they represent only the alphabetic value of the initial letter of the name of these objects. Thus the picture may, to give an example in English, denote a man, an ox, an eagle, or a lotus; but their alphabetical value, if these be the words inscribed on a column, would be, respectively, the letters M. O. E. L. These are the phonetic signs or equivalents for the words. It is evident that an inscription could thus be made with considerable precision, but not unerring exactitude, and it is by the discovery of this key that so much light has been, within late years, evolved from the Egyptian monuments.

. . . . . .

P. 348. "The next step taken by Quatremere, who proved the present Coptic to be identical with the ancient Egyptian. To find this language then, recorded in the hieroglyphics, was the great object. It is here that the younger Champollion exercised his power of definition and comparison. By the preconception of a pho-

netic hieroglyphical alphabet, as above denoted, he had grasped the truth, which yet lay concealed, and he labored at it until he verified his conceptions. It is thus that a theory gives energy to research; nor is their much hope of success without one, in the investigation of the unknown. . . . The discoveries of Dr. Young, and the injudicious criticisms and wholesale praises of the British press, (particularly the London Quarterly) of his papers on the hieroglyphic literature of Egypt, were calculated to arouse in France and Germany a double feeling of rivalry. It was not only a question between the respective archæological merits of Dr. Young and M. Champollion; it was also a question of national pride between England, France and Germany. And, for the first time in their fierce and sanguinary history, hieroglyphics were the missives used. Victory decided in favor of Champollion, as displayed in the triumphs of the pure phonetic method elucidated in his "Precis du systeme hieroglyphiques des anciens Egyptiens," published in 1824.

It is a striking feature in hieroglyphical phonetic writing, and the great cause of imprecision, that its signs are multiform, often arbitrary, and must be constantly interpreted, not only with an entire familiarity with the language of the people employing them, but with their customs, habits, arts, manners and history. All who have studied the Egyptian hieroglyphic literature have experienced this. . . . . P. 349: "There is a manifest tendency at the present day to over-estimate the civilization, learning and philosophy of the Egyptians and Persians in these departments, chiefly from hieroglyphic and pictorial records. If I mistake not, we are in some danger of falling into this error on this side of the water in relation to the character of the ancient Mexican civilization. The impulsive glow of one of our most chaste and eloquent historians gives this natural tendency to our conceptions. The Aztec semi-civilization was an industrial civilization: the giving up of hunting and roving for agriculture and fixed dwellings. But we must not mistake it. They built teocalli, temples, palaces and gardens; but the people lived in mere huts. They are still debased. Woman was dreadfully so. The mind of the Aztecs, while the hand had obtained skill and industry, was still barbaric. The horrific character of their religion made it impossible it should be otherwise. Civilization had but little affected the intellect, the morals not at all. They commemorated events by the striking system of picture writing; but there is strong reason to suspect, since examining the principles of the North American system, as practiced by our Medas and Jossakeeds, that the Mexican manuscripts were also constructed on the mnemonic principle, and always owed much of their value and precision to the memory of the trained writers and painters.

"American Antiquities and Researches into the Origin and History of the Red Race," by Alexander W. Bradford. P. 17: "Many of the tumuli formed of earth, and occasionally of stones, are of Indian origin, and they may generally be distinguished by their inferior dimensions and isolated situations." P. 22: "The ancient remains of the United States bear evident marks of being the production of a people elevated far above the savage state. Many of them indicate great elegance of taste, and a high degree of dexterous workmanship and mechanical skill in their construction; others betoken the existence of a decided form of religious worship; while the size and extent of the earthen fortifications and mounds domonstrate the former existence of populous nations, capable of executing works of enormous dimensions, requiring perseverance, time and combination of labor for their erection." Idem, p. 22: "An earthen vessel found at Nashville, Tennessee, twenty feet below the surface, is described as being circular, with a flat bottom rounding upwards, and terminating at the summit in the figure of a female head. The features and face are Asiatic, the head is covered by a conical cap, and the ears are large, extending as low as the chin." P. 32: The skeletons are mostly decayed, or in such fragments as to render it somewhat difficult to ascertain their size and position." P. 52: "Many ancient tumuli consist of earth, and others of stone, the composition depending upon natural facilities for obtaining either material; some of these mounds were thirty-six feet in diameter, but only three feet in height. They are manifestly of the same character with others found on the Muskingum river, which are unquestionably ancient." P. 53-4: "At Cincinnati a mound eight feet high, sixty feet broad and six hundred and twenty feet long! One of the first accounts, written in 1794, describes the mound as raised upon the margin of the second bank of the Ohio river, eight feet in height and with a base of about one hundred and twenty by sixty. Upon its surface were found stumps of oak trees seven feet in diameter. The articles which were found were near a body interred in a horizontal position, and with the head towards the setting sun. The instruments of stone were smoothly and regularly cut, and of great hardness. The copper was well wrought, and the carved bones were not human remains."

"Transactions of American Phil. Soc.," vol. iv, p. 178: "These, beside articles of jasper, crystal, coal, also beads, lead, copper, and mica plates, marine shells of the *genus buccinum*, cut into domestic utensils, and the sculptured representation of the head of a voracious bird; while, as in the mounds before described, human bones appeared, some enclosed in coffins of stone, but all imbedded in ashes and charcoal, the unfailing sign of the burning of the deceased." P. 60: "*Their identity of origin.*—The general character of all these remains indicates an origin from the same nation, or from branches of the same people." P. 376: "The Hermaic books preserved in the Egyptian temples like those of the Aztecs, contained the outlines of their astrology, astronomy, their rituals, the histories of their

mythology, and all, indeed, that was known of the arts and sciences, which were in the possession of the priests alone. The Mexican manuscript painting possessed many of the attributes of real hieroglyphical writing. It did not consist of merely mimetic images, such as are often found on the Egyptian tombs, but it was fettered by prescribed forms: nearly all its elements had a fixed meaning, and had thus become, to an extent, conventional signs. The numbers to twenty were were represented by dots or points. There is reason to suspect that the number ten was indicated by a straight line, twenty by a flag, four hundred by a feather; day, night, midnight, the year, the century, the heavens, air, earth and water were all denoted by symbolic characters. The figures for the names of cities, and the astronomical representations of the names of the months were also real symbols, which suggested the sounds of those names upon being seen. Indeed, the usual picture writing of the Mexicans resembles that found upon the clothing of the Egyptian mummies, and was of a mixed character. But beyond all this, there are traces of real phonetic hieroglyphics in those signs which appear upon the monument above the heads of the gods, which, like the Egyptian hieroglyphics of the names of the gods, were enclosed in an oblong rectangle. The characters of the Codex Mexicanus at Dresden suggest the existence of even a complete system of phonetic hieroglyphics."

Studies of Antiquities as the Commentary of Historical Learning, by T. Pownall, London. Printed by J. Dodsley, in "Pall-Mall," 1782. P. 192: Whoever examines the specimen of picture writing, as practiced among the Egyptians, and commonly called hieroglyphics, and comes fairly and soberly to the reading of them, without preconceived notions of their mysterious meaning, and takes them as he finds them, mere pictures of birds, beasts, fish, reptiles, and insects; portraits of the limbs, members, and various parts of the human body; also of the human body itself in various attitudes of rest and action; drafts of various instruments, tools, weapons, ensigns, numerals and measures; also characters of elementary writing mixed with them; he, I say, that examines these pictures, will perceive, at first view, that they relate merely to human affairs; that they are either historical memorials, or registered tables of the state of the provinces; of their lands, people, forces, produce and revenues, or calendars of their seasons, etc., expressed by symbolic characters, determined in their form by law, from the earliest use of them. What I here say of the Egyptian picture writing, I can assert literally as a fact of the Mexican picture writing, which is in three parts: I. Historical Records. II. Register Tables. III. Œconomical Regulations.

"They draw (says Diodorus, going on with the same account) a hawk, for instance, a crocidile, or a serpent, parts and members of the human body. The hawk, as supposed to be the swiftest of all birds, is made the symbol of velocity. The sense, then, is transferred by these written metaphors, to everything which has any reference to velocity, nearly as well as if it was spoken in direct terms. The crocidile is made the symbol of everything which is evil. The eye represents watchful guard, and justice. . . . The drawing the right hand open with the fingers extended, signifies the supply of human life; the left hand closed signifies care and custody of the goods of life. Shakespeare uses the same metaphor:

> 'He had an eye for pity, and a hand
> Open as day, for melting charity.'

"The like reasoning does in like manner translate from the portraits of all other parts of the body, and from all species of instruments, tools and weapons, etc."

P. 195: Again, as the mouth is that part by which speech is effected, lineal portraits of the mouth, in the various forms it takes in enunciation, are used to make the various elements of speech, which characters I call oral. As the first mode of numeration with all people is the fingers, so we find a system of numeral characters expressly formed on this idea. But they had other methods also of numeration, specimens of which are found in every hieroglyphic inscription. It is not only true that the Egyptians used elementary writing, but they had two sorts of these elements. Those which took their form and character from the mouth—oral.

P. 19: The others, which I conceive to be the secret cypher, I have, for distinction sake, determined to call the Ogmian (the secret writing of the Druids) was so called. God, the supreme Being, is pictured by the only two following symbols, invariably the same: First, by a winged globe, or circle, signifying infinity, unity, activity, and omnipresence; secondly, a globe or circle, through which a serpent, the symbol of life, is passant, signifying the creative and plastic manifestation of the first cause, animating and governing the material world.

P. 197: Plato, in his second dialogue on laws, explains on this point: "These types and figures, be they such as they are, and whatever they are, they are formed on a basis of an institution of the government of Egypt, which directs that no sculptor, painter, or statuary shall render any idea of improvement, or on any pretense whatever presume to innovate in these determined forms, or to introduce any other than the constitutional ones of his country. Hence it is, as you observe, that those forms and figures which were formed or painted hundreds of ages past, be they what they may, are exactly the forms and figures, neither better nor worse, which are sculptured and painted at thisday." Plato de Lezibus, lib. II. p. 789.

Idem, p. 206-7-8: Clemens Alexandrinus, who must have understood this matter, living on the spot, gives an explicit account of it in the fifth book of his Stromata, of which I venture to give the following translation: "Those who receive their education amongst the Egyptians

learn in the first place the method of the Egyptian elementary writing, or letters, which is called the Epistolary writing; secondly, the Sacerdotal, which the hierographists, the priest-scribes use; lastly, as the perfecting of this part of education, the hieroglyphics. This consists of two methods; the one is written by elements in direct terms; the other is symbolic. The symbolic may again be divided into two kinds; the first as a picture or direct portrait of the matter or thing intended to be described; the second is written by metaphorical representations. This is sometimes allegorized by enigmas." If my translation be just, it describes the fact as it will be found to have existed. It describes, first, the generical distinctions; the writing by elements or letters, and the picture writing, and next the three species of each genus. First, the writing for common business (the demotic, as Herodotus calls it), next, the court-hand, that which the Sacerdotal scribes used; and lastly, that which was used in the sacred engraved inscriptions, which is so often, to this day, on the obelisques and other pnblic records. The first, the symbolic, was applied in actual portraits of the thing described; the second used, as Plato expresses it, metaphors for descriptions; the third, which allegorized these pictures and enigmas, which the original writers, *ne suspicate guidem senet.* I have already explained, as the mere physiologic commentaries, the divine romances of the learned priests."

The reader will recall the language of Mr. Schoolcraft: "The Aztecs were not aborigines, or first inhabitants." And "It was an early thought that the manners and customs of the tribes savored of the Mongolic or Samoiden type. The tribes of the East Indies—embracing much of the generic type and moral. The whole of the western and northwestern antiquities of the highest class, embracing every monument of the kind north of Utah, and the country north of the Gila, to which the Lottec and Aztec civilizations probably reached, may be viewed together by the antiquarian as forming the second type of American Antique civilization—that this type was a transferred Americo-Shemitic character, appears probable from renewed inquiries on the languages."

These views are corroborated by the other writers, as set forth in these quotations, and by Alexander Winchell, L.L.D., Professor of Geology and Palæntology in the University of Michigan. In his work "Pre-Adamites," p. 52, chap. vi., he groups the races in three divisions, according to prevailing color. Ethnologists rely on color to only a limited extent, and at most account it but one among many physical and linguistic considerations, regarded as throwing light on racial distinctions and affiliations. Yet color shows a strange and persistent independence of the physical environment.

A chromatic classification, moreover, will be most convenient for the present purpose.

Conspectus of Types: I. White Race (Mediterranean), or the Blushing Race.

1. Blonde Family (Japhetites, Aryans, or Indo-Europeans.)
2. Brunette Family (Semites).
3. Sun-burnt Family (Hamites).

II. Brown Races: (1.) Mongoloid Race (Tartar, Turanian).

1. Malay Family.
2. Maylayo-Chinese Family.
3. Chinese Family.
4. Japanese Family (including Coreans).
5. Altaic Family.
6. Behring's Family.
7. American Family.

(2.) Dravidean Race.

1. Dekkanese Family.
2. Cingalese Family.
3. Menda Family (Jungle Tribes, or Primitive Dravidæ).

This tabulation is continued in the Black Races, but enough is given to certify that the aborigines of America date back to the first division of the Brown Races, viz.: the Mongoloid race, having passed through peculiar changes, chiefly climatic, known as the Malay Family, Malayo-Chinese, Japanese, Altaic, Behrings, and lastly, the American, or, what seems most probable, a tribe from this stock found its way via Behrings Strait to this continent.

They were of the Brunette Family, whom the ancient Egyptians styled "yellow;" but this is a better designation of some of the Mongoloid families. The birth-right Jews, in all countries, and the Arabs, are the best examples of this family. This is no insignificant aid to our comprehension of their intellectual status, and harmonizes with the implied belief of the majority of the writers on this subject that they were an intellectual people, and doubtless as well informed as any below the white race, if we may even except this.

Mr. Winchell adds: "The Mongoloids, or Turanians, are the most numerous, and by far the most widely dispersed of all the races. [These are facts which seem to possess much significance.] They are characterized by long, straight, black hair, which is cylindrical in section, by nearly a complete absence of beard and hair on the body, by a dark-colored skin, varying from a leather-like yellow to deep brown, or sometimes tending to red, and by prominent cheek bones, generally accompanied by oblique setting of the eyes. * * * The true Mongols, also called Tartars, stretch in their numerous tribes from the eastern part of the desert of Gobi, north to Lake Baikal, and westward as far as Kalmucks, to European Russia. The Turks, of which the Uighars, Osmanlis, Yakats, Turcomans and Kirghis are the principal branches, are spread over the wide region from the Altai Mountains, through Turkistan to the Caspian Sea, and in isolated tribes through the Caucasus to Hungary and European Turkey. The European Turks have lost most of their Mongoloid characters by long admixture with the Aryan stock, but their languages preserve distinctly the evidences of their Mongoloid origin."

Idem, p. 66: "The American family of Mongoloids embraces all the aboriginal population of both continents, except the Behrings tribes. All researches hitherto have failed to establish the existence of more than one race, whether among the anciently half civilized or the hunting tribes, and have only resulted in the conviction that an American race of men, as distinct from Mongoloids, is only a prepossession arising from their continual isolation and remoteness from their Asiatic kinsmen, when contemplated across the Atlantic by European ethnologists. The physical affinities of the American Indian, especially in view of the connecting types of the Haidahs (a tribe of Tlinkites), the Alents, the Helmes, the Coreans, and Japanese, are sufficiently close to convince any unprejudiced student that all the populations of America have been derived from the Asiatic continent."

Thus we have passed in review the opinions of the authors who have written most concisely, as well as from the best known data concerning the peculiar people called the Mound Builders; and after presenting the report of the Historical Association organized in Brush Creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio, for the purpose of securing the most reliable and complete data concerning that township, to be incorporated in the history of this county, it will doubtless appear to others, as it has to the writer, that this resume has rendered intelligible the existence of the Mound Builder remains in Ohio, and enabled us to interpret the inscription on the stone found in the mound in Brush Creek township:

"BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP,
March 3, 1880.

"*To Dr. J. T. Everhart, A.M., Historian:*

"DEAR SIR: On December 1, 1879, we assembled with a large number of people for the purpose of excavating into and examining the contents of an ancient mound, located on the farm of Mr. J. M. Baughman, in Brush creek township, Muskingum county, Ohio.

"The mound is situated on the summit of a hill, rising 152 feet above the bed of the stream called Brush creek. It is about 64 feet in width by about 90 feet in length, having an altitude of 11 feet 3 inches; is nearly flat on top. On the mound were found the stumps of sixteen trees, ranging in size from 8 inches to 2½ feet in diameter.

We began the investigations by digging a trench four feet wide from the east side. When the depth of eight feet had been reached, we found a human skeleton, deeply charred, in close proximity to a stake six feet in length and four inches in thickness, also deeply charred, and standing in an upright position. We found the cranium, vertebræ, pelvis and metacarpal bones near, while the femurs and tibula extended horizontally from the stake. At this juncture work was abandoned, on account of the lateness of the hour, until Monday, December 8th, when it was resumed by opening the mound from the northwest. When at the depth of seven and a half feet in the north trench, came upon two enormous skeletons, male and female, lying one above the other, faces together, and heads toward the west. The male, by actual measurement, proved to be nine feet six inches; the female eight feet nine inches in length. At about the same depth in the west trench we found two more skeletons, lying two feet apart, faces upward, and heads to the east. These, it is believed, were fully as large as those already measured, but the condition in which they were found rendered exact measurement impossible. On December 22d we began digging at the southeast portion of the mound, and had not proceeded more than three feet when we discovered an altar, built of sandrock. The altar was six feet in width and twelve feet in length, and was filled with clay, and of about the same shape that the mound originally was. On the top, which was composed of two flat flag-rocks, forming an area of about two feet in width and six in length, was found wood-ashes and charcoal to the amount of five or six bushels. Immediately behind, or west of the altar, were found three skeletons, deeply charred, and covered with ashes, lying faces upward, heads toward the south, measuring, respectively: eight feet ten, nine feet two, and nine feet four inches in length. In another grave a female skeleton eight feet long, and a male skeleton nine feet four inches long—the female lowermost, and the face downward, and the male on top, face upward, behind the site of the altar. After proceeding about four feet, we found, within three feet of the top of the mound, and five feet above the natural surface, a coffin or burial case, made of a peculiar kind of yellow clay, the like of which we have not found in the township; consequently, we believe it was brought from a distance. Within the casket were confined the remains of a female eight feet in length, an infant three and a half feet in length, the skull of which was scarcely thicker than the blade of an ordinary case-knife. The skull of the female would average in thickness about one-eighth of an inch, measured eighteen and three-fourth inches from the supra-orbital ridge to the external occipital protuberance; was remarkably smooth; perfectly formed. Within the enclosure was a figure or image of an infant but sixteen inches in length, made of the yellow clay of which the casket was formed; also, a roll of peculiar black substance encased in the yellow clay, twelve inches in length by four inches in diameter, which crumbled to dust when exposed to the air.

We also found what appears to have been the handle and part of the side of a huge vase; it was nicely glazed, almost black in color, and burned very hard. From within a few inches of the coffin was taken a sand-rock, having a surface of twelve by fourteen inches (which had also passed through the fire), upon which were engraved the following described hieroglyphics:" [Here a space was left in the note-book for the representation of the inscription found upon the stone; but, for the sake of a true representation,

we determined to have photographs made, and make one a part of this report.]

Proceeding north about four feet from where we found the coffin, and within six inches of the top of the mound, we discovered a huge skeleton lying on its face, with the head toward the west. Mr. J. M. Baughman came upon this one accidentally, and, as it fell to pieces, he thinks no one could tell how long it was, but those who saw it unanimously declared it to be the largest of any yet discovered.

We have found eleven human skeletons in all, seven of which have been subjected to fire; and, what is remarkable, we have not found a tooth in all the excavations.

The above report contains nothing but facts briefly told, and knowing that the public has been humbugged and imposed upon by archæologists, we wish to fortify our own statements by giving the following testimonial:

We, the undersigned citizens of Brush Creek township, having been present and taken part in the above excavations, do certify that the statements herewith set forth are true and correct, and in no particular has the writer deviated from the facts in the case.

[Signed.] THOMAS D. SHOWERS,
JOHN WORSTALL,
MARSHALL COOPER,
J. M. BAUGHMAN,
S. S. BAUGHMAN,
JOHN E. MCCOY."

"*The State of Ohio, Muskingum county, ss:*

William T. Lewis, being first by me duly sworn, deposeth and saith: I began work on the Smith Gallery on September 2d, 1879, and continued to work there until June 14, 1880; and that between December 20, 1879, and January 10, 1880, I photographed for Dr. J. F. Everhart an engraved stone, said to have been exhumed from a mound in Brush Creek Township, and that I have this day identified the negative that I then took, in the Gallery No. 101, Main street, Zanesville, Ohio; that when I was about to print the picture for Dr. Everhart I assured him I could, by retouching the negative, make the characters on the stone appear plainer, and that Dr. Everhart objected, saying he wanted nothing more or less than an exact copy of the stone, without any alterations whatever, and that I am prepared to identify the stone from which the negative referred to was taken, and that there was no sign of any recent engraving or marking on the engraved side of the stone.

W. T. LEWIS.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of March, A. D. 1881.

WM. H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.,
Notary Public in and for said county and State."

The reader will observe in the Report the absence of scientific precautions, and perhaps the scientist who expects to find things in a scientific way may censure us for this, but when it is remembered that the object in this, as in every effort in exploring hidden things, is to read the facts discovered, without the shackles of theory, it will be conceded that this could not have been accomplished better than by leaving the exploration to those who had no theoretic knowledge on the subject.

And that whatever the inscription might mean remained for development by research, as no tyro could decipher characters as old as these have been found to be, and the inscription had not yet been viewed by an archaelogist, or one acquainted with the characters.

Having the Report, and having seen the mound, measured it, counted the stumps thereon, inspected the graves and nearly all of their contents, and having the inscribed stone, I undertook to collate the opinions of not only the best known writers on the subject, but to gather wisdom from the savants in America, England and the Canadas, to whom photographs and a brief account of the contents of the mound were sent. Many of these expressed themselves greatly interested, particularly in the inscription, and promised to give it their most earnest attention, and kindly intimated their views concerning some of the characters; but generally urged the propriety of exercising great precaution in exhuming and measuring the skeletons, which, by the way, were measured *in situ*.

Finally, I was urged by officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to appear at their next annual meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1880, with the tablet, and a paper on the subject. At that meeting I read a paper on "The Mound Builders," substantially the same as this, and exhibited a specimen of the clay that composed the coffin or casket; specimens of the bones contained in the casket, showing their decayed condition, and the tablet. The latter, particularly, was examined by many with great scrutiny and pronounced a veritable mound builder relic of ancient make.

The outline of history here given is believed to be sustained by the fuller text of the authors quoted, and the interpretation of the inscription is possibly the only legitimate rendering with the light we now have.

The stone was found in a reclining position, with its dorsal aspect uppermost, and into which Mr. J. M. Baughman stuck the point of his coal pick, as stated by him and confirmed by the well-known marks of that instrument in their original freshness in the stone. It was but partially cleaned when brought to the writer, and was then cleansed with water and a brush, and was photographed without manipulation, and the pictures were printed without retouching the negative.

The position of the stone indicated that it had once been erected with the parallel lines perpendicular. Observing the angle marks, however, and remembering that "angle stones" were found upon the Great Pyramid, and that they were placed with the vertex of the angle uppermost, the writer postured the stone accordingly, and recognizing certain of the characters as

Greek, and that, according to many writers, characters of ideation have been postured differently in different ages, evidenced especially in Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, 1879. P. 1762: Chart of "Ancient Alphabets," it was deemed legitimate to adopt the same course.

The first left hand character between the upper parallel lines is Alpha, the second is Omega, the third a spot, a numeral, the next a sceptre with a numeral above, the next numerals of order, the next a serpent—symbol of life-spirit, the next the sign of addition, the next Delta, the next the ligatured Greek sign of the infinitive; the cavity between the upper and lower rows of characters is to be grouped with those below the lower row, and represents sun, moon and stars, or heavenly bodies; the first left hand character in the lower row represents a seal or stamp in use the third century B. C. [See Dr. Julius Eutings' table of Semitic characters, in outlines of Hebrew Grammar, by Gustavus Bickell, D. D., Leipzig.] The next is another form of the serpent, associated with a numeral, the next the ligatured character repeated, the next numerals of order, the last the angle marks, corresponding with the "angle stones."

The discovery that "*Alpha and Omega*" are the first two characters of the inscription was as startling as it is true. And the connection with the Great Pyramid, as indicated by the corresponding signs, "the angle stones," found only on the Pyramids, and upon this grave stone, as far as now known, began to loom up, and Mr. Smyth's three keys for the opening of the Great Pyramid seemed to have a bearing upon this inscription; so that they are here quoted for the benefit of the reader. "Key first: The key of pure mathematics." "Key the second: The key of applied mathematics—of astronomical and physical science." "Key the third: The key of positive human history,—past, present, and future, as supplied in some of its leading points and chief religious connections by Divine Revelation to certain chosen and inspired men of the Hebrew race through ancient and mediæval times; but now to be found, by all the world, collected in the Old and New Testaments."

There is no twisting, no forcing needed in using any of these keys; and, least of all, is any alteration of them required for this particular purpose."

Here, then, is "a new departure;"—not devised, but substantiated by the Astronomer Royal, of Scotland. And, in order to combine the mode of interpretation indicated by reference to the Old and New Testaments, so clearly shown to be the way, with the indications by the authors adduced, a brief resume will be found profitable.

Mr. Conant certifies that the mounds were constructed by a people who burned their dead; a race homogenous in arts and worship; and he gives an account of a neatly carved tombstone found near the head of a skeleton in the mound on the Payson farm in Utah; and of an unknown kind of wheat found in the same enclosure; and plastered houses in those mounds.

Mr. Short has strong reasons for supposing a remote intercourse between Asia and the Pacific coast; and recites the Historian Bancroft's statement, that "the natives on both sides of Behring's Straits are identical in physical appearance;" and Mr. Short denies the *autoch-thonic* origin of the aborigines; and cites Prof. Haeckel as having the same views on this subject.

MacLean gives an account of skeletons taken from the tumulli of Europe known to have been there not less than 2,000 years, and still well preserved, while those we find are so decayed as to prevent examination, other than measuring *in situ*.

Dr. Fish, the Egyptologist, states that stone inscriptions were the earliest types of written language in Egypt and elsewhere; that the forms of ideation were sometimes relative and sometimes cognate, and then became contracted into a word or syllable; that the channel of research has been the Theosophy older than Menu, Sabeism or the fires of Iran; the monotheism of the race kindred to the Abrahamic, of whom Melchi-Zedek is the oldest pontiff king; the prophetic nature of the chronology in events in the history of the Hebrew race a strong indication of a theistic design on the part of the builder; the "sacred cubit"—especially the cubit of 25 Pyramid inches—not in use by the Egyptians or Hebrews, but given, as witnessed by Ezekiel xl. 5. And again, in an able article on the Rosicrucians: "In the most ancient times there was an intellectuality which surpasses modern conception; that it lay in the possession of a few with whom it perished, that it was not obtained by the slow process of experience; that it was mostly mathematical and geometric, and finally that an arcana of the caballa may possibly have been an element which led to prophecy.

Piazzi Smyth discovers to us "The King's Chamber," "The Queen's Chamber," with one angle stone over the entrance of each, and on the outside of the Great Pyramid two angle stones at the north entrance, and as Cheops and his wife, or Queen, were to have been buried there, and these symbols have been found to be the only signs therein and thereon, the interpretation is that two distinguished persons were entombed there. This, with the use of three angel stones in Abooseir, Middle Pyr., lat. 29.54; Abooseir, G. Pyr., lat. 29.54; under like circumstances, in the absence of any other symbol expressive of the fact that three distinguished persons were entombed there, corroborates the interpretations; he also confirms Mr. Taylor's opinion, that he had "discovered in some of the measurements of the Great Pyramid, certain scientific results which speak more than, or rather quite different from any human intelligence." Baldwin—Pre-Historic Nations—finds evidence of civilization in both Americas older than Homer.

Schoolcraft says that "nothing we have in the shape of books is ancient enough to recall the

period of his (the aborigines) origin; he gives a description of the Rosetta stone, with its tri-lingual inscription, hieroglyphic, demotic and ancient Greek.

Bradford, American Antiquities: "The ancient remains of the United States were the production of a people elevated far above the savage state; that in this country "the numbers to twenty were represented by dots or points; and astronomical symbols and phonetic hieroglyphs" were used. Pownall's Antiquities describes the Mexican picture writing in three parts; speaks of the winged globe as the sign of infinity; the sign of the serpent a symbol of life, the spirit, and other signs, all of which were protected by Egyptian edict.

Winchell, in Pre-Adamites, classes the Mongoloid race at the head of the Brown Races, and determines the 6th sub-division to be the Behring family, and the 7th the American family, and settles the "vexed question," as to who built the Great Pyramid, by showing that Cheops was the builder, and his son, Merhet, was Prince and Priest in the Fourth Dynasty, 3400 B. C., and that portraits of his Dynasty reveal the existence of a Semitic type; that, according to Lepsius, the Egyptian and Semitic types of the Mediteranean race were extant at the time [See pp. 204-5].

The inscription on the tablet taken from the mound in Brush Creek Township is composed of three different forms of ideation, which are made out to be Demotic or Enchorial, Hieroglyphic and Greek. The Demotic, according to Herodotus, had ceased to be used 525 B. C.; the Hieroglyphics had ceased to be used about the third century, A. D., and Greek characters were then used as ideations. The inscription, therefore, must date back to the time when one of these classes ceased to be used, which was 425 B. C.

That the mounds embraced in our contemplation are rude imitations of the Pyramids, for the same purposes, is certainly probable. And as will be seen in the report on the disclosures of the mound in Brush Creek Township, there were three graves distinguished from every other, and as the inscription upon the stone taken from that mound included three angle marks, our belief in the antiquity of the mound and its contents is made stronger and stronger until we doubt no more.

The difficulty, however, is in formulating these ideations, and necessitated the citation of the authorities quoted in this chapter, and as their views were condensed, the difficulty is scarcely diminishdd until the discovery that Alpha and Omega were the first two characters in the inscription was made. This harmonized with evidence of the writers in favor of a theastic design on the part of the builder of the Great Pyramid, and brought to our aid the learned Piazzi Smyth's "Third Key," again harmonizing with the history of the Egyptian Dynasties, which shows that they had a Priesthood; and, *ergo*, the formulation we have adopted, and the first of which is found in "the Revelation of St. John the divine," chapter 1, verse 8.

The repetition will be found of common occurrence in almost every variety of expression in those days, and has not altogether disappeared at this day.

The astronomical formulation, interpreting the characters not found within the parallel lines, is found in the first verse of the XIX Psalm, and is associated with the angle stone marks, which, if they have any signification, may be interpreted: distinguished persons, servants of Deity, worthy of the great respect shown in the entombment; these angle stones are only found upon the Great Pyramid, and other Pyramids in Egypt, and in numbers corresponding to the numbers buried within. From the foregoing we reach the following translation:

*I am the Alpha and the Omega, saith the Lord God, which is and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty; giving first, power on earth; secondly, the spirit, added from heaven without ending.*

"*The heavens declare the glory of God,*" *as a seal of His power to bless, first, with life, and forever, these servants.*

This chapter was written in 1880, and a paper prepared from it was read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at the session held in Boston, Mass., in August, of that year; and the paper was earnestly solicited for publication by the officers of the Association, but was reserved for the history of this county.

January 2d, 1882, I received from Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, Vice President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Philadelphia, Member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the Historical Society, of Penna, etc., etc. Author of "The Myths of the New World," "The Religious Sentiment," etc.. etc., "The names of the Gods in the Kiche myths, in Central America," with compliments of the Author. This is a very able paper, and was read by Dr. Brinton before the American Philosophical Society, November 4, 1881, and from which the following extracts are taken. They will doubtless strengthen the foundation for the interpretation given to the Brush Creek Tablet:

"The following remarkable invocation to Hurakan, which is one of the finest in the Popol Vuh, premising, according to the same authority, that Hurakan is equivalent to All Powerful:

1. Acarroc, Atoob a gih, at Hurakan, at u Qux cah, ulen!

Hail, beauty of the day, thou Hurakan, thou (its) Heart, the Sky, the Earth!

2. At yaol rech ganal-raxal, at pu yaol mial, qahol!

Thou giver (of) our prosperity, thou, and giver (of) daughters, sons!

3. Cha tziloh, cha maquih uloc a raxal, a ganal:

Make firm, extend hither thy glory, thy greatness:

4. Cha yatah, u qazsic, vinakiric val nu qahol:

ELIJAH HART CHURCH.

THERE is, perhaps, no more difficult task for the biographer than to portray the traits of a "life well spent," so as to fully represent its meritoriousness, and gain the approbation of those who knew the subject best, even when that life has been one of official and public character, with well defined boundaries in the spheres in which it has moved. And this difficulty is increased when the subject has not filled any such positions, but modestly guided his bark "adown the stream of life," not even keeping a record of his stopping places.

Mr. Church was as remarkable for his self-abnegation as for his fidelity to his duty (however small it may have seemed), and his charity toward the erring and the needy. It would, therefore, have come with a better grace for some one of his life-long friends to tell the story of his life, that seems to the stranger-historian a part of the woof and warp of Zanesville's history; but after this great lapse of time, since his demise, they have shirked the opportunity of doing justice to the memory of their friend, and will have to be content with such a tribute as the brief notes at our command permit.

His father, Joseph Church, with his wife and several young children, came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Zanesville, in the spring of 1807. The subject of this sketch was born in a log cabin, on the north side of Main street, above Seventh; he attended "old Mother Goff's school" in 1812-13; Arthur Reed's, on Cyprus alley and Seventh (where the Richard's Block stands); William McCormick and Marcus Metcalf had him for a pupil. He learned his letters off a paddle—letters pasted on one side and a–b–ab's on the other; the course of instruction ended without graduation. When he was near through the rudiments, the teacher soliloquized [with Milton:]

> "I will bring thee where thou shalt quit
> Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes
> The monarchies of earth."

October 15, 1815, Joseph Church and wife, who had recently united with the Presbyterian Church by the confession of their faith, took their children, including Elijah, to the church, and, with many others, they received the outward sign of invisible grace in the rite of baptism, administered by the Rev. James Culbertson, of whom Mr. E. H. Church always loved to speak in the highest praise.

At the age of fifteen Elijah engaged with his father to learn the shoemaking, and "worked at the bench" about three years, attending school during the winter months. He then apprenticed himself to William Janes, a bricklayer, and became a good workman, and worked at that trade fifty years.

Such is the brief record at command; the barrenness, however, is relieved by the peculiar interest he took in the growth of his native town, and the pains he was at to preserve the personal reminiscences of the pioneers; his affection glowed as he unfolded their good deeds. His own genial manner impressed the writer so that he often thought him a

type of a race that seems almost extinct, but that was given to hospitality, and afforded the enjoyment of security from suspicion, amid friends that were true, under every trial, who sought to add to the comfort and enjoyment of their kind. This was a favorite thought with Mr. Church; his was a warm and generous nature. So that it seems a reality to think we hear a well known friend of the family say,—Aye, my boy, kiss your mother, kiss her again; fondle your sweet sister; pass your little hand through the gray locks of your father; love them tenderly while you can! Make your good nights linger, with the words of your soul-love oft repeated to father, mother, sister, brother, though these loves shall die.

"Full swells the deep pure fountain of young life,
When on the heart and from the heart we took
Our first and sweetest nurture; when the wife,
Blest into mother, in the innocent look,
Or even the piping cry of lips that brook
No pain and small suspense, a joy perceives
Man knows not, when from out its cradled nook
She sees her little bud put forth its leaves."

And so we find him fond of home and the loved ones there; and at the fireside telling o'er and o'er the events of the past—full of interest, for he kept a journal of passing events that extended over thirty years, noting many things it seems surprising he should have taken an interest in—the death of individuals, the work of churches, the unsettling of an old pastor, and the calling of a new one; the election of church officers; the change of families in churches; the change in county officials; but we forbear, adding only what you know so well, that he communicated through the press what he knew concerning the early history of Zanesville, in over eighty articles. He died March 22d, 1880; died as the spring dies into summer; as the summer ripens into fall; as the leaves die, to spring forth into newness of life on the other shore. God was merciful to him, and he was gathered to his fathers, without terror.

At the time of his death the living children were John, George, Hattie, and Annie; Hattie is Mrs. John L. Clemens, of "Clemens & Son;" Annie is Mrs. Vincent Ferguson.

He was the oldest native born citizen in Zanesville at the time of his death, and, by his death, the chain, that binds us to the infant days of the city he loved so well, is shortened. One after another these much loved fathers are passing away, and it will not be long until the stranger may ask of us, as the Prophet of Israel, "Your fathers, where are they?"

The Odd Fellows' Fraternity took the following notice of the death of Elijah H. Church:

A feeling of sincere sadness pervaded the proceedings of the Directors of Odd Fellow's Hall Association, at their monthly meeting, held on the evening of April 6th, and expressions of genuine sorrow fell from every one present, at the vacant chair of their late associate, Elijah H. Church. This chair Mr. Church has occupied for over twenty years, never missing a meeting, unless prevented by illness, or absence from the city. When first elected to the Board, the affairs of the Association were in a disastrously embarrassed condition. Besides heavy mortgages on the building, on which interest had accumulated, there was a large floating debt, and nothing but the personal security of two or three of the Directors saved the property from the hammer of the Sheriff. Mr. Church lived to see this valuable property entirely freed from every incumbrance, and its stock, whenever any was offered for sale, bringing double its face value in the market. Towards this success, the prudent counsels, economy, perseverance and personal labor of Elijah Church, essentially contributed. On adjournment, the following resolutions were ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Association, published in the city papers, and a copy given to the family of the deceased:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our old friend and associate, E. H. Church, the Board of Directors of Odd Fellows' Hall Association has lost a valuable member, to whose judgment, punctuality, encouraging advice, and unwearying energy, the stockholders are largely indebted.

"*Resolved*, That the Order of Odd Fellows, to which Elijah H. Church was so long and affectionately attached, has lost a faithful brother whose long life and upright walk and conversation were an eminent example of the principles inculcated by the Order and embodied in its motto of "Friendship, Love and Truth."

"*Resolved*, That Zanesville has lost one of her oldest and worthiest citizens; one possessing a remarkable love for the memories of its pioneer founders, and for the relics of the olden times, and one whose honesty, sterling integrity, fidelity to every duty, and attachment to his friends, deservedly gained for him the respect and honor of the whole community.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the irreparable loss which they have sustained, and that we will long keep his many virtues and upright qualities of head and heart green in our remembrance.

"JOSEPH CROSBY, Treasurer."

Give their life, (their) increase to my descendants:

5. Chi pog-tah, chi vinakir-tah, tzukul ave, cool ave.

That they may beget, may increase nurses for thee, guards for thee:

6. Ziquy ave pa be, pa hoc, pa beya, pa xivan xe che, xe caam.

Who shall invoke thee in the roads, in the paths, in the water-ways, in the gorges, under the trees, under the bushes.

7. Cha yaa qui mial, qui qahol:

Give to them daughters, to them sons.

8. Ma-ta habi it-tzap, yanquexo:

Let there not be disgrace, misfortune.

9. Ma-ta choc qaxtokonel chiquih, chi qui bach.

That not comes the deceiver behind them, before their face.

10. Me pahic, me zokotahic; me hoxomic, me gatonic.

May they not fall, may they not stumble; may they not hurt their feet, may they not suffer pain.

11. Me kahic requem be, rahzic be.

May they not fall in the low road, in the high road.

12. Ma-ta-habi pak, toxcom chiquih, chi qui vach.

Let there not be a stumbling block, a scourge behind, before their face.

13. Que a yatah pa raxa be, pa raxa hoc;

Give them (to be) in a green road, in a green path;

14. Ma-ta-habi quil, qui tzap a cuil, av itzmal.

Let there not be to them evil, to them misfortune (from) thy locks, thy hair.

15. Utz-tah qui qoheic tzukul ave, cool ave, cha chi, cha vach.

Fortunate to them (be) existence, nurses thine, guardians thine, before thy mouth, before thy face.

16. At u Qux cah, at u Qux ulen, at pizom Gagal! at puch Tohil!

Thou its heart the sky, thou its heart the earth, thou veiled Majesty! thou and Tohil.

17. At puch Tohil, Avilix, Hacavitz, pam cah, u pam ulen, cah tzak, cah xucut.

Thou and Tohil, Avilix, Hacavitz, body (of the) sky, its body the earth (with its) four sides, four corners.

18. Xa-ta-zak, xa-ta-amag, u pam cha chi, cha vach, at Qabaiul!

So long as light, so long as time (be) its body before thy mouth, before thy face, thou God!"

By the same author: "There is another invocation in the Popol Vuh, containing some other names of Deity, a literal translation of which I shall give, after Brasseur:

"Hail! O Creator, Maker! who sees and hears "us! Do not leave us; do not desert us. O "Qabauil, in the sky, on earth, soul of the sky, "soul of the earth. Give us children, posterity, "[as long as] the sun goes, and the light. Let "the seed grow, the light come. Many green "paths, green roads, give us; in peace, in white "peace, be the tribe; in welfare, in white welfare, be the tribe; give us, then, happy life and "existence. O Hurakan, Chipi-cakulha, Raxa-"cakulha, Chipi-nanauac, Raxa-nanauac, Voc, "Hunaphu, Tepen, Gucumatz, Alom, Qaholom, "Xpiyacoc, Xmucane—Grandmother of the Sun, "Grandmother of Light; let the seed grow, the "light come." (P. 210.)

"Such was the prayer which, according to "Kiche traditions, their early ancestors addressed to the divinities, in those far-off years "when they dwelt in the distant Orient, in the fertile land of Paxil and Cayala, before they had "yet gone to Tulan to receive the tribal and family gods which they adored in later days.

"Such is the testimony which these rude natives bear through the witness of their language to the source and power of knowledge; and such was the impression it made upon their untutored minds that even to this day, after more than three hundred years of Christian teaching, it is not the mild Judean Virgin, nor the severe Christian God, who is their highest deity, but it is the Wise Naoh, the Spirit of Knowledge, the Genius of Reason, who in secret receives their prayers as the greatest of all the gods. They have also other divinities whose worship has constantly been retained in spite of all the efforts of the missionaries."

And March 26th, 1882, received a publication from the same painstaking and reliable author (Daniel G. Brinton, M. D.), "The Books of Chilan Balam, the Prophetic and Historic Records of the Mayas of Yucatan, from which the following extracts (which the archaeological student will highly prize) are taken:

"Civilization in Ancient America rose to its highest level among the Mayas of Yucatan. Not to speak of the architectural monuments which still remain to to attest this, we have the evidence of the earlist missionaries to the fact that they alone, of all the natives of the New World, possessed a literature written in "Letters and characters," preserved in volumes neatly bound, the paper manufactured from the bark of a tree sized with a durable white varnish.

A few of these books still remain, preserved to us by accident in the great European libraries; but most of them were destroyed by the monks. Their contents were found to relate chiefly to the pagan ritual, to traditions of the heathen times, to astrological superstitions, and the like. Hence, they were considered deleterious, and were burned wherever discovered.

This annihilation of their sacred books affected the natives most keenly, as we are pointedly informed by Bishop Landa, himself one of the most ruthless of vandals in this respect. But already some of the more intelligent had learned the Spanish alphabet, and the missionaries had added a sufficient number of signs to it to *express with tolerable accuracy the phonetics of the Maya tongue.* [This last clause is italicized by the compiler.] Relying on these memories, and, no doubt, aided by some manuscripts secretly pre-

served, many natives set to work to write out in this new alphabet the contents of their ancient records. Much was added which had been brought in by Europeans, and much omitted which had become unintelligible or obsolete since the Conquest; while, of course, the different writers, varying in skill and knowledge, produced works of very various merit.

. . . . . .

I come now to the contents of these curious works. What they contain may conveniently be classified under four headings:

Astrological and prophetic matters.
Ancient chronology and history.
Medical recipes and directions.
Later history and Christian teachings.

The last mentioned consist of translations of the "Doctrina," Bible stories, narratives of events after the Conquest, etc., which I shall dismiss as of least interest.

The astrology appears partly to be reminiscences of that of their ancient heathendom, partly that borrowed from the European almanacs of the century 1550–1650. These, as is well known, were crammed with predictions and divinations. A careful analysis, based on a comparison with the Spanish almanacs of that time would doubtless reveal how much was taken from them, and it would be fair to presume that the remainder was a survival of ancient native theories.

But there are not wanting actual prophecies of a much more striking character. These were attributed to the ancient priests and to a date long preceding the advent of Christianity. Some of them have been printed in translations in the "Historias" of Lizana and Cozolludo, and some of the originals were published by the late Abbe Crasseur de Bourbourg, in the second volume of the reports of the "Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amerique Centrale." Their authenticity has been met with considerable skepticism by Waitz and others, particularly as they seem to predict the arrival of the Christians from the East and the introduction of the worship of the cross.

It appears to me that this incredulity is uncalled for. . . . . .

Another value they have in common with all the rest of the text of these books, and it is one which will be properly appreciated by any student of languages. They are, by common consent of all competent authorities, the genuine productions of native minds, cast in the idiomatic forms of the native tongue by those born to its use. No matter how fluent a foreigner becomes in a language not his own, he can never use it as does one who has been familiar with it from childhood. This general maxim is tenfold true when we apply it to Europeans learning an American language. The flow of thought, as exhibited in these two linguistic families, is in such different directions that no amount of practice can render one equally accurate in both. Hence the importance of studying a tongue as it is employed by the natives, and hence the very high estimate I place on these "Books of Chilan Balam" as linguistic material, an estimate much increased by the great rarity of independent composition in their own tongues by members of the native races of this continent.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE AMERICAN INDIANS AND OHIO.

WHEN THIS CONTINENT WAS DISCOVERED—THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY BY THE NATIVES—THE FIVE NATIONS: HURONS, NEUTRAL NATION, ERIES, AUDASTES, DELAWRES—THE EARLIEST APPROACH TO A MAP—THE CONFEDERATES: FORMERLY FIVE, NOW SEVEN NATIONS—OHIO COMPANY—THE MUSKINGUM RIVER, CALLED "ELK EYE CREEK"—INDIAN TRAILS; FIVE DIFFERENT ROUTES THROUGH THE OHIO WILDERNESS—ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS—THE LANCASTER TREATY—DISSATISFACTION OF THE OHIO SAVAGES—THE BOUNDARY LINE TO BE DETERMINED—GEORGE WASHINGTON PROMINENT AMONG THE SPECULATORS; HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THIS REGION—CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE OHIO TRIBES—THE PEACEFUL DELAWARES—THE MURDER OF LOGAN'S FAMILY—LEAGUED THE MINGOES WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS ON THE SCIOTO IN THE WORK OF VENGEANCE—DUNMORE'S EXPEDITION—"CRESAP'S WAR"—LOGAN'S SPEECH—ELOQUENT DEFENSE OF CRESAP BY LUTHER MARTIN—THE FALL OF CORNSTALK—FORT HENRY—HEROIC CONDUCT OF MISS JANE MCKEE—ELLIOT AND GIRTY, THE DESPOTIC WHITE SAVAGES—THE PEACE CHIEF, WHITE EYES—BROADHEAD'S EXPEDITION AND CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS—"WANT OF VIRTUE IS INFINITELY MORE TO BE DREADED THAN THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN"—ENORMOUS PRICES OF THE NECESSITIES OF OF LIFE—COLONEL JOHNSON; HIS POSITION AND INFLUENCE—PROCLAMATION BY THE KING OF FRANCE—REPLY OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COURTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND CONCERNING AMERICA—THE CLOSE OF THESE DIFFICULTIES BY THE RESULT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

When this continent first became known to the European nations it was regarded as a solitary and unbroken wilderness. No axe had felled a tree nor plowshare broken its soil that they knew of. Here and there, however, they found a few wigwams of the red man, with patches of maize, beans, and squashes, cultivated by their squaws and children. The men, as now, spent their time in hunting or war. The general appearance of the country was that of a vast uncultivated domain, promising great fertility and luxuriance.

The country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, from the Carolinas to Hudson's Bay, was divided between two great families of tribes, distinguished by a radical difference of language. These were called, respectively, Algonquins

(original people), and Aguanoschioni (united people). The latter became known as the Iroquois, Mengwe, and Five Nations. At the period when the whites first became acquainted with this territory, the Iroquois proper extended through central New York, from the Hudson river to the Genesee, and comprised five distinct nations confederated together, which, beginning on the east, were known as Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. West of them were the Hurons, the Neutral Nation, and the Eries; on the south were the Andastes, on the Susquehanna, and the Delawares on the river which bears their name; on the east the various Algonquin tribes.

In a letter written by Captain Joseph Brant, the noted Indian warrior, to Colonel Timothy Pickering, relating to the Iroquois claim to the northern part of Pennsylvania, and dated at Niagara, December 30, 1794, he says: "The whole Five nations have an equal right, one with another, the country having been obtained by their joint exertions in war with a powerful nation formerly living southward of Buffalo Creek, called Eries, and another nation, then living at Tioga Point, so that by our success all the country between that and the Mississippi became the joint property of the Five Nations. All other nations inhabiting this great tract of country were allowed to settle by the Five Nations."

The Indians who claimed the country ascribing boundaries, however well acquainted with it as a haunt, have left us no map worthy of the name, and yet they have indicated boundaries with names of such significance as to settle the belief that they were familliar with the country.

The earliest approach to maps of the middle colonies came to Mrs. P. Mathiret, of Cleveland, Ohio, from her grandfather, formerly of Philadelphia, subsequently of Nova Scotia; it was "published according to an Act of Parliament, by Lewis Evans, June 23, 1755, and sold by R. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, London." But we have only a description of the map. The heading is as follows:

"A general map of the Middle British Colonies in America, viz: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Conneticut and Rhode Island—of Aquanishuonigy, the country of the confederate Indians, comprising Aquanishuongy proper, their place of residence; Ohio Thuxsoxrentie, their deer hunting country; Couxsaxrage and Skaniadrade, their beaver hunting country, of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and a part of New France, wherein is also shown the ancient and present seats of the Indian nations." The "deer hnnting" country was in northern Ohio and Michigan; the "beaver hunting" country in Canada and northern New York. "The Confederates, July 19, 1701, at Albany, surrendered their beaver hunting country to the English, to be defended for them by said Confederates, their heirs and successors forever. And the same was confirmed September 14, 1728, when the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas surrendered their habitations from Cuyahoga to Oswego, and sixty miles inland to the same for the same use."

"The Confederates, formerly five, now seven nations, called by the French Iroquois, consist of, 1st, the Conungues or Mohawks; 2d, the Onaguts; 3d, the Onondagoes; 4th, Cuyugaes; 5th, Chemanoes, or Cenecas; 6th, Tuscaroras; 7th, Sississagoes." In a circular form around the West end of Lake Erie the following words are written: "These posts were by the Confederates allotted for the Wyandots when they were lately admitted into their league."

Across the head waters of the Wabash is the following sentence: "The Western league or Welinis, corruptly called Illinois by the French, consisting of Tawixtawix, Mineamis, Piankashas, Wawiaxtas, Piquas and Kuskiekis were seated till lately on the Illinois river and posts adjacent, but are all except the last now moved to the Ohio and its branches, by the express leave of the confederates about 164 years ago." The Miami river is called the Mineamic, Niagara Falls the "Oxniagara," Wheeling creek "Weeling" creek, Scioto "Sioto," and the country south of the Ohio river, as well as north, is called Ohio.

From the foregoing narration it is manifest that the aboriginal history pertaining to this county necessarily embraces the history included in the confederacy. The Iroquois and Delawares each have a tradition of an early eastward emigration from regions west of the Mississippi to the places where they were found by the Europeans. The period of our later Indian history finds that wave returning towards the setting sun. It is therefore a period of commotion among tribes easily excited.

In 1748, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which was called the "Ohio Company," and petitioned the King for a grant of lands beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the monarch, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony, beyond the Alleghanies, two thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held ten years free of quit rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement, all of which the company proposed, and prepared to do so at once, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which was to come out so as to arrive in November, 1749. This grant was to be taken principally on the south side of the Ohio river, between the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers.

In the autumn of 1750, the agents of the Ohio Company employed Christopher Gist, a land surveyor and familiar with the woods, to explore their contemplated possessions. He kept a journal of his proceedings, from which we extract the following: "A journal of Christopher Gist's

journey, began from Colonel Cresap's, at the old town on the Potomac river, Maryland, October 31, 1750, continued down the Ohio within fifteen miles of the falls thereof, and from thence to Roanoke river in North Carolina, where he arrived in May, 1751." Mr. Neville B. Craig, as shown in "The Olden Time," thinks that Gist ascended the Juniata after crossing the Potomac, and descended the Kiskeminitas to the Alleghany, which he crossed about four miles above Pittsburgh and passed on to the Ohio. From the mouth of Beaver creek he passed over to the Tuscarawas or Muskingum river, called by him and the Indians Elk Eye creek, striking it on the 5th of December, or thirty-five days after leaving the Potomac, at a point about fifty miles above the present town of Coshocton, probably within the county of Stark. On the 7th he crossed over the Elk Eye to a small village of Ottawas, who were in the interest of the French. On the 14th of December he reached an Indian town a few miles above the mouth of Whitewoman's creek, called Muskingum, inhabited by Wyandots, who, he says, were half of them attached to the French and half to the English. "When we came in sight of it we perceived English colors hoisted on the King's house and at George Croghan's. Upon inquiring the reason I was informed that the French had lately taken several English traders, and that Mr. Croghan had ordered all the white men to come into town, and had sent expresses to the traders of the lower towns, and among the Piquatiners, and that the Indians had sent to their people to come into council about it."

From this passage it is evident that the Pennsylvania traders had traversed the Indian villages and had obtained the good will of their inhabitants in a considerable degree. George Croghan was apparently at the head of a trading party, and he and Andrew Montour accompanied Gist on his further exploration. The latter, who acted as an interpreter and was influential among the Delawares and Shawanese, was the son of the famous Canadian half-breed, Catharine Montour, whose residence was at the head of Seneca Lake, in New York.

Heckewelder, in his History of Indian Nations (p. 77), says that the Cochnewago Indians were a remnant of the Mohicans of New England, who fled to the shores of the St. Lawrence, where they incorporated with the Iroquois and became a mixed race: a number of the Mohicans from Connecticut emigrated to Ohio in 1762, and their chief was "Mohican John."

*Indian Trails.*—An interesting appendix to Hutchins' History of Bouquets' expedition gives five different routes from Fort Pitt through the Ohio wilderness. The first route, which was N. N.W., after striking the Big Beaver at a place called Kuskeeskees Town, forty seven miles from Fort Pitt, ascended the east branch fifteen miles to Shaningo, and twelve miles to Pematuning, thence westward thirty-two miles to Mahoning on the east branch of Beaver (probably Youngstown), thence ten miles up said branch (Mahoning river) to Salt Lick (near the junction of Meander and Mosquito creeks, in Weathersfield township, Trumbull county); thence thirty-two miles to the Cuyahoga river, just south of Ravenna, and ten miles down the Cuyahoga to Ottawa town (Cuyahoga Falls). The distance from Fort Pitt by the above route was one hundred and fifty-six miles.

The second route, W. N.W., was twenty-five miles to the mouth of Big Beaver, ninety-one miles to Tuscaroras (the junction of Sandy and Tuscaroras creeks at the south line of Stark county), fifty to Mohican John's, near Jeromeville, on the east line of Ashland county; forty-six to Junandot (Castalia, or the source of Cold creek, in Erie county); four to Sandusky, at the mouth of Cold creek, twenty-four to Jungqu-unduneh (Fremont, on the Sandusky river). The distance from Sandusky to Fort Pitt was two hundred and sixteen miles, from Fort Pitt to Sandusky river two hundred and forty miles.

The third route, W. S.W., was one hundred and twenty-eight miles to the forks of the Muskingum (at Coshocton); six to Bullets Town (on the Muskingum—Virginia township); ten to Waukatamike (near Dresden, Muskingum county); twenty-seven to King Beaver's Town (near the sources of the Hockhocking); forty to the lower Shawanese Town (on the Scioto river); twenty to Salt Town (near the source of the Scioto; thence one hundred and ninety miles northeast to Fort Miamis (now Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the Maumee river). The distance from Fort Pitt to Miamis being 426 miles.

The fourth route, down the Ohio, was twenty-seven miles to the mouth of Big Beaver, twelve to Little Beaver, ten to Yellow Creek, eighteen to Two Creeks (just below Wellsburg, on the Virginia side), six to Wheeling, twelve to Pipe Hill (near to Pipe Creek), thirty to Long Reach (where the Ohio River is without a bend for a considerable distance), eighteen to the foot of Reach (near Newport), thirty to the mouth of the Muskingum, twelve to Little Kanawha River, thirteen to the mouth of Hocking River, forty to the mouth of Letarts Creek (opposite Letart township, Meigs county), thirty-three to Kiskemenetas (an Indian village otherwise called "Old Town," Gallatin county), eight to the mouth of Big Kanawha (or New River), forty to Big Sandy, forty to Scioto River, thirty to Big Salt Lick River (Brush Creek, Adams county), twenty to an island opposite Manchester (Adams county), fifty-five to Little Miami, thirty to Big Miami (or Rocky River), twenty to Big Bones (so called from the bones of an elephant found there), fifty-five to Kentucky River, fifty to the falls of the Ohio River, one hundred and thirty-one to the Wabash River, sixty to Cherokee (Tennessee) River), and forty to Mississippi. Total from Fort Pitt, 840 miles.

### ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE WESTERN TRIBES.

The Virginians were very sensible that some form of assent by the Ohio Indians to their settle-

ment in the territory was indispensable. Great efforts were, therefore, made to procure it, and at length representatives of the Western tribes were assembled at Logstown, seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, on the 9th of June, 1752. This was a favorable moment for the designs of the English colonists, since the savages, even to the remote Twight-wees, were then inimical to the French, and favorably disposed towards the English; but the Virginia Commissioners—Messrs. Fry, Lomax, and Patton—had no easy task. They produced the Lancaster treaty, and insisted on the right of the Crown, under its grant, to sell the Western lands; but "No," the chiefs said, "they had not heard of any sale west of the 'Warriors' road,' which ran at the foot of the Alleghany ridge." The Commissioners then offered goods for a ratification of the Lancaster treaty; spoke of the proposed settlement by the Ohio Company, and used their persuasions to secure the land wanted. Upon the 11th of June the Indians replied. They recognized the treaty of Lancaster, and the authority of the Six Nations to make it, but denied that they had any knowledge of the Western lands being conveyed to the English by said deed; and declined, upon the whole, having anything to do with the treaty of 1744. They were willing to give special permission to erect a fort at the fork of the Ohio, "as the French have already struck the Twightwees," but the Virginians wanted much more; and, finally, by the influence of Montour, the interpreter, who was probably bribed, the Indians united, on the 13th of June, in signing a deed confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, and consenting to a settlement southeast of the Ohio.

The dissatisfaction of the Ohio savages with the proceedings at Logstown is very apparent from the fact that in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty, with the particulars of which we are unacquainted, but on which, it is stated was an indorsement that "he had not dared to mention to them either the Lancaster or Logstown treaty; a sad commentary upon the modes taken to obtain the grants."

All attempts to secure any practical results from those treaties were postponed by the outbreak and continuance of hostilities, and it was not until after the pacification of 1765 that the occupation of the lands west of the Alleghanies, otherwise than by the Indians, was agitated in any considerable degree.

The Royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, forbade all private settlement or purchase of lands west of the Alleghanies; but as soon as peace was restored by the treaty of German Flats, settlers crossed the mountains, and took possession of lands in Western Virginia, and along the Monongahela. The Indians remonstrated; the authorities issued proclamations warning off intruders; orders were forwarded by General Gage to the garrison of Fort Pitt to dislodge the settlers at Red Stone, but all was ineffectual. The adventurous spirits of the frontier were not alone in their designs upon the wilderness. The old Ohio Company sought a perfection of their grant; the Virginia volunteers of 1754, who had enlisted under a proclamation offering liberal bounties of lands, were also clamorous; individual grants were urged. Sir William Johnson was ambitious of being the Governor of an armed colony south of the Ohio, upon the model proposed by Franklin in 1754, and the plan of another company, led by Thomas Walpole, a London banker of eminence, was submitted to the English Ministry.

Notwithstanding such a fever of land speculation, it was still felt that a better muniment of title was requisite than the obsolete pretensions of Lancaster and Logstown; and General Gage, having represented very emphatically the growing irritation of the Indians, Sir William Johnson was instructed to negotiate another treaty. Notice was given the various colonial governments, to the Six Nations, the Delawares and the Shawanese, and a Congress was appointed to meet at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York). It assembled on the 24th of October, 1768, and was attended by representatives from New Jersey, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; by Sir William and his deputies; by the agents of those traders who had suffered in the war of 1763, and by deputies from all the Six Nations, the Delawares and the Shawanese. The first point to be settled was the boundary line, which was to determine the Indian lands of the west from that time forward; and this line the Indians, upon the 1st of November, stated should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee (or Tennessee) River; thence up the Ohio and Allegheny to Kittaning; thence across to the Susquehanna, etc., whereby the whole country south of the Ohio and Allegheny, *to which the Six Nations had any claim*, was transferred to the British. One deed for a part of this land was made on the 3d of November to William Trent, attorney for twenty-two traders, whose goods had been destroyed by the Indians in 1763. The tract conveyed by this was between the Kenawha and Monongahela, and was by the traders named Indiana. Two days afterwards a deed for the remaining Western lands was made to the King, and the price agreed on paid down. There were also given two deeds in Pennsylvania—one to Croghan, and the other to the proprietaries of that Colony. These deeds were made upon the express agreement that no claim should ever be based upon previous treaties—those of Lancaster, Logstown, etc—and they were signed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations, for themselves, their allies and defendants, the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; but the Shawanese and Delaware deputies present did not sign them.

The fact that such an extent of country was ceded voluntarily—not after a war, not by hard persuasion, but at once, and willingly, satisfies us that the whole affair had been previously settled with the New York savages, and that the Ohio Indians had no voice in the matter. The

efforts to organize an immense land company, which should include the old Ohio Company, and the more recent Walpole scheme, besides recognizing the bounties of the Virginia volunteers, were apparently successful by the royal sanction of August 14, 1774, but previously there were immense private appropriations of the region south of the Ohio. Prominent among those interested in such speculations was George Washington. He had patents for 32,373 acres—9,157 on the Ohio, between the Kanawhas, with a river front of thirteen and a half miles; 23,216 acres on the great Kenawha, with a river front of forty miles. Besides these lands, he owned fifteen miles below Wheeling (587 acres), with a front of two and a half miles. He considered the land worth $3.33 per acre. [Sparks' Washington, XII, 264-317.]

General Washington, after reciting his impressions in favor this region, says: "The Indians who reside upon the Ohio—the upper parts of it at least—are composed of Shawanese, Delawares, and some of the Mingoes, who, getting but little part of the consideration that was given for the lands eastward of the Ohio, view the settlements of the people upon this river with an uneasy and jealous eye, and do not scruple to say that they must be compensated for their right, if the people settle thereon, notwithstanding the cession of the Six Nations. On the other hand, the people of Virginia and elsewhere are exploring and marking all the lands that are valuable, not only on the Red Stone and other waters on the Monongahela, but along the Ohio as low as the Little Kanawha, and by the next summer I suppose they will get to the Great Kanawha at least."

At a conference with the Ohio tribes, held by George Croghan, at Pittsburgh, in May, 1768, Nimwha, one of the Shawanese chiefs, who submitted so reluctantly to the army of Boquet, thus expressed himself:

"We desired you not to go down this river in the way of the warriors belonging to the foolish nations to the westward; and told you that the waters of this river, a great way below this place, were colored with blood; you did not pay any regard to this, but asked us to accompany you in going down, which we did, but felt the smart of our rashness, and with difficulty returned to our friends (alluding adroitly to Croghan's unlucky capture at the mouth of the Wabash in 1765). We see you now about making batteaus, and we make no doubt you intend to go down the river again, which we now tell you is disagreeable to all nations of Indians, and now again desire you to sit still at this place.

"They are also uneasy to see you think yourselves masters of this country, because you have taken it from the French, who, you know, had no right to it, as it is the property of the Indians. We often hear that you intend to fight with the French again; if you do, we desire you will remove your quarrel out of the country, and carry it over the great waters, where you used to fight, and where we shall neither see or know anything of it."

The peaceful Delawares met the encroaching upon their hunting grounds by slowly retiring before the advancing column of emigration, concentrating their villages more and more within their wilderness home, north of the Ohio, until in 1774 the smothered flame of hostility, which had been long kindled among the Shawanese, burst forth.

The wanton murder of Logan's family immediately leagued the bands of Mingoes, or Senecas, with their neighbors on the Scioto in the work of vengeance. The result of this uprising, and account of Dunmore's expedition in a general way, are recited in several histories of the United States with minuteness; but as this outbreak, and the ensuing bloody struggle, hinged on the revenge for Logan's loss, and yet was in reality the slogan that called the red man to the defense of his home and all that was dear to him, the reader will pardon a recital here of that which may be familiar:

"As Dunmore approached the Scioto, the Indians besought him to send an interpreter. John Gibson was sent by Lord Dunmore. He has stated, in an affidavit annexed to "Jefferson's Notes," that on his arrival at the towns, Logan, the Indian, came to where the deponent was sitting with the Cornstalk and the other chiefs of the Shawanese, and asked him to walk out with him. They went out into a copse of wood, where they sat down, when Logan, after shedding abundance of tears, delivered to him the speech related by Mr. Jefferson in his "notes on the State of Virginia;" that he, the deponent, told him that it was not Colonel Cresap who had murdered his relations, and although his son, Captain Michael Cresap, was with the party that killed a Shawanese chief and other Indians, yet he was not present when his relations were killed at Baker's, near the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the Ohio; that this deponent, on his return to camp, delivered the speech to Lord Dunmore, and that the murders perpetrated as above were considered as ultimately the cause of the war of 1774, commonly called "Cresap's war."

Of this speech, or message, there are besides that of Jefferson, two versions, at least: one contained in a letter from Williamsburgh, Virginia, dated February 4, 1775, and preserved in the American Archives, volume 1, p. 1020, and another, which was published in New York, on the 16th of February (same year), as an extract from Virginia. Jefferson adopted the latter. Probably Gibson noted down the expressions of Logan, as uttered by him in his simple English, and on his return to Lord Dunmore's camp, the officers, in taking copies, may have modified an occasional expression. The different versions are presnted for comparison:

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

WILLIAMSBURGH, February 4, 1775.

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin but I gave him meat; that he ever came naked but I clothed him.

"In the course of the last war, Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. I had such an affection for the white people that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have ever lived with them, had it not been for Colonel Cresap, who, last year, cut off in cold blood all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it, I have killed many, and fully glutted my revenge. I am glad that there is no prospect of peace on account of the nation; but I beg you will not entertain a thought that anything I have said proceeds from fear; Logan disdains the thought. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one."

That dated New York, February 16, 1775, is so very similar that it is omitted; another, credited to Jefferson, in 1781-2, is given:

"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace, but do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Logan never felt fear. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one." Of this production Mr. Jefferson says:

"I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has produced any more eminent, to produce a single passage superior to the speech of Logan, a Mingo chief, to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia." Elsewhere he styles it "a morsel of eloquence." Logan knew no more what pleasure was. It is said that he was sitting with his blanket over his head before a camp fire, when an Indian who had taken some offense stole behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains. Many years elapsed, the speech became more and more widely circulated, it was extensively read and admired, and became the theme of recitation in public exhibitions along with the most eloquent passages of ancient and modern poets and orators. At length, in 1797, Luther Martin, a very able lawyer, son-in-law of Michael Cresap, in obedience to the injunction of a relative, as he alleged, and perhaps in some measure under the influence of political feelings, addressed the following letter to Mr. Fennel, a public declaimer, through the Philadelphia Gazette, edited by William Cobbet:

"*Mr. Fennel*:—By the late Philadelphia papers I observe, sir, that in your 'readings and recitations, moral, critical and entertaining,' among your other selections you have introduced the story of Logan, the Mingo Chief. In doing this I am satisfied you are not actuated by a desire to wound the feelings of a respectable family in the United States, or by a wish to give a greater publicity to a groundless calumny. You found that story and speech in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia; you found it related with such an air of authenticity that it cannot be surprising that you should not suspect it to be a fiction. But, sir, philosophers are pretty much the same, from old Shandy, who in support of a system, sacrificed his aunt Dinah, to DeWarville and Condorcet, who for the same purpose would have sacrificed a world.

"Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher; he, too, had his hypothesis to establish, or, what is much the same thing, he had the hypothesis of Buffon to overthrow. When we see him employed in weighing the rats and mice of the two worlds, to prove that those of the New were not exceeded by those of the Old world, then to establish that the body of the American savage is not inferior in form or in vigor to the body of an European, we find him examining minutely every part of their frame, and hear him declare that, though the wrist and the head of the former are smaller than those parts of the latter, yet, *les organes de la generation ne sont plus foibles on plus petils*, and that he hath not only as many hairs on his body, but that the same parts which are productive of hair in one, if left to themselves, are equally productive of hair in the other; when we see him so zealous to establish an equality in such trifles, and to prove the body of the savage to be formed on the same modula with the *Homo sapiens Europous* how much more solicitous may we suppose him to have been to prove that the mind of this savage was also formed on the same modula.

"Than the man whom he has calumniated, he could scarcely have selected a finer example to establish the position that the human race in the Western world are not belittled in body or mind, but that unfortunately the man was not born in America.

"For the want of better materials he was obliged to make use of such as came to his hands, and we may reasonably conclude, whatever story or speech he could pick up, calculated to destroy the hypothesis of Buffon, or establish his own, especially in so important a point, instead of being scrutinized minutely, would be welcomed with avidity. And great and respectable as the authority of Mr. Jefferson may be thought, or may be in reality, I have no hesitation to declare that from an examination of the subject, I am convinced the charge exhibited by him against Colonel Cresap is not founded in truth; and, also, that no such specimen of Indian oratory was ever exhibited.

"That some of Logan's family were killed by the Americans I do not doubt; whether they fell the victims of justice, of mistake, or of cruelty, rests with those by whom they fell. But in their death, Colonel Cresap, or any of his family, had no share, and in support of this assertion I am ready to enter the lists with the author of Notes on Virginia.

"No man who really knew the late Colonel Cresap, could have believed the tale. He was too brave to be perfidious or cruel. He was a man of undaunted resolution; a man of whom it might be said, with as much propriety as I believe was ever said of man, 'That he knew not fear.'

"It was to savages, employed by the French Nation (before it became our very good friend and ally) to ravage the frontiers and butcher the peaceful inhabitants, that he and his family were terrible.

"But, perhaps, it was from this fact, that Mr. Jefferson considered himself authorized to say 'Colonel Cresap was infamous for the many murders he had committed on the much injured Indians.' And lest some future philosopher, in some future notes on Virginia, might be tempted to call him also 'infamous for his many murders of the much injured' Britains, may, perhaps, have been his motive for flying with such precipitation from the seat of his government, not many years since, when the British invaded the State.

"As to Logan, lightly would I tread over the grave even of the untutored savage, but justice obliges me to say, I am well assured that the Logan of the wilderness—the real Logan of nature—had but little, if any, more likeness to the fictitious Logan of Jefferson's Notes than the brutified Caffre of Africa to the enlightened philosopher of Monticello.

"In what wilderness Mr. Jefferson culled this fair flower of aboriginal eloquence, whether he has preserved it in the same state in which he found it, or, by transplanting it into a more genial soil, and exposing it to a kinder sun, he has given it the embellishments of cultivation, I know not.

"There are many philosophers so very fond of representing savage nature in the most amiable and most exalted point of view, that we feel ourselves less surprised when we see them become savages themselves. To some one of this class of philosophers, I doubt not, it owes its existence. Yet, but for Mr. Jefferson, 'it would have breathed its poisons in the desert air.' Whatever was the soil in which it first sprung up, it soon would have withered and died unnoticed or forgotten, had not he preserved it in his collection. From thence the authors of the Annual Register have given their readers a drawing as large as nature. The Rev. Mr. Morse, in his geography, and Mr. Lendrum, in his History of the American Revolution, have followed their example, and you, sir, are now increasing its celebrity by exhibiting it to thronging spectators, with all its coloring, retouched and heightened by the glowing pencil of a master.

"Do you ask me how I am interested in this subject? I answer, the daughter of Michael Cresap was the mother of my children. I am influenced by another motive not less powerful. My lamented and worthy relation, who died on the expedition against the western insurgents, bequeathed to me as a sacred trust, what, had he lived, he intended to have performed himself, to rescue his family from unmerited opprobrium.

"Do you ask me why I have so long neglected this duty? I answer, because for a long time past every feeling of my mind has been too much engrossed by the solicitude, though an unavailing solicitude, of preserving the valuable life of one of that family, to attend to any objects which could bear postponement. The shock is now past. I begin to recall my scattered thoughts to other subjects, and finding the story of Logan in the catalogue of your readings, it instantly brought me to the recollection of a duty, which I have hastened thus far to fulfill.

"And now, sir, to conclude, I arrogate to myself no authority of prohibiting the story and speech of Logan from being continued in your readings and recitations: this I submit to your sentiments of propriety and justice; but from these sentiments I certainly have a right to expect that, on its conclusion, you will inform your readers it is at best but the ingenious fiction of some philosophic brain, and when hereafter you oblige your audience with that story and speech, that with the poison you will dispense the antidote, by reading them this letter, also oblige your humble servant,

LUTHER MARTIN.

March 29, 1797.

[From Olden Time, vol. 2, No. 1847.]

The reader cannot fail to notice that the historian of these pages reproduces the evidence on both sides of this "vexed question," submitted by Mr. Martin, adding the speech of Logan by William Robinson, whom Logan saved from being burned alive. He stated that about three days after this Logan brought him a piece of paper and told him he must write a letter for him, which he meant to carry and leave in some house where he should kill somebody; that he made ink with gunpowder and then proceeded to write by his direction, addressing Captain Michael Cresap in it, and that the purport of it was "why had he killed my people?" etc. The following is his letter:

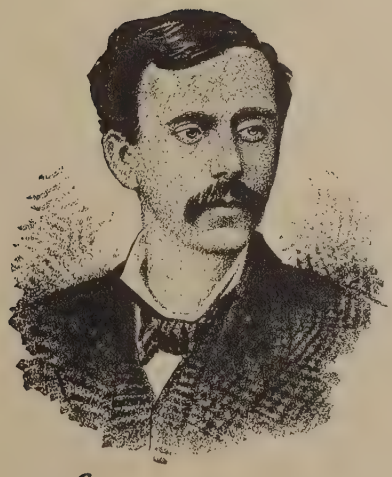
CAPTAIN CRESAP:

"What did you kill my people on Yellow Creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga, a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that, but you killed my kin again on Yellow Creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too, and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry, only myself. CAPT. JOHN LOGAN.

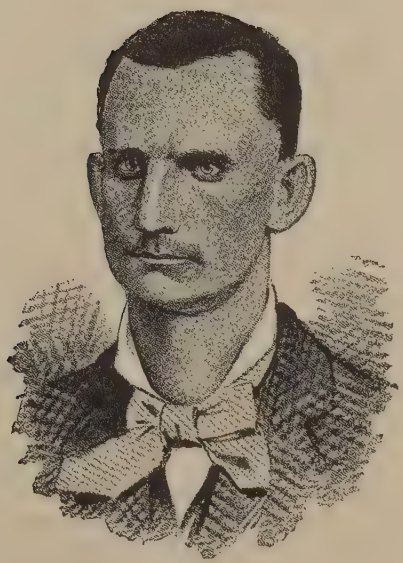
July 21st, 1774."

The conflict in opinion brought to view in the narration of the matter represented, is more in

BENJ. F. SPANGLER.



Geo L. Foley



James W. Amos

rhetoric than fact. The delicacy of the task undertaken by Mr. Luther Martin doubtless had something to do with his delay in regard to it, but in candor we feel constrained to allude to the inconsistency in his charging Mr. Jefferson with any degree of negligence in scrutinizing minutely not only the letter, but the attending circumstances, for, according to Mr. Martin, Mr. Jefferson was a philosopher, and so given to investigation, even to minutæ, that "we see him employed in weighing the rats and mice of the two worlds to prove that those of the new were not exceeded by those of the old world," and while the effort of Mr. Martin is in many respects commendable, it is remarkable that the officers who heard the speech read to Lord Dunmore should be so harmonious in reproducing it in letters to their friends, and that Logan's grief should be avenged by so many noted chiefs in the Indian war that ensued, if Logan was such an unimportant person. The Confederacy, as we shall see further on, did not so regard him.

The revolutionary annals of Ohio have many dark stains. The massacre of the heroic Cornstalk, like that of Logan's family, became the fruitful slogan for revenge with the red man. Cornstalk, after the treaty of 1774 with Dunmore, had been the steadfast friend of neutrality among the beligerent whites. Accompanied by Red Hawk, the Shawnee orator, at the council held by Colonel Boquet (on a friendly visit to the fort at Point Pleasant, in 1764), he communicated the hostile disposition among the Ohio tribes, and expressed his sorrow that the Shawnee nation, except himself and his tribe, were determined to espouse the British side, and his apprehension that he and his people would be compelled to go with the stream unless the Long Knives could protect him.

Upon receiving this information, the commander of the garrison, Captain Arbuckle, seized upon Cornstalk and his companions as hostages for the peaceful conduct of his nation, and set about availing himself of his suggestions. During his captivity Cornstalk held frequent conversations with the officers, and took pleasure in describing to them the geography of the West, then little known. One afternoon, while engaged in drawing on the floor a map of Missouri, he heard a voice from the forest, which he recognized as that of his son Ellenipsico, a young warrior whose courage and address were almost as celebrated as his father. Ellenipsico entered the fort and embraced his father most affectionately, having been uneasy at his absence and come hither in search of him. The day after his arrival two men, Hamilton and Gilmore, belonging to the fort, crossed the Kanawha, intending to hunt in the woods. On their return from hunting, some Indians, who had come to view the position of the Point, concealed themselves near the mouth of the river, and while the men were passing killed Gilmore. Colonel Stewart was standing on the opposite bank of the river at the time, and expressed his surprise that a gun had been fired so near the fort in violation of orders. Hamilton ran down the bank, crying out that Gilmore was killed. Captain Hall commanded Gilmore's Company. His men leaped into a canoe and hastened to the relief of Hamilton. They brought the body of Gilmore, weltering in blood (his head scalped), across the river. The canoe had scarcely reached the shore when the cry was raised, "Kill the red dogs in the fort!" Captain Hall placed himself in front of his soldiers as they ascended the river bank, pale with rage, carrying their loaded fire-locks in their hands. Colonel Stewart and Captain Arbuckle exerted themselves in vain to dissuade the men, exasperated to madness by the spectacle of Gilmore's corpse, from the cruel deed which they contemplated. They cocked their guns, threatening those gentlemen with instant death if they did not desist, and rushed into the fort.

The interpreter's wife, who had been a captive among the Indians and felt an affection for them, ran to their cabin and informed them that Hall's soldiers were advancing with the intention of taking their lives, because they believed that the Indians who had killed Gilmore had come with Cornstalk's son the preceding day. This the young man solemnly denied, declaring that he had come alone, with the sole object of seeking his father. When the soldiers came within hearing the young warrior appeared agitated. Cornstalk encouraged him to meet his fate composedly, and said to him, "My son, the Great Spirit has sent you here that we may die together." He turned to meet his murderers the next instant, and receiving seven bullets in his body he expired without a groan.

When Cornstalk had fallen, Ellenipsico continued to sit still and passive. He met death with the utmost calmness. The Red Hawk made an attempt to climb the chimney, but fell by the fire of some of Hall's men. His atrocious murder was dearly expiated. The Shawnees were thenceforth the foremost in excursions upon the frontier. At the close of 1777 only three settlements existed in the interior of Kentucky—Harrodsburg, Bonnesborough, and Logan's. It was a year of siege, struggle, and suffering. The narrative of these times teems with horrors, in which the strife for supremacy was shared about equally between the white and red man, and was noted for deeds of daring unsurpassed in the annals of warfare. An instance of feminine heroism is worthy of being reproduced as we find it in the "American Pioneer," vol. 2, p. 309:

"Fort Henry stood upon the bank of the Ohio, about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Wheeling creek. Between it and the steep river hill, on the east, were thirty log huts, which the Indians occupied and challenged the garrison to surrender. Colonel Shepherd refused and the attack commenced. From sunrise until noon the fire on both sides was constant, when that of the assailants slackened. Within the fort the only alarm was want of powder, and then it was remembered that a keg was concealed in the house of Ebenezer Zane, some sixty yards dis-

tant. It was determined to make an effort to obtain it, and the question 'Who will go?' was proposed. At this crisis a young woman, sister of Ebenezer and Silas Zane, came forward and desired to be premitted to go. This proposition seemed so extravagant that it was refused, but she renewed it with earnestness, replying that the danger was the identical reason that induced her to offer, for the garrison was very weak and no soldier's life should be placed in jeopardy, and if she were to fall her loss would not be felt. Her petition was finally granted and the gate opened for her to pass out. This attracted the attention of several Indians who were straggling through the village. Their eyes were upon her as she crossed the open space to reach her brother's house; but whether they were siezed with a feeling of clemency, or believing that a woman's life was not worth a load of gunpowder, cannot be explained; suffice it, they permitted her to pass without molestation. When she reappeared, however, with the powder in her arms, suspecting the character of the burden, they fired at her as she swiftly glided toward the gate, but their balls few wide of their mark, and the brave Elizabeth Zane reached the fort in safety with her prize, and won a glorious name in history.

"The assault was resumed with fierceness and continued until evening. Soon after nightfall a party of Indians advanced toward the gate of the fort, within sixty yards, with an improvised canon, made of a hollow maple log, bound round with chains obtained from a blacksmith shop, and supposing it sufficiently strong, heavily charged it with powder, and then filled it to the muzzle with pieces of stone and slugs of iron. When the match was applied it burst into many pieces, and although it had no effect upon the fort, killed and wounded a number of Indians. A loud yell went up at this disastrous failure, and they dispersed. The fort was soon after reinforced, and the Indians abandoned the siege. The tribes represented were principally Wyandots, Mingoes and Shawnese. Their loss was near one hundred; that of the Americans, twenty-six killed and four wounded."

During the winter of 1777–8, Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliott and Simon Girty, desperate white savages, active partisans of Great Britain up to the close of that century, made their appearance in the Muskingum towns and represented that the English were completely victorious; the American armies cut to pieces; General Washington killed; there was no more Congress; the English had hung some of them, and taken the rest to England to hang them; that there were a few thousands of Americans who had escaped, and were embodying themselves on this side of the mountains for the purpose of killing all the Indians in this country, even women and children; and much more of the same sort.

The peace chief, White Eyes, saw with much concern that the majority of his nation seemed to believe this report, and that they, with Captain Pipe (who always lent a willing ear to the British, and was manifestly not the friend of White Eyes, being his rival), the latter called a general council of the nation, in which, when assembled, he proposed to delay hostilities against the Americans ten days, in order to be satisfied of the truth of the report. Whereupon Captain Pipe declared "every man an enemy to the nation who would throw an obstacle in the way that might prevent taking up arms against the American people." White Eyes once more assembled the men, and told them "that if they meant in earnest to go out, as some were preparing to do, they should not go without him. He had taken peace measures in order to save the nation from utter destruction; but if they believed he was wrong, and gave more credit to vagabond fugitives, whom he knew to be such, than himself, who was best acquainted with the real state of things; if they had determined to follow their advice and go out against the Americans, he would go out with them; but not like the hunter, who sets the dogs on the animal to be beaten with his paws while he keeps at a safe distance. No! he would himself lead them on, place himself in the front, and be the first who should fall. They only had to determine what they meant to do, for his own mind was fully made up not to survive the nation; and he would not spend the remainder of a miserable life bewailing the total destruction of a brave people who deserved a better fate." The ten days' delay asked for by White Eyes were granted, and as the time had nearly expired without receiving any other intelligence, some had already shaved their heads preparatory to putting on the war paint, when Heckewelder, the Moravian Missionary, made his appearance among them and gave them the intelligence of the surrender of Burgoyne and the discomfiture of the British, which led to the recognition of American independence by France, and impressed England with the fact that they had lost their colonies. Whereupon Captain White Eyes, in a long address, took particular notice of the good disposition of the American people towards the Indians, observing that they had never yet called on them to fight the English, knowing that wars were destructive to nations; and that the Americans had from the beginning of the war to the present advised the Indians to remain quiet and not take up the hatchet against either side. A newspaper containing an account of the capitulation of General Burgoyne's army being handed to him by Heckewelder, White Eyes held the paper unfolded in both hands, so that all could have a view of it, and said: "See, my friends and relatives, this document contains great events; not the song of a bird, but truth." Then stepping up to Heckewelder he gave him his hand, saying: "You are welcome to us, brother!" and every one present immediately followed his example. And it is fair to conclude that had it not been for the persistent friendship of White Eyes and the timely arrival of Heckewelder with the glad tidings, the spring of 1778

would have inevitably found the Indian allies of Great Britain with the Delawares and other Indians of the Ohio.

The Indians were the occupants of the territory on either side of the Ohio and Alleghany when the Europeans first visited those regions. Their history and institutions have a weird yet fascinating interest, and in the language of Washington's early friend Tanacharison, or Guyasutha, and the venerable Cornplanter, we will trace the genius of the government of the people now fast disappearing, once the powerful occupants of the country we now occupy.

### COLONEL BRODHEAD'S EXPEDITION.

This expedition was designed at first to co-operate with General Sullivan in his well-known and successful march into the territory of the Six Nations by way of the Susquehanna river, but for the reasons assigned in the annexed letter from General Washington, the plan of co-operation was abandoned.

The campaign of Sullivan was well conducted and highly successful in the destruction of Indian towns, fields of corn, and other means of subsistence, and thus contributed to embarrass all the future operations of Butler and Brandt, and other English tories, with their Indian allies, against our more eastern and northern frontier. It commenced in August, 1779, and terminated in October, and of course was almost simultaneous with Broadhed's expedition up the Alleghany:

"HEADQUARTERS,
"MIDDLE BROOK, 21st April, 1779.

"DEAR SIR:—Since my last letter, and upon further consideration of the subject, I have relinquished the idea of attempting a co-operation between the troops at Fort Pitt, and the bodies moving from other quarters, against the Six Nations. The difficulty of providing supplies in time, a want of satisfactory information of the route and nature of the country up the Alleghany, and between that and the Indian settlements, and consequently the uncertainty of being able to co-operate to advantage, and the hazard which the smaller party might run for want of co-operation, are principal motives for declining. The danger to which the frontier would be exposed by drawing off troops from their present position, from the incursions of the more western tribes, is an additional though a less powerful reason. The post at Tuscarawas is, therefore, to be preserved, if, under full consideration of circumstances, it is adjudged a post of importance, and can be maintained without running too great a risk—and the troops in general under your command disposed in the manner best calculated to cover and protect the country on a defensive plan.

"As it is my wish, however, as soon as it may be in our power, to chastise the Western savages by an expedition into their country, you will employ yourself in the meantime in making preparations, and forming magazines of provisions for the purpose. If the expedition against the Six Nations is successfully ended, a part of the troops employed in this will probably be sent, in conjunction with those under you, to carry on another that way. You will endeavor to obtain in the meantime and transmit me, every kind of intelligence, which will be necessary to direct our operations, as precise, full and authentic as possible. Among other points you will try to ascertain the most favorable season for an enterprise against Detroit. The frozen season, in the opinion of most, is the only one in which any capital stroke can be given, as the enemy can derive no benefit from their shipping, which must either be destroyed or fall into our hands.

I am, &c., GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"COL. BRODHEAD."

### COLONEL BRODHEAD'S CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

The speech of Doonyontat, the Wyandot Chief, to Maghingive Keesuch (the Indian name for Colonel Brodhead):

"BROTHER—Listen to me. Brother, it pains me to see you with tears in your eyes. I know it is the fault of the English. Brother, I wipe away all those tears, and smooth down your hair, which the English and the folly of my young men has ruffled. Now, my brother, I have wiped away all the stains from your clothes, and smoothed them where my young men had ruffled them, so that you may now put on your hat and sit with that ease and composure which you would desire.

[Four strings of white wampum.]

Brother, listen to the Huron chiefs. Brother, I see you all bloody by the English and my young men. I now wipe away all those stains and make you clean. Brother, I see your heart twisted, and neck and throat turned to the one side, with the grief and vexation which my young men have caused, all which disagreeable sensations I now remove and restore you to your former tranquility, so that now you may breathe with ease, and enjoy the benefit of your food and nourishment. Brother, your ears appear to be stopped, so that you cannot listen to your brothers when they talk friendship. That deafness I now remove, and all stoppage from your ears, that you may listen to the friendly speeches of your brothers, and that they may sink deep into your heart.

[Seven strings of white wampum.]

Brother, listen to me. When I look around me, I see the bones of our nephews lie scattered and unburied. Brother, I gather up the bones of our young men on both sides in dispute, without any distinction of party. Brother, I have now gathered up all the bones of our relations on both sides, and will bury them in a large, deep grave, and smooth it over so that there shall not be the least sign of bones, or anything to raise grief or anger in our minds hereafter. Brother, I have now buried the bones of all our and your relations very deep. You very well know that there are some of your flesh and blood in our

hands as prisoners; I assure you that you shall see them all safe and well.

[Eight strings of white wampum.]

Brother, I now look up to where our Maker is, and think there is still some darkness over our heads, so that God can hardly see us, on account of the evil doings of the King over the great waters. All these thick clouds, which have raised on account of that bad King, I now entirely remove, that God may look and see our treaty of friendship, and be a witness to the truth and sincerity of our intentions.

[Four strings of white wampum.]

Brother, as God puts all our hearts right, I now give thanks to God Almighty, to the chief men of the Americans, to my old father the King of France, and to you, brother, that we can now talk on more friendly terms, and speak our sentiments without interruption.

[Four strings of black and white wampum.]

Brother, you knew me before you saw me that I had not drawn away my hand from yours. I sent word last year by Captain White Eyes. Brother, I look up to Heaven and call God Almighty to witness to the truth of what I say, and that it really comes from my heart. Brother, I now tell you that I have forever thrown off my father, the English, and will never give him any assistance; and there are some among all the nations that think the same things that I do, and I wish they would all think so.

Brother, I cannot answer for all the nations, as I don't know all their thoughts, and will speak only what I am sure of. Brother, listen to me. I love all the nations, and hate none, and when I return home they shall all hear what you say, and what is done between us. Brother, I have just now told you that I loved all the nations, and I see you raising the hatchet against my young brothers, the Shawanese. I beg you to stop a little while, as he has never yet heard me; and when he has heard me, if he does not choose to think as we do, I will tell you of it immediately. Brother, I intend to speak roughly to my younger brother, and tell him not to listen to the English, but throw them off, and listen to me, and then he may live as I do.

Brother, I thank you for leaving the fortress at Tuscarawas, and I am convinced by that you have taken pity on us and want to make us your friends. Brother, I now take a firm hold of your hand, and beg that you will take pity upon other nations who are my friends, and if any of them should incline to take hold of your hand I request that you would comply and receive them into friendship.

[A black belt of eleven rows.]

Brother, listen. I tell you to be cautious, as I think you intend to strike the man near to where I sit, not to go the nighest way to where he is, lest you frighten the owners of the lands, who are living through the country between this and that place. Brother, you now listen to me, and one favor I beg of you is that when you drive away your enemies you will allow me to continue in possession of my property, which, if you grant, will rejoice me. Brother, I would advise you, when you strike the man near where I sit, to go by water, as it will be the easiest and best way. Brother, if you intend to strike, one way is to go up the Alleghany and by Prisquille; another way is to go down this river and up the Wabash. Brother, the reason why I mentioned the road up the river is, that there will be no danger of your being discovered until you are close upon them, but on the road down the river you will be spied. Brother, now I have told you the way to Prisquille, and that is the boundary between us and your enemies; if you go by Wabash your friends will not be surprised. Brother, you must not think that what I have said is only my own thoughts, but the opinion of all the Huron chiefs, and I speak in behalf of them all. If you grant what favors I have asked you, all our friends and relations will be thankful and glad as far as they can hear all around. Brother, the reason why I have pointed out these two roads is that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs desired me particularly to mention it that they may meet you in your walk, and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and in their name I request a pair of colors to show that we have joined in friendship.

[Fourteen strings of black wampum.]

Brothers, the chiefs desire me to tell you that they have sent Montour before to tell you their intentions, and they leave him to go with you, and understand one another by his means."

"HEADQUARTERS,
"PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19, 1779.

"*Maghingivekesuch to Doonyontat, Principal Chief of the Wyandots:*—Brother, yesterday I had the pleasure to hear you speak, but when I had heard all, and when you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before against the English, I could not tell you what to think.

Brother, the chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the English to see things as they ought to do. They must have expected when they were counseling that the chief they sent to this council fire would find the Americans asleep, but the sun, which the Great Spirit has set to light this island, discovers to me they are much mistaken.

[Four strings of black and white wampum.]

Brother, I will tell you why they are mistaken: they have taught that it was an easy matter to satisfy us, after doing all the mischief they could. They must have heard that the English were getting weaker, and the Americans stronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our prisoners, secure their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawanese, who have so often imbrued their hands in the blood of the Americans, and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I should march on.

[Six strings of black and white wampum.]

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping

away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for casting off that bad Father, the King of Britain, over the great lake.

[Three strings of white wampum.]

Brother, I left the fort at Tuscarawas because it gave uneasiness to several of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promised to save, if they would do what was right before God, and I still intend to do it. But I have said they must do what is right, and they must send some of their great men to me to remain as hostages until they have complied with their terms. If this is not done all words will be considered as wind. And though I love peace, and could wish to save the lives of my countrymen of this island, I am not afraid of war.

[Four strings of black wampum.]

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to the world to judge of it: I think the nation you mention, and wish me to receive into friendship, ought to send hostages to me, as I said before, until they have killed and taken from the English and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have stolen from their brothers, together with their flesh and blood, and on every occasion join us against our enemies. Upon these terms, which are just, they and their posterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without disturbance from their brethren of this island, so long as the sun shines or the waters run.

[A black belt—rows.]

Brother, I have now spoken from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counsellor. My words are few, but what I say I will perform. And I must tell you that if the nations will not do justice, they will not be able, after the English are driven from this island, to enjoy peace and property.

[Four strings of black wampum.]

Brother, when I go to war I will take my choice of roads. If I meet my friends, I shall be glad to see them; and if I meet my enemies, I shall be ready to fight them. Brother, you told me you had not yet spoken to the Shawanese. You likewise say that you had not yet let slip my mind, if so, why did you not speak to them? They have heard their grandfathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me. I sent them a good talk, but they threw it into the fire. Now, brother, I must tell you that I cannot now prevent the Shawanese being struck by Colonel Clark. I hear he has gone against them, and will strike them before I can send to call him back. But if the Shawanese do what is right, as I have told you, they shall enjoy peace and property. This belt confirms my word.

[A white and black belt, rows.]

Concereing these communications, Colonel Daniel Brodhead, commanding "W. D.," to Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq., President of the Board of War, dated Pittsburgh, September 23d, 1779, says: "I enclose you talks of the Delawares, Wyandots, and the Maquichees tribes of Shawnees; and I flatter myself that there is a great share of sincerity in their present professions. Since my last this frontier has enjoyed perfect tranquillity, but the new settlements at Kentucky have suffered greatly." It will be seen, therefore, that the Indians roamed at will over the region from Pittsburgh to Kentucky, and depredated the settlements in that State.

These stipulations, however, had to be enforced by not only an iron will on the part of the commanders of troops, but a self-sacrificing spirit on the part of the troops never before equaled, as will be seen by remembering that amid all the dangers and difficulties incident to war with the Indians, but the additional mortification of a depreciated currency, their finances were very low. "Continental money" seemed of so doubtful a surety that it rapidly depreciated, and it behooved them to sustain it if possible. This difficulty was increased by the very effort to inspire confidence, by issuing large amounts that every claim might be at least nominally met; and it will not be out of place at this time to present an extract showing in a brief manner to what straits our patriot fathers were reduced. That man knows but little of the merits of the heroes and sages of the American Revolution who is disposed to sit down contented with a mere knowledge of desperate battles, defeats and victories, bloodshed and death, occurring during that time. The orderly books and private correspondence of Washington and his fellow-soldiers illustrate that there was as much heroism and power of endurance shown in encountering vexatious details as in planning sieges and fighting battles. Nothing was well ordered or arranged in the affairs of the continent. The forms of State administrations were equally defective. In Pennsylvania this was eminently the case.

Among the measures of false policy to which the legislators of the Revolution very naturally resorted were those embargoes, commercial restrictions of all sorts, tender laws, and limitations of prices. The last were most habitually relied on, and were certainly, in their effects, most pernicious. It was a prevalent delusion, affecting alike Congress, the State Assemblies, and the mass of the people, that the only mode of appreciating the paper currency was to prescribe a strict limitation of prices, and in spite of its invincible worthlessness to force a given value on a depreciated and fast depreciating paper dollar.

In October, 1778, Washington wrote to one of his friends: "Want of virtue is infinitely more to be dreaded than the whole force of Great Britain, assisted as they are by Hessian, Indian, and Negro allies; for certain I am that unless extortion, forestalling, and other practices which have crept in and become exceeding prevalent and injurious to the common cause, can meet with proper checks, we must inevitably sink under such a load of accumulated oppression. To make and extort money in every shape that can be devised, and at the same time to deny its value, seems to have become a mere business

and an epidemical disease, calling for the interposition of every good man and body of men." (Sparks' Washington, vol. 1, p. 91.)

"We are sorry to hear that some persons are so slightly informed of their own interests as to suppose that it is advantageous to them to sell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that it is injurious to their interests and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchase imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiously disappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, silver, or bills of exchange, but their vessels, if loaded at all, must be loaded with produce, will raise the price of what they have to sell in proportion to the price of what they have to buy, and consequently the landholder can purchase no more foreign goods for the same quantity of his produce than he could before." (Journals, 1779, p. 225.)

In this tone did Congress address a people highly inflamed. The progress of things was rapid and natural. On the next day (February 27, 1777,) a large town meeting was held in the State House Yard, at which Daniel Roberdean presided. His speech on taking the chair was highly inflammatory, the burden of it being that monopolizers were grinding down the people by heavy taxes in the form of high prices; that the disease of monopoly had its origin in Philadelphia; that the only way to make money good was forcibly to reduce the prices of goods and provisions. The response to this appeal was the adoption of a series of resolutions asserting the right of the people to inquire into and punish abuses aside from the law; a determination "not to be eaten up by monopolizers and forestallers," demanding that all excess of price beyond that which was paid on the 1st of May last past should be taken off; and finally organizing two committees, one to inquire into certain alleged abuses, and the other a permanent one, whose duty it was to ascertain prices at certain past days, to which thereafter all dealings were to conform. The prices of the 1st of May were to be the prices till the 1st of July, after which they were to be reduced to the standard of the 1st of April. Not only did every township and county in Pennsylvania organize its committee of prices, but neighboring and distant States followed in the train of mistaken policy. The following table was published by authority, June 26, 1779:

PRICES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ON THE 1ST OF APRIL, WHICH ARE TO CONTINUE FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

| WHOLESALE. | | RETAIL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee, per lb | £0 15 0 | Per lb | £0 16 0 |
| Chocolate, per lb | 1 17 6 | " | 2 00 0 |
| Bohea tea, per lb | 4 10 0 | " | 4 15 0 |
| Common green tea | 5 10 0 | " | 7 10 0 |
| Best Hyson | 18 00 0 | " | 20 00 0 |
| West India Rum, per gal | 6 05 0 | | 6 12 6 |
| Country Rum, " | 4 10 0 | | 4 15 0 |
| French Runf, " | 4 10 0 | | 4 15 0 |
| Muscovada sugar, from £70 to £95 per cwt | | From 15s to 20s per lb | |
| Loaf sugar, from £2 02 to £2 10 per lb | | From 47s 6d to 52s 6d per lb. | |
| Rice | | " | 0 03 0 |
| French Indigo, per lb | £26 15 0 | Per lb | 0 60 0 |
| Carolina Indigo, " | 2 00 0 | " | 0 45 0 |
| Black Pepper, " | 1 17 6 | " | 0 42 6 |
| Cotton from 40s to 55s | | " From 45s to 60 | |
| Hemp | | " | 0 08 0 |
| Candles | 14 00 6 | " | 0 15 0 |
| Best hard soap | 10 00 6 | " | 0 12 6 |
| Butter | | " | 0 15 0 |
| Blooming bar iron, per ton £500 | | Per cwt, £28 | |
| Refined bar iron, per ton £700 | | | 0 38 0 |
| Nail rod iron, per ton £1,000 | | | 0 55 0 |
| Sheet iron per lb | 0 12 0 | | 0 15 0 |
| best Dintle sole leather, per lb | | | 0 20 0 |
| Neats' leather, by the side | | | 150s 0d |
| A calfskin that will cut four pair of shoes | | | 150s 0d |
| Best boot legs, per pair | | | 180s 0d |
| Harness leather, per lb | | | 20s 0d |
| Bridle leather, per side | | | 150s 0d |
| Boots per pair from £37 to £40 | | | |
| Men's best leather shoes from 135s to 150s | | | |
| Women's shoes 120s | | | |

By the advise of the Schuylers there was now (1757) on the Mohawk river a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, the importance of which charge began to be fully understood. He was regularly appointed and paid by the Government. This was the celebrated Sir William Johnson. He held the office so difficult both to define and execute. It might be said that he was the tribune of the Five Nations; their claims he asserted, their rights he protected, and over their minds he possessed a greater sway than any other individual had ever attained; he was calculated to win and retain the affections of a brave people, possessing, in common with themselves, many of those peculiarities of mind and manners that distinguished them from others. He was superintendent to the warriors of the upper and lower castle of the Iroquois Indians, and in the presence of Lt. Butler, of Rutherford's Company, Capt. Matthew Farral, Lt. John Butler, and Daniel and Clause, and Peter Wraxal, secretaries of Indian affairs, and Wm. Printer and Jacob Clement, interpreters, addressed them as follows:

"*My brethren of both castles of the Anics:*—I wipe away all tears from your eyes and clear your throat, that you may hear and speak without constraint. I rejoice to see you, and salute you with all my heart.

[Gives a string of wampum.]

I desire to conform to what I demanded of you in a letter which I wrote to you from New York as soon as I returned from Virginia, wherein I prayed all your chiefs and warriors to wait my coming home, to hear news, and be informed of the orders which I have received from his excellency, General Braddock (the great warrior), whom the King, our common father, has sent to this country, with a great number of troops, of great, great guns, and other imple-

ments of war, to protect you as well as his subjects upon this continent, and defend you against all usurpations and insults of the French.

I have been to wait upon this great man, along with the Governors of Boston, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland; we had, also, there the Governor of Virginia, and another great man, who, in this part of the world, commands all the men of war belonging to the King. In the great council many important affairs have been deliberated, among which the interest and safety of our brethren, the Six Nations, and their allies, were considered with great attention..

My brethren, the tree which you and the rest of the Six Nations have so often and earnestly desired that it should be replanted, is grown by such a mighty hand that its roots penetrate into the bottom of the earth, and its branches are a refreshing shade to cover you and your allies; as I am to acquaint you that, agreeable to the instructions which the King, your father, has given to General Braddock, I am nominated to be alone superintendent over all the affairs that shall concern you and your allies in this part of the world; I invite you and your brethren, the Six United Nations, and your allies, to assemble under this tree, where you may freely open your hearts and heal your wounds, and at the same time I transport the shade of that fire which was in Albany, and rekindle the fire of council and friendship in this place; I shall make it of such wood as shall produce the greatest light and greatest heat. I hope it will be serviceable and conformable to all those who shall come to light their pipes at it; and that the sparkling and flaming coals thereof will burn all those who are or shall be its enemies. I hope that you and all your brethren would be glad to increase the lustre and splendor of this fire, in minding and keeping it always up, applying yourselves to it with that diligence and zeal as may derive a blessing from it, not only upon you, but upon all your posterity. To obtain and ascertain that salutary end, it is absolutely necessary that you extinguish all the fires kindled by means of deceit and fraud and not natural, which light, but to deceive and destroy you and yours.

[A belt.]

My brethren, by this belt of wampum, I cleanse the council chamber, to the end that there be nothing offensive therein, and I hope that you will take care that no evil spirits creep in among us, that nothing may interupt our harmony.

[Gives a string of wampum.]

My brethren, I am concerned to see, at my return, that many of the two villages desire to go to Canada. I should be much surprised that you, who have been our most faithful friends and nearest neighbors, would, upon any occasion, show your desire to be deceived by the wicked artifices of the French, who are so well known, and of whom you have had such fatal experience, especially when that restless and perfidious nation breaks the most solemn treaties and violates all the obligations of honor and justice; this would be the most surprising thing in the world. But I hope that what I have been told upon that subject has no foundation. I desire and insist that none of you, upon any pretense whatsoever, have any correspondence with the French, nor receive any of their emisaries, nor go to Canada without my knowledge and approbation.

[Upon this condition I give you a belt.]

I intend immediately to call your other brethren of the Six Nations to this present fire. I hope that you'll come here along with them. I shall deliver a speech of his excellency, General Braddock, accompanied with presents for you, which the Great King, your father, has sent by that warrior."

After some moments of consultation between them, Abraham, one of the chiefs of the upper village, got up and spoke thus for the two:

"My brother, you have called us to let us know the tidings you have brought with you, and we have understood all that you have said; we defer until the Six Nations are all assembled here to give an exact account of all affairs.

[Gives a string of wampum.]

My brother, we thank you for being so willing to wipe the tears from our eyes and to cleanse our throats and this floor. We do as much with this string of wampum.

[Gives a string of wampum.]

My brother, to comply with your request we have met together, and with great attention heard all you have said; we thank you for your kind information; we are charmed to see you again once more, and greet you with this string of wampum.

[They give it.]

My brother, we have often represented to our father, the great King, that the tree advanced; we are very glad that our father has complied with our demand, and thank him for it most sincerely; we have had the greatest satisfaction to have all that you have said concerning that tree, we sincerely wish that it may continue such as you describe in your speech, and we are very sensible of all you said upon the subject.

My brother, you have told us that the tree which shaded us is now replanted here; you made it the shade of Albany, and you have rekindled here the fire of prudence and friendship, which must be made of good, everlasting wood, so that it shall be always clear, and give comfortable and salutary heat to all that will approach it as friends, whilst it shall burn and inflame against its enemies; our first fathers had kindled this fire first at Onontague and carried the small coals of it to rekindle another at the habitation of Quider (Indian for Albany). The fire never burnt clear and was almost extinguished; we are very well satisfied to hear that you have rekindled it.

My brother, you have invited us all and our brethren, the Six United Nations and their allies, to come and sit under that tree you spoke of, there to light our pipes at the fire of prudence, and that we and they should endeavor to preserve it we don't doubt but that they would be

glad to see it, but we must delay until all the nations be assembled here in a body for to answer that article of your speech.

My brother, we thank you for having cleansed this council chamber and for removing all that might be offensive therein, you may assure yourself, that we will do all that we can to answer your intention and avoid all that might tend to trouble or disturb our mutual harmony.

My brother, you have told us that you have been informed that some of us were going to the French, and you put us in mind of their conduct towards our ancestors, whom we remember very well, for their bones are false and deceitful; they have given us very fine words and their letters were sweet, but their hearts were full of poison for us; you know our affairs, my brother, as well as we, and the rest of the Six Nations are jealous of us, because we used the hatchet last against the French. Shall we now be accounted false and deceitful? no, you may be assured, that we will not go to Canada upon any request of the French, because we are not so much in their friendship; also, my brother, do not believe all the reports that may be brought to you upon that subject.

My brother, we thank you at once for all you have told us; we have already said that it was necessary the Six Nations were assembled here to give a positive answer; we thank you for the invitation you gave us to come here with the rest of our brethren; we will not fail to meet them here."

The Chief Mohawk (Anies) of the upper village having requested to have a conference with Colonel Johnson, in the presence of the Secretary of Indian Affairs and the two interpreters, Abraham spoke in the name of the Chief, and said:

My brother, when you were at New York you told us that our chiefs and warriors should rest on their mats, and wait until your return, which we have done; and why should we not, seeing we have at all times appeared ready to oblige you? And we are the more, since you tell us that you are a tree planted in order to put us under your shade, and we don't doubt but that our brethren of the other five Nations are all disposed to obey you.

My brother, it is very true that we have been always obedient and obliging to you, and seeing you told us that you would have us rest in the cabin, our young men being ready to go hunting, being detained by your orders, have nothing to subsist on, they have begged our chiefs to represent their condition to you; they want everything, not having been a hunting, and to pray you to give them some powder and shot, to kill some game for their subsistence, as it will be some time before the arrival of the other five Nations, and all of us receive the presents sent us by the King, our father; whilst we wait, we pray you to give us what is purely necessary for us.

My brother, as we foresee the hard seasons are approaching, we renew the prayers to you we often made to the safety of our wives and children; we hope you will actually execute."

COLONEL JOHNSON'S ANSWER.

"BRETHREN—I am perfectly convinced of your good disposition for me and of your complaisance at all times to listen to my words, and to do what I demand of you; it is that which has engaged me to take your affairs in my consideration; the fresh proofs you give me of your friendship and regard toward me, will enable me to serve your interests more effectually and to my satisfaction. I am sensible I have done you great hurt, as also to your young men, for detaining them at the time upon their mats, wherefore I readily grant you what you require of me, and will give you powder and bullets.

Before I left New York I represented before your brother, the Governor, the necessity of building a safe retreat for your families, and I have the pleasure to acquaint you that he hath given me full power to do it, and the workmen shall go about it as soon as possible."

[Signed.] JOHNSON.

May 17.

These speeches are from Craig's Olden Time, pages 244–5–6 and 7—the year is not given. This apparently peaceful disposition of things is followed up by a course not in harmony with it; instance, a letter written by Sir William Johnson to different Governors concerning the plan of the expedition against the fort at Crown Point, which is as follows:

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1755.

"As I am nominated the Commander-in-Chief of the Colonies' forces, with regard to the expedition proposed against Crown Point, I think it my duty to endeavor all I can to remove the obstacles that might come in the way of the present service, and prevent everything that might not tend to the success of this undertaking. As a train of artillery is so essentially necessary that nothing can be done without it, and the Eastern Colonies are to provide it, I don't doubt of your doing all in your power to hasten things on that head, that our march may not be delayed, and that we may not tarry longer at Albany than is necessary, which might confirm the enemy in the suspicion of an attack, if he should unfortunately have knowledge of it. I much fear I shall want proper persons to manage the train of artillery, wherefore, if you have in your province any persons capable of being an engineer or bombardier, or any other fit person to manage a train of artillery, I desire you would engage them into the service according to the knowledge you may have of their capacity. You must know, also, we want a great number of boats for transporting the troops, besides those that are necessary for the train of artillery, ammunition, and baggage. Every batteau must carry five men. We have already those which this Government was to provide for us. As I imagine the other Colonies are to get those batteaus (which they are to furnish) built either

J. R. LARZELERE, M. D.

Dr. J. R. Larzelere, the second son of Joseph and Harriett Larzelere, was born September 16th, 1826, in the town of Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania a beautiful little city on the shore of the historic Delaware river, twenty miles above Philadelphia. His parents came to Muskingum county about 1829, and settled in Springfield township, five miles west of the then town of Zanesville, where the family continued to live for ten years, when his father purchased and removed his family to what was then known as the Bernard Van Horn farm. About 1854 Joseph Larzelere bought and again removed his family to the old Esquire Whipple farm, where he died in the fall of 1877.

When eighteen years old the subject of this sketch decided to abandon agricultural pursuits and become a follower of Esculapius. After four years of study he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1852, and soon after located in Adelphi, Ross county, Ohio, where he remained two years in the practice of medicine, when he removed to the village of Putnam (now the Ninth ward in Zanesville).

The Doctor married Eliza A., daughter of Bernard Wortman, October 17th, 1854. This union was blessed with four children, Edward D., Charles M., Ella E., and Joseph B. January 30th, 1868, he married Annie E. Palmer, daughter of J. T. and R. Palmer, of Putnam, and Edna Dascum, Charles T. and Gordon P. have been added to the family. And now, after a successful career in the practice of medicine for thirty years, the Doctor and his happy family have the pleasure of contrasting the struggles of "ye pioneer" in days long gone by, with the friendships and comforts with which they are surrounded.

here or in the Jerseys, I look upon it as a thing impossible to build a sufficient number in time unless they send us workmen to help us."

I am, etc., WILLIAM JOHNSON.

"I, the subscriber, one of the Superior Council of Quebec, do certify that I have translated, etc.,

NUMBER XVI,

A proclamation directed by order of Charles Lawrence, Esq., Governor of Acadia, to the French inhabitants of the neighborhood of the isthmus and the banks of the river St. John:

BY THE KING.

By order of his Excellency Charles Lawrence, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, etc.:

A PROCLAMATION.

"*To the inhabitants and others, the natives of Chignecto, Bay Vert, Tintamar, Chiboudie, River St. John and their dependencies, and to all others who have not as yet submitted themselves:*— Forasmuch as the greatest part of the inhabitants of the places aforesaid and others have not as yet submitted themselves to the King of Great Britain [This is remarkable, how it came to pass that ever since the treaty of Utrecht it never entered into their minds to require this submission.] but on the contrary have behaved themselves in a manner contrary to all order and loyalty with regard to their own sovereign;

These are, therefore, to order them to repair immediately to my camp to submit themselves, bringing with them all their arms, muskets, swords, pistols, and every other instrument of war; in disobedience whereof they shall be treated as rebels.

Given at our camp of Chignecto this 13th day of May, 1755."

[Signed] ROBERT MONCKTON.

A collection of papers tending to vindicate the conduct of the Court of France, in answer to the observations sent by the English Ministry to the several courts of Europe.

Part II, No. 1 (Craig's Olden Time), p. 251.—A memorial delivered by the Duke de Mirepoix to Sir Thomas Robinson, January 15th, 1755, which is as follows:

"As an immediate prevention of the consequences which may arise from the unexpected difference in the several colonies of North America and the hostilities which attended them is a matter of the utmost importance, the King proposes to his Britannic Majesty that, previous to an inquiry into the foundation and circumstances of this dispute, positive orders should be sent to our respective governors to forbid their engaging from henceforth in any new enterprise, or committing any acts of violence; on the contrary, to enjoin them without delay to establish matters in the same situation with respect to *the territory of Ohio*, or La Belle Riviere, in which they were, or ought to have been, before the last war; and that the respective pretensions should be amicably submitted to the commission appointed at Paris, to the end that the differences between the two courts may be terminated by a speedy reconciliation.

The King is likewise desirous, in order to remove every uneasy impression, and to make his subjects perfectly happy in the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of peace, that his Britannic Majesty would be open and explicit with regard to the cause and destination of the armament last raised in England.

The King has too great confidence in the uprightness of his Britannic Majesty's intentions not to expect that he will give his free and ready concurrence to propositions so conducive to the public tranquillity and a good harmony between our two courts."

[Signed]. DUKE DE MIREPOIX.

Number 2.—The answer to the foregoing memorial, delivered by order of the English Court to the Duke de Mirepoix, January 22d, 1755, is as follows:

"The King has beheld with concern the unexpected difference in North America, and the hostilities with which they have been accompanied. His Majesty is equally desirous, with the Most Christian King, to put an end to them, demanding nothing but what is founded on treaties and is agreeable to the just rights and possessions of his crown and the protection of his subjects in that part of the world.

The King is of opinion that the proposal communicated by his excellency, the Duke de Mirepoix, is not express as to that matter; nevertheless, to manifest his desire of maintaining the most perfect peace, union and harmony with his most Christian Majesty, and to the end that matters may be re-established on an equitable footing, his Majesty proposes that the possession of the country along the river Ohio, or Belle Riviere, should be restored to the same condition as it was in at the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht, and according to the stipulations made in the same treaty, as it has been renewed by that of Aix-la-Chapelle; and, moreover, that the other possessions in North America be restored to the same condition in which they were at the conclusion of the said treaty of Utrecht, and agreeable to the cessions and stipulations made by that treaty. And then his Majesty will be able to treat of the method of instructing the respective Governors, to restrain them from engaging henceforward in any new enterprises, or committing any hostilities; and the pretension, on both sides, may then be submitted to be speedily and finally discussed and amicably adjusted between the two courts.

Such are the sentiments of his Majesty; the defense of his rights and possessions, and the protection of his subjects, have been his sole motives for sending an armament into North America, which he professes to have done without an intention to injure any power that exists, or to engage in anything that has a tendency to violate

the general peace. To be convinced of this, the nature and extent of that armament need only to be considered, and the King does not doubt that his Most Christian Majesty, according to the well known uprightness of his intentions, will be as open and explicit, with respect to his great naval preparations at Brest and Toulon."

[Signed.] T. Robinson.

Numbers three and four are of similar tenor, with the exception that article two, in number four, declares:

"The subjects of their most Christain and Britanic Majesties shall evacuate the country between the river Ohio and the mountains which bound Virginia, and shall severally retire, viz: The French beyond the said river Ohio, and the English on this side the mountains, so that all the territories which lies between the said river and mountains shall be looked upon as neutral during the continuance of the present convention; and all grants, if any there be, which have been made by either of the two nations on said territory, shall be considered as null and void."

And article four, which reads:

"Agreeable to the ninth article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, all things shall be restored to the same condition in North America, in which they were or ought to have been, since the treaty of Utrecht; in consequence of which all forts, which have been built by either nation since that era, shall be destroyed, as well upon the said territory of Ohio, as in every other part of North America which is in dispute between the two nations."

Number five is of a similar character to those cited, with an enumeration of propositions from each side, without arriving at a settlement.

In number seven the French diplomate, M. Rouille, to the Duke de Mirepoix, the 27th of March, 1755, sums up the matter by saying that "the King will make no scruple of communicating to the King of England duplicates of the orders and instructions which his Majesty shall send to his Government and commanders, if his Majesty will on his part act with the same candor and confidence towards the King. What we propose in this respect is so consistent with all the rules of equity and moderation that we do not conceive it will or can be rejected, if the desire of peace is as real and sincere at London as it is at Versailles."

Number 7.—Answer delivered by the Court of London to the Duke de Mirepoix, the 5th of April, 1755. The summing up of this is expressed in these lines: "The Court of London finds the same difficulties in this proposal which presented themselves at the beginning of the negotiation, and cannot think it by any means favorable to reconciliation."

Numbers 8, 9, 10 and 11 are remarkable chiefly for diplomatic dodging and bantering on the part of the two Kings.

Number 12.—Memorial of the Duke de Mirepoix to the the Ministry of London, May 14th, 1755.

The differences between the Courts of France and England, concerning America, have four objects in view: 1st, The limits of Acadia; 2d, The limits of Canada; 3d, The course and territory of Ohio; 4th, The islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago. We pass on to the 3d article, "Concerning the course and territory of Ohio."

It is evident and incontestable from the principles of justice, mutual convenience and security, as well as from titles and records, that the Ohio ought to be a part of the possessions of France. The English have not any settlements on that river; and when the British Ministry asserted that the heads of that river were full of ancient settlements of their nation, they too readily gave credit to false relations. The French have ever looked upon that river as belonging to Canada, and it is essentially necessary to them for the communication of Canada with Louisiana. They have frequented it at all times, and with forces. It was also by that river that the detachment of troops passed, who were sent to Louisiana about the year 1739, on account of the war with the Chickasaws.

If there had been any English settlements on the river at that time, or if it had been a part of the British Colonies, would the French have been permitted to go down the river's whole length, or would not the Court of London at least made some complaints? But then there was as yet no talk of the new pretensions, which have since risen without proof, title, or any sort of foundation. It is true, that within these late years some English traders passed the mountains of Virginia, and ventured to carry on a fur trade with the Indians on the Ohio. The French Governors of Canada contented themselves at first with acquainting them that they were within the territory of France, and enjoined them not to return, that they were within the territory of France, and enjoined them not to return there, under penalty of having their effects seized and being made prisoners. The traders, however, returned, their goods were confiscated and sold, and they were personally arrested, taken to Quebec, and from thence to France, where they were thrown into prison at Rochelle. No reclaim or complaint was made by the Court of London; they were looked upon as contraband traders, whom their avarice had exposed to the hazards of an illicit commerce.

After having thus firmly established the right and possession of the French on the river and territory of the Ohio, it ought to be considered as a very convincing proof of their love of peace, that they are most ready and willing to stipulate that all territory between the Ohio and the mountains which bound Virginia shall remain neutral, and that all the commerce in, or passage through the same, shall be prohibited as well to the French as the English. There were four points brought in question in memorial number xiii: The limits of Acadia, the limits of Canada, the course and territory of the Ohio, and the islands St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tabago.

The third, the territory of Ohio, is the only one demanding our attention, and reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding all that is advanced upon this article, the Court of Great Britain cannot admit that France has the least title to the river Ohio and the territory in question; even that of possession, neither can nor ought to be alleged on this point, since France cannot pretend to have had any before the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, nor since, unless it be some forts unjustly erected in the last place, upon lands which evidently belong to the Five Nations, or which they have transferred to the Crown of Great Britain, or its subjects, which may be proved from treaties and the most authentic acts.

"The title which France seems most to insist upon, is the use made of this for communication between Canada and Louisiana, but, in fact, they have never made any use of it, unless it was occasionally or secretly, and, as perhaps might have happened in so vast a region, in such a manner as not to be taken notice of, which, however, cannot give them the least shadow of right.

"The rivers Miami and Oubache only have been used for some years, as a communication between Canada and Louisiana; not that Great Britain can admit that France has any right to these rivers, much less still to a passage, so near as they are to the river Ohio. As to the use they made of this last river, on account of the war with the Chickasaws, the allies and friends of Great Britain did not even make a formal complaint of it; it will not follow that violence committed at a certain nice and critical conjuncture, should serve as a foundation for new encroachments. This is much the same with the rash and inconsiderate measures taken by a Governor of a remote colony, who prohibited the English from passing the mountains of Virginia, under penalty of having their goods seized and being made prisoners. The manner in which the Court of Great Britain complains of such like proceedings has been sufficiently manifested, in the memorial, although this was never delivered to the Court of France, as reported by the late Earl of Albemarle as being delivered March 7th, 1752. What the Court of Great Britain asserts and insists upon, is that the five Iroquois nations, acknowledged by France to be the subjects of Great Britain, are either originally, or by right of conquest, the lawful proprietors of the territory of Ohio in question. And as that part of the territory, which those people have ceded and transferred to the British nation, (which must be acknowledged to be the most lawful and equitable manner of acquiring it), they claim it as their property, which they have not ceased to cultivate twenty years and more, and upon several parts of which they have formed settlements from the very sources of Ohio, as far as Pickhac-Villains, which is the center of the territory between Ohio and Oubache. But, notwithstanding these facts are so clear and evident, the Court of Great Britain, for the sake of peace, and the preservation of a good understanding between the two Courts, have proposed, in order to prevent all future disputes, to leave that tract of land in those parts neutral and uncultivated, which has already been declared to the Court of France, and Great Britain is ready to adjust and limit the precise extent of it, by an amicable negotiation.

[Signed.] "T. ROBINSON."

Statutes of Ohio (S. P. Chase), vol. I, "Preliminary Sketch," p. 15, reads as follows:

"In May, 1785, soon after the ratification of the treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, the United States acquired the title to all lands lying east, west and south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, up that river to the Tuscarawas portage, and to the Tuscarawas above Port Lawrence; thence to Loramies; thence with the river to Lake Erie. The territory thus ceded included about three-fourths of the State of Ohio."

The United States, therefore, by treaty, having acquired the ownership to so much of the State of Ohio, her citizens began to go to and possess the land, and defend their right thereto; and the fortunes of war closed the scene, as between the Colonies and Great Britain, in favor of American sovereignty.

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## CHAPTER III.

### POLITICAL HISTORY.

EARLY LEGISLATION—FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—HOW CRIME WAS PUNISHED IN "YE OLDEN TIME"—OHIO ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—ACT TO ESTABLISH THE COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF OHIO—"THE CIRCUITS"—SUPREME COURT—COMMON PLEAS COURT—FIRST PETIT JURY—CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT—CLERKS OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT — PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS COURT—COURT HOUSES—MUSKINGUM COUNTY BAR—MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION — MEMBERS OF CONGRESS — STATE SENATORS — SPEAKERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE—COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first acts of Territorial Legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance (1787). When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. (From Chase's Statutes, p. 25). In the year 1789 the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adopting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. The act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Govern-

or, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint, with the consent of the Senate and commissioned officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be rested in that officer. In 1792 Congress passed another act giving to the Governors and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws made by them; and enabling a single Judge of the General Court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the National Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior, and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of Ohio. The court thus constituted was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the county courts of Common Pleas and the general Quarter Sessions of the peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the respective counties, with that of justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor; who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas and single justices of the Quarter Sessions were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the northwestern territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the national government and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795 the Governor and Judges undertook to revise Territorial laws and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence by adoption from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati in June and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit established, with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the Superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for the limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. . . . . The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. From this time to the organization of the Territorial Legislature, in 1799, there were no acts of legislation, except ten laws adopted by the Secretary and Judges in 1798. . . . . Before the end of the year 1798 the northwestern territory contained a population of five thousand free male inhabitants of full age and eight organized counties.

The people were now entitled under the ordinance to a change in the form of their government. That instrument provided that, upon giving proof to the Governor, that there were five thousand free males of full ages in the territory, the people should be authorized to elect representatives to a Territorial Legislature. This privilege was, however, confined to freeholders, in fee simple, of fifty acres within the district. No others were entitled to vote, and only freeholders, in fee simple, of two hundred acres within the district, were eligible as representatives. When chosen, the House of Representatives were to assemble in convention and nominate ten freeholders of five hundred acres, of whom the President, under the constitution, was to appoint five, who were to constitute the legislative council. Representatives were to serve two and five years. The two houses were to constitute a Territorial Legislature, with power to make any laws not repugnant to the National Constitution or to the ordinance of 1787. The Judges were thenceforth to be confined to purely judicial functions, the Governor to retain his appointing power, his general executive authority, and to have an absolute negative upon all legislative acts. . . . . Representatives were accordingly elected, who assembled at Cincinnati in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, and nominated ten persons for councilmen. Of these, five was selected by the President, and the sixteenth day of September, 1799, was appointed for the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature. . . . . Governor St. Clair then addressed the Legislature. He commenced by expressing his gratification that the laws, by which the people were to be governed, were thenceforth to proceed from the people's representatives; but, at the same time stated his entire conviction that the system which had been superceded was wisely adopted to the original circumstances of the Territory. . . .

He called the attention of the Legislature to the laws which have been enacted by the Governor and Judges; observed that doubts had been expressed from the bench as to their validity, and advised that they should be repealed and their place supplied by others, or confirmed by a law for that purpose. Efficient revenue and militia systems were likewise recommended. He suggested the expediency of a memorial to Congress, praying that the fee of section sixteen, reserved by the ordinance of 1785, for the use of schools, and section twenty-nine, reserved in the contracts with the Ohio Company and John Cleves Symmes, for religious purposes, might be vested in trustees, with power to dispose of them in such manner as might best secure the fulfill-

ment of the benevolent intentions of the national Legislature. To this address each house returned a cordial and respectful answer, assuring the Governor of their general concurrence in his views, and of their readiness to co-operate with him, strenuously, for the advancement of the common good. . . . . An act was passed to confirm and give force to those laws enacted by the Governor and judges, whose validity had been doubted.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

Met at Cincinnati, September 16th, 1799, and adjourned the 19th of December following. An address was voted to the President of the United States, expressing the entire confidence of the Legislature in the wisdom and purity of his administration, and their warm attachment to the American Constitution and Government.

Within a few months after the close of this session, Connecticut ceded to the United States her claim of jurisdiction over the eastern part of the territory; upon which the President conveyed by patent, the fee of the soil to the Governor of the State, for the use of grantees and purchasers claiming under her. The same Congress which made this final arrangement with Connecticut, passed an act dividing the northwestern territory into two Governments, by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky to Fort Recovery, and thence northward to the territorial line. East of this line, the Government, already established, was continued, while west of it, another, substantially similar, was established. This act fixed the seat of the eastern Government at Chillicothe; subject, however, to be removed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

At Chillicothe, therefore, the second session of the Territorial Legislature was held. This was a shorter session than the preceding, and the Legislature was less important. . . . At this session, the project of changing the boundaries prescribed by the ordinance for the States to be erected within the territory began to be the theme of conversation.

On the twenty-third of November, 1801, a new Legislature convened, and this project was resumed. The object was to so change the boundaries that the eastern State, when formed, should be bounded on the west by the Scioto river, and a line drawn from the intersection of that river with the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Connecticut reserve; the middle State, by a line running from the intersection of the Ohio with the western boundary of George Rogers Clark's grant to the head of the Chicago, and by that river to Lake Michigan, to the territorial line and the western State by the Mississippi.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at Chillicothe on the first day of November, 1802. . . . The formation of the Constitution was the work of a little more than three weeks. On the twenty-seventh day of November it was ordered to be engrossed, and on the twenty-ninth was ratified and signed by the members of the Convention. It was never referred to the people for their approbation, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the Convention alone.

*How Crime was Punished in "Ye Olden Time."*—The Territorial form of Government was even more rigid than that which succeeded it under the State organization, although the former was not immediately set aside for a new code. We can but note that the legislative enactments were calculated to strike terror into the heart of the offender, and that probably such laws could not be passed even in a Territory at this day.

*The First Law for Whipping*, as a penalty for crime, was made by Governor St. Clair and Judges Parsons and Varnum, at Marietta, September 6th, 1787, entitled, "A law respecting crimes and punishments." Section 11 of the law provides that when three or more persons, constituting a mob, commits unlawful acts, and failing to disperse when ordered to do so, each offender, upon conviction, "shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and find security for good behavior for a term not exceeding one year." For a second offense, the whipping was to be repeated, as well as the fine and security, and the offender was committed until the sentence be fully performed.

For breaking into a house, store, shop, or vessel, in the night season, with the intention of stealing, the penalty was thirty-nine stripes and security for good behavior; in default of security, imprisonment not exceeding three years. If articles be stolen by said burglars, a fine of treble the amount of their value was to be inflicted, one-third of the amount to go to the Territory, the remaining two-thirds to the party injured. If, in the perpetration of the crime, the burglars "shall commit or attempt to commit any personal abuse, force, or violence, or shall be so armed with any dangerous weapon or weapons as clearly to indicate a violent intention, he, she, or they so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall moreover forfeit all his, her, or their estate, real and personal, to the Territory, out of which the party injured shall be recompensed as aforesaid, and the offenders shall also be committed to any jail in the Territory for a term not exceeding forty years. Accordingly, in those days there was a whipping-post. Every court-house in Ohio was required to have its yard decorated with a whipping-post, a pillory, and with stocks, and each and all of the "cruel and unusual punishment" for which the court-house yard ornaments were to be used was inflicted by the sentence of the law on persons adjudged guilty of crimes now lightly punished.

*Sitting in the pillory after whipping.*—For perjury, or refusing to be sworn to a fact, or denying it, knowing it to be true, the penalty was a fine of sixty dollars, "or be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover be set in the pillory for a space of time not exceeding two hours." For forgery, besides being

compelled to pay double the amount he sought to defraud, one-half to the party injured, he was to sit in the pillory for a space not exceeding three hours. For arson, or aiding in the commission of the crime, the penalty was whipping to the extent of "thirty-nine stripes, put in the pillory, and there be continued not exceeding the space of two hours, confined in the jail not exceeding the space of three years, and forfeit all his, her, or their estate, real or personal, to the Territory, out of which real estate, if sufficient, shall be paid to the party injured his full damage. And in case death should ensue from such burning, the offender or offenders, on conviction, shall suffer the pains of death."

*To make children and servants dutiful.*—If any child or servant, contrary to his bounden duty, shall presume to strike his parent or master, upon complaint and conviction before two justices of the peace, the offender shall be whipped not exceeding ten stripes.

*Selling into slavery not exceeding seven years.*—For larceny, for the first offense, the restitution of two-fold value of the thing stolen, or if they be not recovered, "whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes." In case the offender hath not property, real or personal, wherewith to satisfy the sentence of the court, it shall be lawful for the sheriff, by direction of the court, to bind such person to labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, to any suitable person who will discharge such sentence."

*In the stocks for tearing down hand-bills.*—On the 22d of June, 1791, the Governor and Judges, then and after using Cincinnati as the Capital of the Territory, enacted a law punishing the malicious tearing down or destroying in whole or in part any copy or transcript of a law of the Territory or of the United States, or any official proclamation of the Governor or President, with fine, which, if not paid, would send the offender to the stocks for three hours.

After thus providing for the punishment of crime by placing the offender in the stocks, or tying him up to the whipping-post and lashing his bare back with a rawhide, it probably occurred to the Governor and Judges, as the lawmakers of the Territory, that the laws thus far enacted had made no sufficient provision to carry the whipping and stocks into immediate effect, and hence, on the 21st of August, 1792, a law was passed the title of which is as follows:

"An act directing the building and establishing of a court-house, jail, pillory, whipping-post, and stocks in every county."

The body of the law makes provision for the erection of the buildings named, with the ornaments of "pillory, whipping-posts, and so many stocks as may be convenient for the punishment of offenders," etc. The same day the above law was passed another law was enacted, entitled "An act for the better regulation of prisons," the first section of which provides that in civil or *quitam* action, through the insufficiency of the prison, or the negligence of the sheriff or jailor, the prisoner escapes, the sheriff is made liable for the debt. If the escape was consequent on the weakness or insufficiency of the jail, the Court of Common Pleas had power to assess the damages to the plaintiff on the county in the full sum for which the escaped prisoner was incarcerated, which amount had to be raised by taxation, to be paid to the sheriff to indemnify him.

"The frauds that were practiced on the counties, under this law, by collusion between plaintiffs and defendants, when no debts were really due, and when defendants were utterly insolvent, became so apparent and oppressive that this section was repealed."—[See Ohio Reports, p. 358.]

Legislative enactments, however defective in form, have ever been intended to secure the ends of justice; hence the law maxim, *actus legis nulli facit injuriam.* That there were errors in legislation is possibly true, but *non omnis error stultitia est dicenda.*" And it is even now held that "bad grammar does not vitiate the deed." The science of law, though among the noblest of sciences, is not wholly devoid of imperfections, and the members of the profession are not all immaculate.

### OHIO ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

The facts in regard to this "vexed question" are compiled from the able paper on the "Admission of Ohio into the Union, by I. W. Andrews, President of Marietta College," as reproduced in the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State to the Governor of Ohio, for the year 1879."

Of all the twenty-five States that have been admitted into the Union since the National life began, on the fourth of July, 1776, Ohio is the only one in regard to whose date of admission there is any question. When a State has entered the last quarter of its first century, it would seem that both the year and the day when its State life began should be definitely known. The doubt in the case of Ohio shows itself by the various dates found in historical and other works from 1803 to the present time.

Among the dates found in different works, are these: April 28, April 30, June 30, and November 29, 1802; the winter of 1802-3, February 19, March 1 and March 3, 1803. The first is given in "Harris's Tour," published in 1805. The heading of the second part of the book is "State of Ohio Admitted into the Union by an Act of Congress, April 28, 1802." The second is found in a note in the United States Statutes at Large, volume 1, p. 2. The third date, June 30, appears in the Report of the Ninth Census, volume 1., p. 575. The fourth date, November 29, 1802, in W. Hickey's edition of the Constitution. The fifth, February 19, 1803, is given by Caleb Atwater in his history of Ohio, published in 1838. Mr. E. D. Mansfield gives the same in his Political Manual, and so Mr. G. W. Paschal in his Annotated Constitution. In Hildreth's History of the United States we read: "Just as the session closed the new State of Ohio took upon itself the exercise of self-Government, under a Constitution framed the preceding autumn."

Walker, in his History of Athens County, says: "Congress assented to the proposed modification, by act of March 3, 1803, thus completing the compact, and accepting Ohio as a State." We have here the seventh date.

For the first and third of the dates above given —April 28th and June 30, 1802—I know of no reason that can be assigned. Certainly no act relating to Ohio was passed April 28th, and on the 30th of June Congress was not session, having adjourned on the 3d Monday of December. The second date, April 30th, 1802, was that of the passage by Congress of "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." November 29, 1802, was the day on which the Convention that framed the Constitution adjourned. The enabling act of Congress appointed the second Tuesday of October as the day for the election of delegates to the Convention; the first Monday in November as the day for the Convention to meet. The election was held and the Convention assembled on the day specified. The Constitution was not submitted to the people, and the final adjournment of the Convention is held by some to be the time of the State's admission into the Union. The 19th of February, 1803, is the date of an act of Congress to "provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio." It was the first act of Congress which, in any way, recognized the State and, as there was no formal act of admission, this act of recognition is regarded as the virtual act by which the State was admitted.

The first of March, 1803, was the time when the first General Assembly met in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Perhaps the historian, Hildreth, did not intend to designate this as the exact date when Ohio was admitted; but to indicate that the machinery of the State Government was put in operation. The language of Mr. Chase, in the historical sketch contained in the first volume of his Statutes of Ohio, is somewhat similar to that of Mr. Walker, but is not sufficiently definite to warrant us in saying that he regarded March 3rd as the exact date of the admission of Ohio.

An enabling act was passed April 30, 1802. The people, in accordance with it, elected delegates, the Convention was held, and a Constitution was formed. After the adjournment, the Constitution was laid before Congress, as also certain propositions relating to lands within the State. A committee was appointed in each House, to whom the papers were referred. The action in the Senate was as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what legislative measure may be necessary for admitting the State of Ohio into the Union, or for extending to that State the laws of the United States; and,

*Ordered*, That Messrs. Breckenridge, Morris and Anderson be the committee, and that the letter signed T. Worthington, given for the State of Ohio, laid before the Senate this morning, together with a copy of the Constitution of such State, be referred to the same committee to consider and report thereon."

This committee was appointed on the 7th of January, 1803, and on the 19th they made the following report:

That the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 30th day of April, 1802, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," did, on the 29th day of November, 1802, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government. That the said Constitution and Government so formed is republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in the articles of the ordinance made on the 13th day of July, 1787, for the government of said Territory; and that it is now necessary to establish a District Court within said State to carry into complete effect the laws of the United States within the same."

On the 21st of January the Senate considered the report and directed the committee to bring in a bill. A bill was reported on the 27th, which was read and ordered to the second reading. The next day it was read the second time. On the 31st the Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, and, an amendment having been offered, "it was agreed that the further consideration of the bill, together with the proposed amendment, should be the order of the day for Thursday, the 3rd of February." On the 4th of February the bill was passed to a third reading, and on the 7th it was read the third time and passed. The House of Representatives having received the bill from the Senate, it was read twice on the 8th of February and referred to a committee. On the 12th it was discussed in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House, then read the third time and passed. It was approved on the 19th. This being the first act of Congress which recognized the new State, it is regarded as the true date of admission. In the collection of Charters and Constitutions, compiled by order of the United States Senate, and printed in 1877, the Constitution of a State follows the enabling act, and then comes the act of admission. In the case of Ohio, there having been no act of formal admission, the Constitution of 1802 is followed by this act of February 19, 1803, under the heading, "Act recognizing the State of Ohio, 1803." This act thus takes the place, in the volume of Charters and Constitutions, of a formal act of admission; and a stranger, consulting the work to ascertain the times when the several States came into the Union, would necessarily infer that the date of Ohio was February 19th, 1803. The question of date of admission in the case of Ohio is between November 29, 1802, and February

19th, 1803. The first is the day of adjournment of the Convention that formed the Constitution, and the second is the day when was passed the first act of Congress in any way recognizing the State. In the case of every other State Congress has either passed a distinct and definite act of admission, dating from the day of enactment or from a future day named, or has provided for an admission on the issue of a proclamation by the President. Ohio, then, forms a case by itself, belonging to neither of these classes. Those who hold that November 29, 1802, is the proper date lay stress upon the language of the enabling act of April 30, 1802, and upon the words of the preamble to the act of February 19, 1803. Let us examine these two points.

The language of the enabling act is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the inhabitants of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper, and the said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States in all respects whatever."

This language is not peculiar to the enabling act of Ohio; it is in substance the language of every enabling act passed by Congress from 1802 to the present time. Those of Indiana and Illinois, formed from the same Northwest Territory, contain the identical words, except the names, found in that for Ohio. The act for Indiana was passed April 19, 1816, and its Constitution was formed June 29; but the resolution of admission was passed December 11 of the same year. If Ohio became a State, on the formation of a Constitution, by virtue of the language of the enabling act, why did not Indiana? If Ohio was a State in the Union from the 29th of November, 1802, was not Indiana a State from the 29th of June, 1816? And was not the resolution of Congress of December 11th, 1816, admitting Indiana into the Union, wholly useless?

Let us now examine the language of the preamble to the act of February 19, 1803:

"Whereas, The people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio did, on the 29th day of November, 1802, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, and did give to the said State the name of the 'State of Ohio,' in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes,' whereby the said State has become one of the United States of America; in order, therefore, to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the said State of Ohio, be it enacted, etc."

Stress is sometimes laid upon the words of the preamble of the act of February 19, 1803, "Whereby the State has become one of the United States of America." It will be noted that the language differs in tense from that respecting the formation of a Constitution: "Whereas, the people did form a Constitution on the 29th day of November, 1802, etc., whereby the State has become one of the United States." Had it been affirmed that the State did become one of the United States on the 29th of November, the question before us would have been different from what it is now. The language is that it has become—has now become a member of the Union.

The Constitution was formed at a given time; it had been submitted to Congress for examination; that examination had been made, and the Senate committee reported that the several steps had been properly taken. The laws of the United States could not be extended over Ohio till it should be recognized in some form. That recognition was placed in the preamble. It was a virtual declaration that the Constitution was republican and in conformity with the ordinance, and therefore there was no objection to regarding it as a State. The language of the resolution of the Senate of the 7th of January, when it instructed its committee "to inquire whether any, and, if any, what legislative measure may be necessary for admitting the State of Ohio into the Union," would seem to be conclusive against the supposition that the formation of a Constitution made the State a member of the Union. If that action by the Convention was sufficient, under the enabling act of Congress, to introduce the new State into the Union, then the resolution of the Senate of the 7th of January was uncalled for. Whether the steps taken by the people of the territory, with reference to admission, had been properly taken or not, was a question which had not yet been answered. When Congress should be satisfied in regard to that, then the date of admission might be settled. Congress had the power, perhaps, to make its action retroactive, though it has never done so in the case of a State; or it might put the time of admission on some day in the future, as in the case of Vermont and Louisiana; or it might make the day of enactment the day of admission, as is the usual case.

In view of all the facts, we seem to be shut up to the conclusion that the State of Ohio was not admitted into the Union on the 29th day of November, 1802, when the Constitutton was formed, but on the 19th day of February, 1803, when Ohio was first recognized as a State by Congress. It has already been stated that, in the Charters and Constitutions compiled under an order of the United States Senate, this act of the 19th of February, under the title, "An act recognizing the State of Ohio, 1803," occupies the same place in the arrangement of the work which is given in other States to the act of admission.

It is proper to state, also, that I made inquiry at the State Department, at Washington, and received the following memorandum:

"Enabling act of Congress for formation of the State of Ohio was approved April 30, 1802." [See Statutes at Large, vol. II, p. 173.]

"'An act to provide for the due examination

of the laws of the United States within the State of Ohio,' was approved February 19, 1803. By this act Ohio was admitted into the Union."—[Statutes at Large, vol. II, p. 201.]

We may infer, then, that the Department of State of the General Government recognizes the nineteenth of February, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio into the Union.

On the first day of March, 1803, the General Assembly convened at Chillicothe. Their first case, of course, was to adapt the statute law of the territory to the new state of things introduced by the Constitution. With this view several laws were passed. The State courts were organized, their jurisdiction defined, and their practice, in some degree, regulated. * * *

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

[Chase's Statutes of Ohio, vol. III, p. 2,101, chap. ccc,xlix]. *An act to establish the county of Muskingum.*

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the counties of Washington and Fairfield as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Muskingum, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of the ninth township, in the ninth range of the United States military lands, thence with the western boundary line of said range, south to the southern boundary line of said military lines, thence with the same west to the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of public lands, thence with the said line south to the southwest corner of the sixteenth township of the fifteenth range, thence eastwardly to the south boundary of the sixteenth township till it intersects the west boundary of the twelfth range, thence with the sectional lines east to the western boundary line to the seventh range, thence with the same north to the northeast corner of the military tract, thence with the north boundary line of the tenth township in the first and second ranges of said military lands, west until intersected by the Indian boundary line, thence with same westwardly to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That from and after the the first day of March next, said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county; Provided, always, that all actions and suits which may be pending on the said first day of March next, shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all taxes, fees, fines and forfeitures, which shall then be due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

SEC. 3. That the temporary seat of justice of said county, shall be at the town of Zanesville, until the permanent seat shall be fixed according to law.

SEC. 4. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

ELIAS LANGHAM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL MASSIE,
January 7, 1804. Speaker of the Senate.

The transition from Territory to State, and the subdivision of the State into counties for judicial purposes, as we have seen, necessitated changes in the law adapting them to the new order of government. This began at Chillicothe in 1803, and it was found necessary to revise the law still further; accordingly, at the session of the Legislature of 1809–10, the laws were a second time revised. Seven years had now elapsed since the first session of the Legislature, and the question was agitated whether a new and general election of Judges ought to take place. On the one side it was contended that the original appointments were for the term of seven years, and that those who had been elected to fill a vacancy were elected for the term of seven years and entitled to hold office for that time, unless constitutionally removed. In support of this construction, the law regulating commissions was cited, and it was shown that the constant practice had hitherto been to commission every newly elected Judge for the full term. A resolution, however, was adopted, adopting the first construction and extending its principles to the offices of Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State. This resolution, in effect, declared all judicial offices vacant, and the Legislature proceeded to elect Judges of the Supreme Court and of the different courts of Common Pleas. * * * * The same Legislature reduced the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, which had beeen increased to four in 1809, to three. The effect of this act was to deprive the Judge, who had been duly elected and commissioned in 1809, of his seat upon the bench.

These acts of the Legislature produced much confusion in the judiciary. Most of the Judges thought the construction of the constitution erroneous, and some refused to acknowledge its obligation. Some who held unreprieved commissions and had been again elected, refused to accept their new commissions and claimed their seats by virtue of the old. These claims occasioned divisions in the several courts, by which the administration of justice was delayed, and often prevented. The Legislature, however, did not retrace their steps, and, in time, acquiescence in the revolution was produced—became general; but the construction then given to the constitution has never since been acted on.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF OHIO.

Ohio had borrowed a judicial system from Pennsylvania, and grouping several counties in "a circuit," assigned to it one President Judge. He was required to be a lawyer, and was elected by the State Legislature. That body also chose from amongst the electors of each county three citizens, not lawyers, and called them Associate Judges. The President and two Associates made a quorum. In the absence of the President, the three Associates could sit as a court. Special sessions could be held as often as needed by the Associates, and they disposed of the great body of the ordinary work now done in probate courts.

The State, in 1804, embraced three circuits. The second contained Adams, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Muskingum, Ross, and Scioto counties, and the 25th of April was by law named for the beginning of the first term of Common Pleas Court in Muskingum county, being the third Monday in the month. Common Pleas Judges were appointed by the Legislature for the term of seven years or during good behavior. [See Constitution of 1802, Art. 3, § 8.] This was changed to five years by the Constitution of 1852, Art. 4, § 10.

The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges, and was required to hold one term each year in each county, and the said third Monday, April 25th, 1804, was fixed for the beginning of the first term, but no record of such a session has been found. Muskingum was transferred to the Third circuit by the act of February 22, 1805. This circuit was composed of Belmont, Columbiana, Jefferson, Trumbull, and Washington counties.

*Common Pleas Court.*—The only account of the inauguration of this court is given in the old record entitled "Judgments" (in the Clerk's office), and appears on a space left blank between pages 133 and 134, which probably occurred by turning two leaves instead of one. It seems to be in the handwriting of Abel Lewis. This view is sustained by the fact that Mr. Lewis was then Clerk of our courts. The record reads as follows:

"At a special court held on the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at the house of David Harvey, Esquire, in Zanesville, in and for the county of Muskingum, it being the first court held in said county. Present, the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, President; and Jesse Fulton and David Harvey, Esquires, his associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Appointed Abel Lewis Clerk *pro tem.* of said court, who gave bond and was sworn into the office aforesaid by the said Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, according to law and the Constitution of the State of Ohio."

Calvin Pease became the first President Judge. Although he had been some years on the bench, he was only twenty-seven years old; a New Englander, sharp, energetic, and witty. He resided in Trumbull county, and "administered the law to all the inhabitants of the State east of the Muskingum river," and performed his duties "with much ability and integrity." He ceased to hold this office at the close of 1807, but became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State in 1816, and at the same time John McLean (who for so many years adorned the bench of the highest national court) was chosen a member of the same court.

The first petit jury in Muskingum Common Pleas Court was composed as follows:

1. William Montgomery; 2. Isaac Prior; 3. John Reasoner; 4. Joseph Neff; 5. Thomas Cordray; 6. David Herron; 7. William Dusenberry; 8. William Reasoner; 9. Daniel Campbell; 10. Joseph Stolts; 11. David Enslow. The twelfth man did not appear. The record is not signed, so that who presided at this court does not appear; it was probably Judge Belt, who resided near or west of the Scioto, as the most populous part of his circuit was Ross county, which had a large influence in the Legislature by which he must have been elected.

THE CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT HAVE BEEN:

Abel Lewis, from 1805 to 1812.
John C. Stockton, 1812 to 1817.
Daniel Chambers, 1817 to 1821.
John Peters, *pro tem.*, 1821.
Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821 to 1828.
John Wilson, Jr., 1828 to 1834.
Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834 to 1852.

CLERKS OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

Abel Lewis, 1804 to 1812.
John C. Stockton, 1812 to 1817.
David Chambers, 1817 to 1821.
John Peters, *pro tem.*, 1821.
Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821 to 1828.
John Wilson, Jr., 1828 to 1834.
Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834 to 1841.
George W. Manypenny, 1841 to 1846.
Anthony Wilkins, 1846 to 1852.
Charles C. Russell, (resigned) 1852 to 1864.
John Hoopes, 1864 to 1867.
Gemmill Arthur, (resigned) 1867 to 1870.
George W. Blocksom, *pro tem.*, 1870.
Edgar W. Allen, 1870 to 1873.
Frederick W. Geiger, 1873 to 1879.
Howard Aston, (incumbent) 1879.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS FROM THE BEGINNING.

Lewis Cass, 1804 to 1812.
Samuel Herrick, 1812 to 1818.
John C. Stockton, 1818 to 1820.
Richard Stillwell, 1820 to 1837.
Willis Buel, (April) 1837 to 1839.
Cautious C. Covey, (April to November) 1839.
Napoleon A. Guille, 1839 to 1851.
William H. Ball, (resigned in April) 1851 to 1853.
John O'Neill, 1853 to 1856.
John C. Hazlett, 1856 to 1861.
John Haynes, 1861 to 1864.
Lyman J. Jackson, 1864 to 1866.
Moses M. Granger (January to December) 1866.
Albert W. Train, 1866 to 1868.
Milton I. Southard, (resigned) 1868 to 1872.
Daniel B. Gary, 1872 to 1874.
Albion Andrews, 1874 to 1878.
John R. Stonesipher, 1878 to 1880.
Fenton Bagley, (incumbent) 1880–1882.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

Willis Silliman, April term, 1804.
Levin Belt, June 6, 1804 to 1805.
Robert F. Slaughter, March term, 1805.
Calvin Pease, August term, 1805.
Samuel Huntington, October 3d, 1805.

[It is claimed that Calvin Pease served until 1808].

William Wilson, 1808 to 1822.
Alexander Harper, 1822 to 1836.
Corrington W. Searle, 1836 to 1846.
Richard Stillwell, 1847 to 1851, (Oct. 17.)
Corrington W. Searle, from Oct. 17, 1851, to Feb. 9, 1852.
Richard Stillwell, from 1852 to Sept. 16, 1854.
John E. Hanna, Sept. 16, 1854, to Oct. 20, 1854.
Charles C. Convers, Oct. 20, 1854, to Oct. 19, 1855.
Corrington W. Searle, Oct. 19, 1855, to Oct. 25, 1856.
Lucius P. Marsh, Oct. 25, 1856, to Feb. 9, 1862.
Ezra E. Evans, Feb. 9, 1862, to Dec. 10, 1866.
Moses M. Granger, Dec. 10, 1866, to Oct. 9, 1871.
Frederick W. Wood, August 13, 1869, to Aug. 3, 1874.
William H. Frazier, Oct. 9, 1871, to Aug. 3, 1874.
Lucius P. Marsh, Aug., 1874.
Wm. H. Ball, Nov, 19, 1878.
Wm. H. Frazier, Oct. 10, 1876.

The following is a list of Associate Judges, Common Pleas Court, and who were permitted to engage in any other business during their term of office:

David Harvey, William Wells, John Campbell, commissioned in February, 1804.

The resignation of William Wells, before taking his seat, created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Jesse Fulton, March 15, 1804. David Harvey resigned June 19, 1804, and on the 29th of that month Richard McBride was appointed to fill the vacancy. John Campbell resigned Dec. 4, 1804, and Dec. 13, 1804, Giles Hempstead was appointed. February 7, 1805, the Legislature elected Jesse Fulton, Richard McBride and Seth Carhart.

David Harvey, Feb. 17, 1804, to June 17, 1804,
Wm. Wells, Feb. 18, 1804, to Feb. 25, 1804.
John Campbell, Feb. 20, 1804, to Dec. 4, 1804.
Jesse Fulton, March 15, 1804, to 1805.
Richard McBride, 1804–1813.
Giles Hempstead, 1804–1805.
Seth Carhart, 1805, did not accept.
William Mitchell, 1805–1815.
David Findlay, 1813–1820.
Stephen C. Smith, 1815–1818.
Daniel Stillwell, 1815–1822.
Robert Mitchell, 1818–1833.
John Reynolds, 1820–1822.
Robert McConnell, 1822–1827.
David Young, 1822–1823.
Thomas Ijams, 1823–1830.
Edwin Putnam, 1827–1842.
Mathew McElhuneey, 1830–1837.
William Blocksom, 1833–1840.
James Jeffries, 1837–1844.
William Cooper, 1840–1847.
Jacob P. Springer, 1842–1852.
Horatio J. Cox, 1844–1852.
William Reed, 1847–1852.

The office of Associate Judge was abolished by the Constitution in 1851, and much of the business formerly transacted by the Common Pleas Court was transferred, by the Constitution of 1852, to the Probate Court, which was organized under this Constitution.

### PROBATE JUDGES.

The following is a list of the Probate Judges from the beginning to the present:

Mahlon Sims, 1852 to 1858, two terms.
Wm. T. Mason, 1858 to 1864, two terms.
R. W. P. Muse, 1864 to 1870, two terms.
Henry L. Korte, 1870 to 1873, one term.
Reuben H. Morgan, 1873 to 1875, one term, resigned.
Henry L. Korte, 1875 to 1876, unexpired term.
Henry L. Korte, 1876 to 1879, one term.
Henry L. Korte, 1879 to 1882.

### COURT HOUSES.

Our first court was held in David Harvey's tavern, situate on the southwest corner of Third and Main streets, in Zanesville. Court was subsequently held in a two-story log house on Sixth street (West Side), about one hundred feet south of Main street. The building was owned by one James Herron.

The first court house was a frame structure 20x55, two stories high. The lower story was used for the jailer's residence, the upper story for court and other purposes. The jail was built adjoining, of hewed logs, squared and lined with three inch plank. The lower story was for criminals, the upper for debtors. The court house and jail were under one roof. The contract for building was let to Henry Ford, for the sum of $480, January 25, 1808. The Commissioners signing the contract were Henry Newell, Jacob Gomber and Daniel Stillwell—the latter protesting against paying such an extravagant price for a public building. Benjamin Tupper, Clerk, also signed the contract. Ford's securities were Dr. Increase Mathews, Peter Speck and John Levens. These buildings were burned down April 3d, 1814, by a fugitive slave from Kentucky; being confined in the jail he attempted to burn the lock off the door, but the fire became unmanageable, the buildings burned, and the negro was taken out almost suffocated. The citizens were very indignant, and some would have thrust the fellow back and burned him, but he escaped.

"As early as 1807–8 the subject of the removal of the capital was agitated, and at the session of 1808–9 the Muskingum delegation in the General Assembly, reinforced by a committee of the citizens of Zanesville, headed by John McIntire, petitioned the Legislature to remove the capital to Zanesville, setting forth that the county of Muskingum would, at its own expense, furnish suitable buildings for the Legislature and State offices, and received assurances that if they would do this a law granting their wishes would be passed making Zanesville the "temporary capital." Our people believed that the Capital once

here would remain. Public spirited citizens loaned the money, and the county built what has been so well known among us as "Old 1809."

STATE HOUSE.

During the summer of 1809 the main building, which was intended for the Legislature, was put up, but not finished, The contract was awarded April 10th, 1809, to Joseph Munro, Daniel Convers, John Williamson and James Hampson for $7,500, to be completed by December 1, 1810. James Hampson was appointed Superintendent. The County Commissioners issued six $1,000 bonds and one $1,500 bond; the first payable three months after the contract was awarded, the remainder to be paid quarterly, $1,000 each payment until the $6,000 were paid, and the balance of $1,500 in six months after that. These bonds were signed by John McIntire, Jeffrey Price, Hugh Hazlett, Wyllis Silliman, Robert Fulton and others. The contract was "sold" by William Reynolds at public sale. The Commissioners were William Newell, Jacob Gomber and Daniel Stillwell. Benjamin Tupper, Clerk of the Court, signed the contract on the part of the county.

*The offices for Secretary of State and State Treasurer.*—The contract for building these offices was awarded to James Hampson and Joseph Cairens for $920; the specifications—for a brick building 28x24 and ten feet high, walls fourteen inches thick, fire-proof vault, for Treasurer's office. The contract was let April 10th, and to be finished December 10th, 1810. The money, as in the foregoing case, was furnished by citizens. In this case they formed a stock company, and were incorporated and called "The Court House and County Office Stock Company." The shares were fifty dollars each. John McIntire was President and Robert Fulton Treasurer. The money borrowed by the Commissioners was not repaid until 1823.

Notwithstanding these efforts of the county and town, although the Legislature assembled here early in December, 1809, it was not until the 19th day of February, 1810, that the act was passed locating the seat of Government at Zanesville, as will be seen by the following:

[Ohio Laws, vol. 8, p. 220, chap. LVIII.]—"An act fixing the temporary seat of Government at Zanesville:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the seat of Government be, and the same is hereby fixed, and shall remain at Zanesville until otherwise provided by law.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of October next."

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DUNCAN MCARTHUR,
Feb. 19, 1810. Speaker of the Senate.

But the hope of Zanesville and Muskingum, that "once here it would remain," was not even allowed more than a day's existence, for an act was passed next day, February 20, 1810, [See Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, p. 699,] providing for the election by the Legislature, by ballot, of five commissioners, whose duty it should be to locate the permanent Capital, in a place "not more than forty miles from what may be deemed the common center of the State, to be ascertained by Mansfield's map." And these commissioners were ordered to meet at Franklinton, on September 1st, 1810. Thus it was known that one month before Zanesville could be even the temporary Capital, the duty of selecting the spot for the permanent Capital would probably be completed, and that Zanesville could not be that spot; for the central point of an east and west line across Ohio, passing through Zanesville, is the west line of Licking county, a point forty-two miles distant, at the very least, from our city—while the fact that the geographical center of the State being north of that line, increased the distance and left no room for hope unless the second act could be repealed.

The county and town were pledged, however; their honor was involved—and in fulfillment of their pledge, the court house was completed in the summer of 1810; and, also, a smaller building for the use of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer. The latter stood just north of the west door of the present court house. By direction of the Legislature all its books, papers, etc., were committed to George Jackson, John McIntire, Wyllis Silliman, Robert McConnel, and David J. Marple, for transportation from Chillicothe to Zanesville.

On the 3d of December 1810, the first session of the Ninth General Assembly was held in Zanesville; they met in "old 1809," and chose Epward Tiffin Speaker of the House and Thomas Kirk Speaker of the Senate. The House occupied the room so long used by our Court of Common Pleas; the Senate sat in the larger room in the second story, afterwards known as "the old Senate Chamber."

The tenth session of the General Assemby was begun in Zanesville, December 2d, 1811. At this session a proposition was made, conditioned on the removal of the seat of government for the State Capital to a ascertain locality more central, which will be found embodied in the following act, taken from Chase's Statutes, page 776, chapter CCLXIII:

"An act fixing and establishing the permanent and temporary seats of government. [Ohio Laws, chapters 172 and 237.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the proposals made to this Legislature by Alexander McLaughlin, John Kerr, Lyne Starling, and James Johnston (to lay out a town on their lands, situate on the east bank of the Scioto river, opposite Franklinton, in the county of Franklin, and parts of half sections number nine, ten, eleven, twenty-five and twenty-six, for the purpose of having the permanent seat of government thereon established; also to convey

to this State a square of ten acres and a lot of ten acres, and to erect a State House, such offices and penitentiary as shall be directed by the Legislature), are hereby accepted, and the same and their penal bond annexed thereto, dated the tenth day day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, conditioned for their faithful performance of said proposals, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, and shall remain in the office of the Treasurer of State, there to be kept for the use of the State.

SEC. 2. That the seat of government of this State be, and the same is hereby fixed and permanently established on the land aforesaid, and the Legislature shall commence their sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and there continue until the first Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and from thence until otherwise provided by law.

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 5. That said McLaughlin, Kerr, Starling and Johnston shall on or before the first day of July next ensuing, at their own expense, cause the town aforesaid to be laid out and a plat of the same recorded in the Recorder's office in Franklin county, distinguishing thereon the square and lot by them conveyed to the State; and they shall, moreover, transmit a certified copy thereof to the next Legislature for their inspection.

SEC. 6. That from and after the first day of May next, Chillicothe shall be the temporary seat of government until otherwise provided by law. Passed February 14, 1812."

Zanesville's last Legislature did what it could to supply a designation, inasmuch as the spot opposite Franklinton, proposed by the petitioners named in the foregoing act as the site for the State Capital had no name; Resolved, "That the town to be laid out at the high bank on the east side of the Scioto river, opposite the town of Franklinton, for the permanent seat of government of this State, shall be known and designated by the name of "Columbus."

From October 1, 1810 to May 1, 1812, one year and seven months, Zanesville flourished as the State Capital and then resumed the modest dignities of the county seat. While the Legislature was here the courts sat in the frame building of 1808; after the Capital returned to Chillicothe the "State House" became the "County Court House," and served as such until September, 1874, when it gave way for the present elegant structure.

In accordance with sundry acts of the Legislature, ranging from 1869 to 1872, the County Commissioners exercised the power thus vested in them and advertised for bids for building the new court house. September 3d, 1874, the bids were opened, ten of which were for the entire work, and sundry bids for particular kinds of work. [See Commissioners' Journal, March 1, 1873, p. 87.] September 4th, 1874, the commissioners let the contract for the entire work to T. B. Townsend for $221,657—the lowest bid. The architect's estimate was $240,205.67. Mr. Townsend gave bond for $100,000, with J. Burgess and G. W. Townsend as sureties for the performance of the contract within 24 months from November 1, 1874. As might have been expected, the details in specifications in a work of this kind could not be made perfect—where expectations had been so raised—the people having been made to think of metropolitan appearances—having the Capital located here, could not easily descend to the consideration of an order of architecture other than of State House proportions. And yet, notwithstanding the disappointment in regard to this matter, and the increased expenditure to complete the new court house amounting to $1,403.02, the elegance and substantial character of the building abundantly compensate for the outlay.

The County Commissioners leased to the Zanesville Atheneum, the land joining "the old 1809" on the east, for library purposes for the term of "one thousand years," and, therefore, when their successors determined the site of the present court house it was found necessary to compromise with the representatives of the Atheneum. This was amicably arranged, the county paying the representatives of the Zanesville Atheneum the sum of six thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, in consideration of which the ground occupied by the Atheneum was vacated and the possession released to the county.

Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in square 12, plat of Zanesville, recorded on page 28, Book A, are "appropropriated to other public uses," by which is meant county purposes—the county having occupied them since the appropriation—except a fraction of sixty feet square, being the northwest corner of said tract, which the city was permitted to erect buildings upon; and which the county rented of the city for some years, and when the County Commissioners decided to take possession of the lots bounded on the north by Fountain Alley, south by Main street, west by Fourth street, and east by Court Alley, for a public square, the sum of eight thousand dollars was given to the city to quitclaim their right, title and interest to all and singular—the appurtenances and buildings situated on said northwest corner of said tract. The record referred to does not exhibit John McIntire's act of appropriation, but it is so construed—since the plat containing the lots enumerated was recorded in Washington county April 29, 1802; and the right of the county to possess the lots as aforesaid has not been disputed.

The dedication of the new court house took place on the first of May, 1877, with appropriate ceremonies and addresses by distinguished citizens; and as the members of the bar who participated are amongst the the most honored and honorable of the profession, their contributions on that occasion have been assigned to the bar record proper, which is greatly enhanced in interest thereby.

### JAILS.

The first Muskingum county jail, constructed of logs in 1806–7, continued in use until a new one, with the sheriff's residence attached, was completed and turned over to the County Commissioners January 1, 1824. This was a brick building 46x40, two stories high. The walls of that portion containing cells were twenty-two inches thick; that of the sheriff's residence eighteen-inch walls. The upper story of the jail was for debtors, and the lower story for criminals. The contract in those days for such buildings were let by vendue or auction; the sale of this contract took place August 12, 1822, and was bid in by James Hampson, through his acting agent, Simeon Wright. Tne price agreed upon was $5,599; and the conditions, that the building should be completed by January 1, 1824. Mr. John Burwell was the first sheriff to occupy the new building. On the night of the 16th of March, 1824, five prisoners escaped. Mr. Burwell offered a reward of $15.00 for the return of the prisoners and their hopples. One of them repented and returned to the prison, and gave information respecting the tools which had been handed into them to enable them to make their escape. The hopples were found on Putnam Hill and returned.

In 1845 John Goshen, Robert Boggs and Littleton Moore, County Commissioners, found the old brick jail too insecure to hold prisoners. They advertised for bids for the construction of a new jail to be built of stone, to be laid in regular courses, with sixteen cells for prisoners, constructed in two tiers. The contract was let April 15th, 1845, and finished in October, 1846. It was awarded to Hugh Madden for $7.975. This jail gave way to the present building, which stands farther east, and was let to Mr. T. B. Townsend and Mr. M. Clements. The former to construct all but the inside iron work, and receive $8.500. [See Commissioners Journal, 1874, page 102.] The latter to construct the inside iron work and to receive $16.527. [See Commissioners Journal, 1875, page 193.] The total cost of the present jail being $25.027.

*The Whipping Post.*—The first stood on a small mound near the jail built in 1806. The last of these ornaments to decorate the court house yard was in vogue as late as 1811. April 11, of this year, the County Commissioners instructed Jacob Crooks, Sheriff, to build a whipping post upon the small Indian mound alluded to at the southeast corner of the old log jail. This mound was subsequently removed, when a skeleton, some flint arrow heads and a stone hatchet were found. The bones crumbled on being exposed to the air.

*The Dedication of the New Court House.*—A memorable event in the history of "old Muskingum" afforded an opportunity to review the past, consider the present and forecast the future, and we but utter a common sentiment in saying that the efforts put forth on that occasion were creditable alike to the heads and hearts of those who participated. The ceremonies of the dedication were held in the court room, May 1, 1877, and in exemplification of what has been said, portions of the several addresses are reproduced.

Mr. E. E. Fillmore said: "The year 1874 saw the venerable structure, which for more than two generations had afforded room for our courts, demolished. Immediately after was laid the foundation of this building; and now, in this year of our Lord, 1877, the long hoped for noble structure is finished; a credit to our city; a credit to Muskingum county, and the State of Ohio,—and to-day we have met for the purpose of dedicating this temple of justice to the uses for which it was designed."

The County Commissioners then, by Frank H. Southard, made presentation of the building to the people of the county. He closed a very neat speech with these words: "In the name, then, and on behalf of our Commissioners, Mr. O'Neill, I now tender to the bar and public, through you as their representative, this structure, and pray its acceptance."

This was responded to by Hon. John O'Neill, in accepting the building on behalf of the bar and public. Address of Mr. O'Neill, in part, was as follows:

"As the President of the Bar Association, and at their request, it is at once my privilege and pleasure to respond to the address in which you have been pleased, on behalf of the County Commissioners of old Muskingum, to present in such elegant and flattering terms their compliments and these magnificent halls of justice to the courts and bar of Muskingum. The members of the Muskingum bar, with whom I have had the fortune and the honor of associating for more than a quarter of a century, have not improperly, perhaps, imposed upon me the duty of accepting this splendid present, and of tendering appropriate thanks to the Commissioners and the good people of the county for the erection of the superb and commodious edifice which we this day dedicate to public uses.

Human language can but feebly express the sentiments of pride and satisfaction our association feel in contemplating this new arena of our future combats, or the thanks they most cordially extend, through me, to the Commissioners and to the people for that generous spirit of liberality which has given to Muskingum county a court house worthy of her wealth and character, and not beneath the dignity and fame which her bar at one time, at least, possessed.

Like the Phœnix from its ashes, this magnificent temple rises above the ruins of its predecessor, which seemed to grow more venerable in decay and dearer to memory as it vanished from our view. The State House of Ohio, in the days of her young renown, and in after years the theatre in which the intellectual gladiators of the profession grappled each other and struggled for the victors wreath on bloodless fields; the old court house of Muskingum county bears memories sacred as those that cluster around the ancient fields of military fame. Here, in humbler

apartments than these proud halls in which we delight to-day, the Casss, the Sillimans, the Culbertsons, the Herricks, the Harpers, the Stanberys, the Stillwells, the Converses, the Searles and the Goddards, went down in defeat or rose in triumph with the vicissitudes of forensic warfare. With the memory of their intellectual conflicts will be forever associated the mental photograph of the old court house that witnessed these marvelous "battles of the giants."

The people of Muskingum county have shown, by the erection of this magnificent structure, that they are not behind their contemporaries in the appliances of civilized life, nor in the culture, taste and love of order which mark the development and progress of civilized man.

Whatever may be said derogatory to the profession of the law, and we willingly concede and regret its imperfections, it must ever be regarded as a responsible, arduous, honorable, glorious calling. Its members have ever stood forth the champions of liberty, the terror of tyrants, the advocates of truth, the props of Governments, the refuge of the weak and the shield of innocence. As the intellectual is superior to the brute force in man, so is the legal guild of a nation more powerful than her bannered armies. Genuine civil liberty can exist in no land where the soldier out ranks the lawyer—where the laurels of Cæsar do not yeld to the tongue of Tully.

Let us by incessant industry and devotion to duty continue to maintain the integrity, the dignity and the honor of our profession. Let us shrink, as we would shun contagion, from every unworthy and dishonest practice that would tend to degrade our grand and noble calling. Let no act of ours put a stain upon the escutcheon of the Muskingum County Bar or cast a shadow athwart the fair fame our predecessors at this bar have transmitted to us to guard and defend. So shall we win the respect and admiration of all honorable men and leave to those who shall come after us the legacy of a good example and untarnished honor."

Hon. M. M. Granger said: ["Muskingum County; its Courts and Bar."] "The year 1876 has accustomed us to inquiry touching the occurrences of one hundred years ago.

In the spring of 1777, as you all know, the British Ministry were hastening the preparation for the invasion of New York from Canada by the army of Burgoyne, and Washington was planning how to assemble north of Albany a force sufficient to defeat that invasion. The minds of the England and America of that day were intent upon Lake Champlain and the sources of the Hudson. Few white men then knew of the existence of our river Muskingum. The outer edge of the English settlements touched no foot of Ohio soil. A rude fort stood at Wheeling; a more military work at Pittsburgh commanded the junction of the Alleghany and Monongehela rivers. but these outposts were separated, by many miles of forest and mountain, from what could be called the settled districts. Neither our city, or county, nor our State, existed one hundred years ago. So far as this portion of the earth then possessed any political limits or organization it formed a part of the province of Canada, which, according to the "Quebec Act," passed by the English Parliament in October, 1774, included all the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, as well as what is now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It is popularly supposed that what is now Ohio belonged to Virginia and was ceded by her to the United States. I believe, however, that an examination of title will result in a conviction that Virginia had no valid title to any land north of the Ohio river, except such little as resulted from the assent of the United States to Virginia's "reservation" of the tract lying between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, known as "The Virginia Military District."

In 1758 Queen Elizabeth gave the first English patent for land in America to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who upon establishing a plantation within six years from the date of the patent, was to own sole jurisdiction over the territory embraced within six hundred miles of said plantation. Gilbert failed to establish any settlement, although he tried to do so in what is now Nova Scotia.

And the first English State paper applicable to our Ohio and Muskingum history was a proclamation issued soon after this treaty, by which 'all the country beyond the Alleghanies' was shut against emigrants, "from fear that remote colonies would claim the independence which their position would favor;" as wrote Lord Barrington: "The country to the westward of our frontiers, quite to the Mississippi, was intended to be for the Indians to hunt in and inhabit."

The 'Qubec Act,' before referred to, passed in October, 1774, eleven years after England first owned "northwest of the Ohio," as I have said, made the Ohio the southern boundary of Canada. By the treaty of 1783 England ceded to the United States all the land south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi, and thus, prior to Virginia's deed of cession, our nation was the lawful owner of every foot of land on our side of the Ohio river. Like a prudent farmer, however, the United States, finding that Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia claimed title to parts, or the whole of it, (and the claims of the New England States were every whit as valid as that of Virginia), while other States also made claims, took deeds of cession from all, and thus "quieted her title."

Ohio and the northwest were won for the nation by national armies commanded by Washington and his generals and by the diplomacy of Franklin and Adams, supported by the patriot people of the United States. On July 13, 1787, the Continental Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio. This contained the celebrated prohibition of slavery which formed the foundation of the policy of freedom. On August 7, 1789, the first Congress, under the constitution, substanti-

ally re-enacted the ordinance of 1787, and organized 'The Northwest Territory,' which was governed for thirteen years by Arthur St. Clair, an emigrant from Scotland, who had served as a general officer through our Revolutionary war. By act of April 30, 1802, a State organization, embracing what is now Ohio, was authorized and became a State on November 29, 1802. The State of Ohio, when admitted to the Union, contained only nine organized counties. Of these five, Trumbull, Jefferson, Belmont, Fairfield and Washington, embraced nearly all of the State east of the Scioto river, while the other four, Adams, Ross, Clermont and Hamilton, included all of the State south of the Indian line and west of the Scioto, as well as a strip along the eastern bank of that river. The Indian line, to which I have referred, ran from the Tuscarawas river, at the point where the south line of Stark county crosses that stream, southwesterly along the north line of Knox county, making one straight course from the Tuscarawas to a point near the northeast corner of Darke county. The land north of the Indian line and west of the Cuyahoga, and nearly all of what is now Michigan, was 'Wayne county,' but the inhabited part being north of our State line the original Wayne became a county of Michigan, and after 1810 Ohio created a county of that new name. Our county then possessed extended limits. Beginning on the Indian line, at what is now the northeast corner of Knox county, our west line ran along the east line of what are now Knox and Licking to the western edge of the elbow in our township of Hopewell, thence south through Perry county to the southwest corner of Clayton township. This point is north of the C. & M. V. Railway, not far east of Wolf's Station or Junction City. There our south line began and ran due east across Morgan county, keeping about three miles south of our present line and on through Noble county to the northeast corner of Jefferson township, in that county. This point is about ten miles southeast from Caldwell. There our east line began and ran north to the northeast corner of what is now Tuscarawas county. What is now the north line of Tuscarawas, and so much of the Indian line as crossed Holmes county, composed our northern boundary. Thus Muskingum county was about sixty miles long from north to south and about fifty-five miles wide, and contained nearly twenty-seven thousand square miles.

By a law taking effect March 15, 1808, Tuscarawas county was created; by another, on March 1, 1810, Guernsey county was constituted and our width reduced to twenty-five miles, the same as now. By another law, taking effect March 1, 1810, Coshocton county was marked off, but remained "attached" to Muskingum until April 1, 1811. Only one other change in our boundaries was made—by laws taking effect March 1, 1818, creating Perry and Morgan."

Judge Granger then recites what has been given above concerning the circuits and the first term of the Common Pleas Court, and that the earliest writ that went out from that court over the signature of Abel Lewis, Clerk *pro tem.*, was dated June 6, 1804—a *capias ad respondendum*—at the suit of Samuel Courier, husbandman, carter, *versus* James Sprague. Wyllys Silliman was attorney for plaintiff, and Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, appeared for the defense. The action was in slander; damages claimed, $500, the slander charged being the use of the words, "You are a thief, and I can prove it." The declaration was in the old, verbose form. Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $3. This verdict was rendered in November, 1804, and, so far as the records show, was the first one in the county. Lawyer Silliman evidently was displeased with his client, for on November 20—same month—he sued out another capias as attorney for James Sprague, from whom he had just recovered $3, and arrested his former client, Samuel Courier, husbandman, carter, in a suit for $100 debt. Lewis Cass defended this suit, and at the August term, 1805, obtained a verdict, and James Sprague had to pay the costs.

### THE MEMBERSHIP OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY BAR, 1804 TO 1881.

In presenting this chapter, the historian acknowledges having derived much valuable information from the able paper on this subject by Hon. M. M. Granger, which, considering the demands upon his time, will ever be a great credit to his head as well as heart. And, also, acknowledges the fidelity of Wm. H. Cunningham, Jr., in searching among court records and documents, from whence the names not given by Judge Granger were obtained. Where more than one name appears the same year, they are given alphabetically; and where absolute certainty as to the time of admission was impossible, the date given is that of their first appearance in the Common Pleas Court as attorney:

1804. Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, was member of Congress in 1823–9; Commissioner of the road from Lancaster to Zanesville February 4, 1807; Incorporator of the Zanesville and Lancaster Turnpike, December 25, 1816; Representative from Fairfield county in 1803, 1805, 6, 7, 8; member of Congress from Fairfield county in 1817–19, '23, and '25. He had an extensive practice in Zanesville.

Lewis Cass was Prosecuting Attorney from 1804 to '12; member of the State Legislature in 1806; Colonel of the 38th Ohio in the war of 1812; promoted to Major General in 1813; Governor of the Territory of Michigan, Minister to France, United States Senator from Michigan, Secretary of State, United States Secretary of War in 1831. He was a son of Jonathan Cass, who moved to Ohio in 1799, and in 1807 was appointed State Marshal by President Harrison.

William W. Irwin, of Lancaster, was member of Congress from Fairfield in 1829–33; incorporator of Zanesville and

MUSKINGUM COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

1804. Lancaster Turnpike, December 25, 1816; Ohio Representative from Fairfield in 1806–7; Judge of the Supreme Court in 1816; Ohio Representative in the 24th General Assembly; also, in the 25th and 26th.

Wyllys Silliman, born in Strattford, Ct., October 8, 1777; edited a Federal newspaper in Western Virginia in 1800; married Deborah Webster Cass, daughter of Major Cass, at Wakatomika, near Dresden, Ohio, January 14, 1802; in 1803 chosen President Judge of Common Pleas Court, and sat at the April term, 1804, in Muskingum county; Register of the General Land Office in 1805; Commissioner of the road from Zanesville to the forks of the Muskingum February 4, 1807; helped move State papers from Chillicothe to Zanesville in 1810; Incorporator of Zanesville and Lancaster Turnpike Co. December 25, 1816, and of Zanesville and Cambridge Turnpike Co. January 27, 1817; Representative in Ohio Legislature 1828; Solicitor for the United States Treasury, appointed by President Jackson. In 1836 removed to Cleveland, but subsequently returned to Zanesville, where he died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles C. Gilbert, November 13, 1842. Two of his sons came to the bar—George Wyllys practiced here several years, and subsequently died returning from Europe; and Oscar, who removed to Missouri and afterwards to California.

William Woodbridge, of Washington county, was Ohio Representative from Washington county in 1808, and State Senator to 10th and 11th General Assembly from Washington county in 1811–12.

1805. Samuel Herrick, born in America, Duchess county, New York, April 14, 1779, came to the bar June 4, 1805; was Prosecuting Attorney of Guernsey county in 1810; United States District Attorney the same year and in 1829; succeeded General Cass as Prosecuting Attorney of this county in 1812, retaining all these offices; was Prosecuting Attorney for Licking county in 1814, and during the same year was Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, 3d Division, Ohio Militia; member of Congress from this District from March, 1817, to March, 1821. He lived at "Hill Top," his farm, about two miles southeast of Zanesville, until his death, about the first of March, 1852. Two of his grandsons, Edward H. and Charles A., served as officers of volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. Edward came to the bar and located at Kansas City, Mo.

Elijah B. Mervin was Ohio Representative from Fairfield in 1808.

1807. Matthew Backus.
Samuel Spregg.

1809. Samuel W. Culbertson, born in Pennsylvania, was an Incorporator of the Zanesville and Cambridge Turnpike Co. January 17, 1813; died of apoplexy in June, 1840.

1810. Ebenezer Granger, elder brother of the father of Hon. M. M. Granger, was born in Suffield, Conn., July 6, 1781; studied under Gideon Granger, Postmaster General; July 31, 1815, married Eliza Seaman, sister of the half-blood to Henry Stanbery; after an active practice of ten years died September 17, 1822. To him was assigned the duty of composing the epitaph of John McIntire. It was inscribed on the plain stone that first marked the grave, and reads as follows: "Sacred to the memory of John McIntire, who departed this life July 29, 1815, aged fifty-six years. He was born at Alexandria, Virginia; laid out the town of Zanesville in 1800, of which he was the patron and father. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Ohio. A kind husband, an obliging neighbor, punctual in his engagements, of liberal mind and benevolent disposition, his death was sincerely lamented."

1812. Alexander Harper: Born in Ireland, February 5, 1786; died December 1, 1860; was a representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1820–21, and resigned, when William Blocksom was appointed to fill the vacancy; was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1822 to 1836; member of Congress from 1837 to 1839, and from 1843 to '47, and from 1851 to '53.

1814. E. B. Mervin. Luke Walpole was County Commissioner from April to September, 1814.

1817. Appleton Downer: Member of the Ohio Legislature in 1831.
Charles B. Goddard: Born in Plainfield, Conn.; his father was Calvin Goddard, a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. Charles B. came to Ohio in 1817, and was admitted to the bar in Gallipolis. Settling in Zanesville, he married Harriet Munro Convers, daughter of Daniel Convers, July 6, 1820; was representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1838–9, and State Senator from 1845 to '48, and Speaker in 1847–8; was Major General of Ohio Militia, Trustee of McIntire School Fund, President of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, and one of the first directors of the Zanesville Atheneum.
John C. Stockton was Clerk of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts of this county in 1812–17, Prosecuting Attorney from 1818 to '20, and representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1827.

1818. Truman Beecher.
Thomas Ewing, ("Old Tom"), of Lancaster: State Senator in the 29th General Assembly.

1818. Arius Nye removed to Marietta and was President Judge of Common Pleas Court, Washington county; representative from Washington county in 1827, '28, '30, 32, and 1840, being Senator in the 30th General Assembly.

1819. John Doland, (Harper & Doland), removed to Somerset, Perry county, in 1824.

1819. Richard Stillwell was Prosecuting Attorney from 1820 to '37; one of the first directors of the Atheneum; President Judge of the Common Pleas Court from 1847 to '51; Judge February 19, '52, to September 16, '54; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850–51; resumed the practice of law in 1854 with John C. Hazlett, his son-in-law. He was born in Bucks county, Penn., September 2, 1797, and died in Zanesville February 2, 1862.

1820. William A. Adams: One of the first directors of Zanesville Atheneum in 1827; Master Commissioner October 23, 1834; left Zanesville in 1847, and died in Covington, Kentucky, in 1879. He was a skillful taxidermist, and by nature an artist of rare ability, as evidenced by a picture of Sir William Blackstone, painted on ordinary plastering in a frame house in Newark about 45 years ago. Judge Searl preserved this painting and it hangs in Hon. John O'Neill's office.

William Carhart.

Charles C. Gilbert married the daughter of Wyllys Silliman; died November 18, 1834.

Isaac Parish was representative in the 36th General Assembly, from Guernsey county, in 1837; member of Congress from the same district from 1839 to 1845.

William Stanbery, long a resident of Newark, an elder brother of the half blood of Henry Stanbery, was Attorney General of the United States; a member of the Ohio Senate (from Licking county) in 1824 and 1825.

1821. Peter Odlin removed to Dayton; was representative in the General Assembly, from Perry county, in 1830; was representative of Montgomery county in 1862–4, and Senator from the same district in 1870.

John B. Orton, in 1831–2, was State Senator from Perry and Morgan counties.

1822. David Spangler removed to Coshocton county, and was member of Congress in 1833–5.

1823. James M. Bell, of Guernsey county, was a member of the General Assembly in 1826, '7 '8, '9, and '30, and Speaker during the last session, and member of Congress in 1823.

Corrington W. Searle; born in Wyoming Valley, Penn.; read law with Wyllys Silliman; was President Judge of Court of Common Pleas from 1836 to 1847, and from 1851 to 1852, inclusive; Judge from October 19, '55 to October 25, '56; was a resident of Newark when elected Judge, and then moved hither. He died December 1, 1865.

Benjamin Reeve.

1825. Leonidas L. Hamline was also a Bishop of the M. E. Church in 1844.

George James.

Joshua Mathiot; a member of Congress from 1841–3. He married a daughter of Samuel Culbertson, and moved to Newark in 1835, where he died in 1849.

Henry Stanbery was Attorney General of Ohio from 1846 to '52, and Attorney General of the United States from 1866 to 1868; died in Cincinnati, O., in 1881.

Noah H. Swayne, of Coshocton, was representative in the 28th General Assembly, from Guernsey county, in 1829, and appointed Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court in 1862.

1827. Alexander S. B. Culbertson: Ohio representative in 1827.

Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, but resigned before taking his seat.

1828. John H. Keith: Representative in the Ohio Legislature in 1832–3, and Speaker of the House at the 32d session.

George Wyllys Silliman was examined December 19, but was not admitted to the bar until the 22d, on account of his age.

1829. William R. Putnam, of Marietta.

1830. George W. Jackson, William P. Moorehead, John R. Mulvaney, and John T. Arthur.

1831. George H. Flood was Minister to the Texan Republic; Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1832, '3, '6; Ohio representative for Licking county in 1838–9.

Charles Stetson.

1832. Charles C. Convers, son of Daniel Convers: Born in Zanesville July 26, 1810; studied under C. B. Goddard (brother-in-law); admitted in 1831 or '2; of the firm of Goddard & Convers; was State Senator in 1849–50, and Speaker in 1850; Judge of Common Pleas Court October 20, 1854, to October 19, 1855; died September 10, 1860.

1833. George Nelson; Virtuton Rich.

Washington Van Hamm was Judge of Common Pleas Court, at Cincinnati, from 1857 to 1862.

Wyllys Buell was Prosecuting Attorney from 1837 to 1839.

C. R. Hendee; Joseph Morehead (the latter was associated with the "Muskingum Messenger" in 1837).

Isaac Parish.

1835. Edmund C. Cusack.

John Evans.

J. E. Hanna, of Morgan county, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 19, 1805; moved to Harrison county 1815; read law in '23; admitted at New Philadelphia, September 27, 1825;

located at McConnellsville in '26; was President Judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1840, and Judge Sept. 16, '54, to Oct. 20, '54, and Representative in the 37th General Assembly from Morgan county.

C. R. Hendee.

Elijah Hayward was Judge of the Supreme Court, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1830 to 1845, and resigned February 16th of that year; was Representative in Ohio Legislature in 1827–8; in 1851 was State Librarian.

William Kennon was member of Congress from Belmont county, and W. K., Jr., filled the same office in 1847.

Josiah Lovell; J. McMahan.

1836. James Boyle.

Matthew Gaston.

Napoleon A. Guille was Prosecuting Attorney from 1839 to 1851, and in 1881 the oldest practitioner at the bar.

Cornelius Moore was Ohio Representative from Guernsey county in 1849.

Cydnor B. Thompkins, was Member of Congress from Morgan county from 1857 to 1861.

1837. John Dillon.

Welles Hawes.

William T. McKibben.

James R. Stanbery was State Senator from Licking county in 1864,

W. D. Wilson.

1838. W. W. Backus.

Cautious C. Covey was Prosecuting Attorney from April to November, 1839, and when, in 1851, Edwin Conner received the certificate of election as Senator from Washington and Morgan counties, Covey contested the election and the seat was awarded to him. He was killed by the explosion of the steamer "Buckeye Belle," near Beverly, November 10, 1852.

John W. Foster.

I. B. B. Hale.

Andrew R. Jackson.

G. B. Smythe.

Royal T. Sprague, afterwards Chief Justice of Supreme Court of California.

Philadelphus Van Trump was member of Congress from Fairfield county in 1867 to 1873.

Samuel Chapman, one of the editors of "Citizens Press," in 1860.

1839. —— Camp.

C. A. Harper.

James M. Love; became U. S. District Judge in Iowa.

Charles Matthews.

Chauncey A. Pardey.

1840. W. B. Bascom.

Nathan Evans was Member of Congress from 1847 to '51.

S. D. King.

James Parker.

Charles Whittlesey.

1841. W. B. Abbott.

Franklin Gale was Master Commissioner, appointed November 18, 1846, vice T. M. Drake.

James Henderson, State Senator in 1839–'42.

J. B. Humrickhouse.

P. S. Slevin.

William Spencer.

Hugh J. Jewett was State Senator in 1854–5; member of the House of Representatives in 1868–9; member of Congress from Franklin County District in 1868–9 and 1873–5; President and Receiver of the Erie Railway Company in 1870.

1842. Henry Beard: Deputy Clerk Court Common Pleas Nov. 2, 1842; 1845 to '48 editor of Zanesville Aurora.

Thomas Drake: Master Commissioner Nov. 30, 1842, for three years; reappointed Nov. 18, 1845, and resigned November 18, 1846.

John Ferguson.

J. B. Longley.

George W. Manypenny was Clerk of Common Pleas 1841–1846; member of Board of Public Works (Democratic) 1850; resigned in 1853; appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1880.

Cooper K. Watson: member of Congress, Seneca District, 1855; Judge of Common Pleas, Sandusky County District, 1876; member of Constitutional Convention 1873–4.

1843. Joseph White.

Howard Copland.

David H. Lyman was editor of the "Ohio Republican," November 11, 1845, and changed the name to the "Courier"; March 31, 1846, issued a tri-weekly, and June 21, '46 a daily "Courier."

Thomas W. Peacock, April 13, 1860, became editor of the "Aurora."

John Percy; Charles R. Rhodes.

John R. Taylor.

Augustus P. Blocksom.

1844. Ezra B. Eastman: October 30, '50, appointed Master Commissioner for three years.

John O'Neill was Prosecuting Attorney 1853 to 1856, and Member of Congress from 1863 to 1865.

Frederick A. Seborn: Taught Public School from 1841–44; County School Examiner from 1847 to 1857; Justice of the Peace from 1849 to '52; re-elected; served till '53, when he moved out of the township, and thus vacated his commission; was licensed local preacher in 1847; ordained Elder in the M. E. Church in 1856; Secretary of Muskingum Agricultural Society from 1859 to 1869.

1845. Theodore Convers; Edmund Brush.

Daniel Convers Goddard: Appointed Master Commissioner for three years, November 28, 1845.

1845. James R. Harper; R. Hickman.
T. J. Maginnis: State Senator in 1864–5; died 1881.
Rowland D. Noble.

1846. T. Cleveland.
Samuel Cochran.
Eli A. Spencer: State Senator in 1856–7.

1847. William H. Ball was editor of the Zanesville Courier in 1850; Prosecuting Attorney in 1851–3, and resigned; was Colonel of the 122d Ohio; resigned February 3, 1865; commission as Brigadier by Brevet dates Oct. 19, 1864; member of the Legislature in 1872; Judge of Court of Common Pleas August 3, 1879.

1848. E. A. Bratton.
Alfred Brown.
J. M. Buel: The latter was associated with W. H. Ball et al. editing the Courier in 1850.

1849. W. H. Bascom; Solomon A. Lewis.
Lucius P. Marsh was Judge of Common Pleas Oct. 25, 1856, to Feb. 9, 1862, and from August 3. '74, to August 2, '79.
Frederick W. Wood, of McConnellsville, was Judge of Common Pleas August 3, '69, to August 3, '74.
Samuel S. Cox, born in Zanesville Oct. 1, 1824; appointed Deputy Clerk of Common Pleas at the age of fourteen; graduated at Brown University in 1846; appeared at the bar in 1849; member of Congress from Columbus District 1857 to 1865; member of Congress from New York 1871; re-elected in 1880.

1850. A. O. Wagstaff, partner in the Zanesville "Aurora" Nov. 12, '39, one year.

1851. Jerome Buckingham; Thomas J. Taylor.

1852. William W. Johnson, Judge of Common Pleas, Lawrence County District, 1858 to 1867; Judge on Supreme Court Commission 1872, Judge of Supreme Court Oct. 1879.

1853. Moses M. Granger: 14th, May 1861, Captain 18th U. S. Infantry, resigned June 21, 1862; 10th September, 1862, Major 122d O. V. I.; 1st May, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel O. V. I.; 19th Oct., 1864, Brevet Col. U. S. Infantry; 16th Dec., 1864, resigned as Lieutenant Colonel; April 15th, 1865, City Solicitor Zanesville; August 15th, 1866, resigned; January 1, 1866, Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum county; Dec. 10th, 1866, resigned; Dec. 10th, 1866, Judge of Common Pleas Court to fill vacancy; Feb. 9th, 1867, Judge Common Pleas Court, full term; Oct. 9th, 1871, resigned; Oct. 22d, 1872, Reporter Supreme Court; resigned Feb. 17th, 1874.
John C. Hazlett was Prosecuting Attorney from 1856 to 1861; Captain in the war of the Rebellion, 1861.
Robert W. P. Muse was editor of the Zanesville "Aurora" in 1853; Captain in Union army 1861; Probate Judge from 1864 to 1870.

1854. John P. Ross, Hiram Skinner, Abner Starkey and Charles K. Wright.

1855. R. D. Chalfant.
John Haynes was Prosecuting Attorney from 1861 to 1864.
John Q. Lane, appointed Colonel of the 97th Ohio, Sept. 2, 1862; mustered out with his regiment June 12, 1865; his Brevet Brigadier General's commission dates March 13, 1865.
Homer Thrall.

1856. John H. Ash; J. Belford.
Alexander S. Cox was Deputy Clerk Oct. 31, 1848.
Robert H. Gilmore, John D. Martin, James A. Parker and Seth Weldy.

1857. Mordecai Bartley, Henry C. Brown, Daniel D. T. Convers, J. Delafield DuBois, W. C. Gaston.
Charles C. Goddard, born March 26, 1836; admitted to the bar April 15, 1857; graduated Havard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., July 1861; appointed Capt. 17th U. S. Infantry Sept. 20, 1861; resigned May 26, 1864; appointed Colonel and aid-de-camp on staff of Gov. T. L. Young, January, 1871; (has the finest law library in the city;) U. S. Commissioner.
Ezra E. Evans, Judge of Common Pleas Court in '62-66.
Thomas Potts, not in practice.

1858. John A. Blair, Colonel of the 13th Ohio in 1848; in 1852 was one of the Zanesville incorporators of C. W. & Z. R. R. and one of its Directors, and a Director of the Central Ohio R. R., and in 1856-8 a member of the Legislature.
W. W. Badger.
Daniel B. Gary was Prosecuting Attorney from 1872 to 1874.
Josiah Given.
Wm. D. Hamilton, Capt. 32d Ohio in 1861; Col. 9th Ohio, and made Brevet Brigadier "for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent armies of Johnston and Lee.
Wm. R. Henderson, Post Master at Dresden in 1880; not in practice.

1859. Peleg Bunker.
Daniel B. Linn was editor of the Zanesville "Signal" in 1864-5; State Senator from 1866-70; member of the State Board of Equalization in 1871.
Gilbert D. Munson, Wm. Hall, W. L. Bane.

1860. Edward Ball was Sheriff from 1839 to '43; Representative in Ohio Legislature in 1845-9, '68 and '70; editor of Zanesville "Courier" Oct. '49; member of Congress from 1853 to 1857.
Stephen A. Guthrie, Registrar in Bankruptcy; incumbent.
Albert W. Train, Prosecuting Attorney from 1866 to 1868.

1861. John W. Beall.
John G. Chandler.
Wm. Ewing, editor of the "Aurora" from July 9, '63 to Feb. 4, '64.
George Randall.
1862. Solon Fisk; John G. Madden.
Benjamin Power, of Morgan county, here in '72, now in Dresden.
1863. Wm. A. E. Rhodes, here in 1873.
James T. Irvine, editor of "Signal"; member of City Council in 1881.
Milton I. Southard, Prosecuting Attorney from 1868 to '72; member of Congress from 1873 to 1879.
1864. Alfred E. Fillmore.
Lyman J. Jackson was Prosecuting Attorney from 1864 to 1866; member of the Commission on the Constitution from Perry county in 1873, and Senator from this District in 1879-80.
William Okey.
1865. Fenton Bagley, Prosecuting Attorney in 1880-1.
Chas. W. Chandler.
John W. King.
James E. Palmer.
1866. Edgar W. Allen was Clerk of Common Pleas Court in 1870-3.
Andrew L. Pierce, not in practice.
Geo. L. Phillips.
W. W. Pyle, editor of the "Times."
Frank H. Southard, appointed Commissioner of the Muskingum County R'y Co. in 1881.
1867. Charles A. Beard.
Albion J. Andrews.
1868. John B. Sheppard, member of the Legislature in 1874-5; Allen Miller.
Alexander Van Hamm; C. R. Barclay.
1869. B. M. Dilley, Charles Durban, John Mason, Chas. E. Randall.
1870. Wm. C. Blocksom, (son of Augustus P.) City Solicitor in 1875-9; Mayor of Zanesville in 1879-80.
Reuben Morgan was Probate Judge in 1873-5; resigned March 24, 1875.
1871. John R. Stonesipher was Prosecuting Attorney in 1878-80.
1872. Orlando C. Marsh, (son of Lucius P.) appointed Deputy Auditor Nov., 1880.
George E. Porter.
Lileston F. Spangler, Secretary Muskingum Agricultural Society.
A. H. Stillwell.
Charles M. Vandenbark.
1873. Herman F. Achauer, member of the Legislature in 1877-8.
Henry A. Axline, Assistant Adjutant General in 1880-1.
Charles H. Blair; Eugene J. Brown.
Henry L. Korte, Probate Judge in 1870-3; appointed March 24, 1875 to fill vacancy vice Morgan; elected in 1876; re-elected in 1878.
William A. Taylor, not in practice.
1874. Joseph W. Garside.
1874. Henry Clay Van Voorhis.
1875. Henry S. Crozier.
John Hollingsworth.
Robert N. C. Wilson.
Frank B. Williamson, the only colored member of the bar.
1876. Joshua T. Crew.
Robert H. McFarland.
Frederick S. Gates.
Charles F. Waller; died soon after being admitted.
1877. William V. Cox.
John W. Martin.
Henry S. Moody.
Henry R. Stanbery, City Solicitor in 1879-80.
John M. Stout, Ohio Representative from Monroe county in 1858-60, not in practice.
1878. "Alf" H. Evans.
James B. Cox.
John A. Green, City Clerk in 1880-1.
Frank M. Ford.
Arthur J. Sheppard.
Edward C. Wortman.
1879. Andrew F. Armstrong, now in Iowa.
Levi Edward Dodd.
Norwood S. Chandler.
Wm. H. Cunningham, Jr., City Solicitor in 1881.
Wm. J. Finley.
George C. Thompson.
1880. Frank A. Durban.
Thomas J. McDermott.
Arthur C. Israel.
1881. Wm. H. Johnson.
A. A. Frazier.

### MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Ohio has had three Constitutional Conventions. Muskingum county was, in 1802, a part of Washington county. John McIntire was one of the delegates who sat in the convention that year, representing Washington county, while his residence was here.

Those who represented Muskingum county in the other two conventions were:

1850-1. David Chambers and Richard Stillwell.
1873-4. Charles C. Russell and Daniel Van Voorhes.

### MEMBEES OF CONGRESS.

[The districts have been changed each ten years].

1803-1813—Jeremiah Morrow.
1813-1817—James Caldwell.
1817-1821—Samuel Herrick.
1821-1823—David Chambers.
1823-1829—Philemon Beecher.
1829-1833—William W. Irvin.
1833-1835—Robert Mitchell.
1837-1839—Alex. Harper.
1839-1841—Jonathan Taylor.
1841-1843—Joshua Mathoit.

1843–1847—Alex. Harper.
1847–1851—Nathan Evans.
1851–1853—Alex. Harper.
1853–1857—Edward Ball.
1857–1861—C. B. Thompkins.
1861–1863—Wm. P. Cutler.
1863–1865—John O'Neill.
1865–1869—Columbus Delano.
1869–1873—George W. Morgan.
1873–1879—Milton I. Southard.
1879–1883—Gibson Atherton.

STATE SENATORS.

We have been represented in the Senate of the Ohio Legislature by the following gentlemen;

Joseph Buell and Hallem Hempsted in 1805; district composed of Athens, Gallia, Washington and Muskingum counties.

Hallem Hempsted and Leonard Jewett in 1806; district same.

Leonard Jewett and John Sharp in 1807, district same

Robert McConnell in 1808–9, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

Robert McConnel in 1810–11, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

Robert McConnell in 1812–14, Muskingum county.

Ebenezer Buckingham in 1815–16, Muskingum county.

George Jackson in 1817–18, Muskingum county.

Samuel Sullivan in 1819, Muskingum county, resigned.

John Matthews in 1820, Muskingum county.

Thomas Ijams in 1821–2, Muskingum county.

Ebenezer Buckingham in 1823–4, Muskingum county.

Wyllys Silliman in 1825–6, Muskingum county.

John Hamm in 1827–9, Muskingum county, resigned.

James Ragnet in 1830, Muskingum county.

Ezekiel S. Cox in 1831–2, Muskingum county.

Thomas Anderson in 1833–4, Muskingum county.

Samuel J. Cox in 1835–8, Muskingum county.

James Henderson in 1839–42, Muskingum county.

David Chambers in 1843–4, Muskingum county.

Chas. B. Goddard in 1845–8, Muskingum county.

Chas. C. Convers in 1849–50, Muskingum county.

William E. Finck in 1802–3, Muskingum and Perry counties.

Hugh J. Jewett, 1854–5.

Eli A. Spencer in 1856–7, Muskingum county.

Ezekiel Vanata in 1858–9, Muskingum county.

Chas. W. Potwin in 1860–1, Muskingum county.

William E. Finck in 1852–3, Muskingum county.

Thos J. Maginnis, 1864–5, Muskingum county.

Daniel B. Linn in 1866–9, Muskingum county.

William H. Holden in 1870–3, Muskingum county.

Elias Ellis in 1874–7, Muskingum county.

Lyman J. Jackson in 1878, Muskingum county.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MUSKINGUM COUNTY IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

1805. Elijah Hatch, James Clark, James E. Phelps, district composed of Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington counties.
1806. Levi Barker, Lewis Cass, William H.——; district same.
1807. Joseph Palmer and John Matthews, district same.
1808. David J. Marple and James Clark, district Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.
1809. David J. Marple and George Jackson, district Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.
1810. George Jackson and David J. Marple; Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Guernsey counties.
1811. George Jackson and William Frame, Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Guernsey counties.
1812. John Hamm and Stephen Smith, Muskingum county.
1813. Steven C. Smith and Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum county.
1814. David Chambers and Stephen C. Smith, Muskingum county.
1815. Robert Mitchell and Joseph K. McCune, Muskingum county.
1816. Robert Mitchell and Robert McConnell, Muskingum county.
1817. Christian Spangler and Thomas Nisbet, Muskingum county.
1818. James Hampson and John Reynolds, Muskingum county.
1819. John Reynolds and Robert McConnell, Muskingum county.
1820. Alexander Harper and Robert K. McCune, Muskingum county.
1821. Alexander Harper and William H. Moore, Muskingum county.
1822. William H. Moore and Nathan C. Findlay, Muskingum county.
1823. John C. Stockton and Joseph K. MCcune, Muskingum county.
1824. Thomas L. Pierce and Thomas Flood, Muskingum county.
1825. Thomas L. Pierce and James Hampson, Muskingum county.
1826. Thomas Flood and James Hampson, Muskingum county.
1827. James Hampson and John C. Stockton, Muskingum county.
1828. Wyllys Silliman and David Chambers, Muskingum county.
1829. Littleton Adams and James Ragnet, Muskingum county.

1830. Thomas Maxfield and Littleton Adams, Muskingum county.
1831. Appleton Downer and David Peairs, Muskingum county.
1832. William Cooper and John H. Keith, Muskingum county.
1833. John H. Keith and William Cooper, Muskingum county.
1834. Aaron Robinson and W. H. Moore, Muskingum county.
1835. Aaron Robinson and W. H. Moore, Muskingum county.
1836. David Chambers, Muskingum county.
1837. David Chambers and David K. McCune, Muskingum county.
1838. David Chambers and Charles B. Goddard, Muskingum county.
1839. Abraham Pollock and George W. Adams, Muskingum county.
1840. Abraham Pollock and John Watkins, Muskingum county.
1841. David Chambers and Charles Bowen, Muskingum county.
1842. David Chambers and Charles Bowen,
1843. Joseph Fisher and Davis Johns, Muskingum county.
1844. Davis Johns, Muskingum county.
1845. Edward Ball and John Trimble, Muskingum county.
1846. John Trimble, Muskingum county.
1847. A. L. B. Culbertson and Abel Randall. Muskingum county.
1848. Abel Randall, Muskingum county.
1849. Edward Ball, Muskingum county.
1850. Willlam Morgan, Muskingum county.
1852. William Morgan and William C. Filler.
1854. John Metcalf and Samuel McCann.
1856. John A. Blair and John Crooks.
1858. John A. Blair and Lewis Frazee.
1860. Daniel Van Voorhis, Elisha Trimble, and Townsend Gore.
1862. Thadeus A. Reamy and Jacob Glessner.
1864. James Gallogly and Elijah Little.
1866. A. W. Shipley and Perry Wiles.
1868. Edward Ball and H. J. Jewett.
1870. Edward Ball and Elias Ellis.
1872. William H. Ball and Elias Ellis.
1874. James A. Moorehead and John B. Sheppard.
1876. Harvey L. Cogsil and Lamech Rambo.
1878. Herman F. Achauer.
1880. Robert Price.

The following is a list of county officers, from the beginning:

### COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of County Auditor was created by an act of the General Assembly, passed February 8, 1820. It grew out of the office of Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners. Its duties have since been continuously multiplied and enlarged, under successive acts of the Legislature, until they are now peculiarly numerous, difficult, and complicated. The names of the several County Auditors are as follows:

John Burwell, from March, 1821, to October, 1823, when he resigned to take the office of Sheriff.

John W. Spry, from October, 1823, to March, 1845; nearly twenty-two years.

Richard I. Peach, from March, 1845, to March, 1855.

Imri Richards, from March, 1855, to March, 1857.

Bernard Van Horne, from March, 1857, to March, 1859.

Jesse Atwell, from March, 1859, to March, 1861.

Gemmill Arthur, from March, 1861, to March, 1865.

Caleb D. Caldwell, from March, 1865; died September 6, 1871.

Imri Richards, from September, 1871, to November, 1871.

Andrew P. Stults, from November, 1871, to November, 1875.

James T. Irvine, from November, 1875, to November, 1880.

Samuel Oldham, November 1880—present incumbent.

### COUNTY COLLECTORS.

Jacob Crooks, from June, 1807, to June, 1811.

W. Scott, from June, 1811, to June, 1812.

Robert Mitchell, from June, 1812, to June, 1813.

James Vickers, from June, 1813, to June, 1817.

William Craig, from June, 1817, to June 1818.

John Russell, from June, 1818, to June, 1820.

William Hunter, from June, 1820, to June, 1822.

Daniel Brush, from June, 1822, to June, 1825.

John Houck, from June, 1825, to June, 1826.

Silas Robinson, from June, 1826, to June, 1827.

The office was then abolished.

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On the evidence of our oldest inhabitant, Stephen Reeve, Esq., who leased school land of them in 1804, our first County Commissioners were William Montgomery, Joseph F. Munro, and Christian Spangler. The records show:

Isaac Evans, ——to December, 1807.

Robert Speer, —— to December, 1807.

William Whitten, —— to December, 1808.

William Newell, —— to December, 1809.

Jacob Gomber, from December, 1807, to December, 1809.

Daniel Stillwell, from December, 1808, to December, 1811.

Thomas Nisbet, from December, 1809, to December, 1812.

George Reeve, from April, 1810, to December, 1810.

John Willey, from December, 1810, to April, 1814 (died).

Benjamin Spry, from December, 1811, to September, 1814.

William H. Moore, from December, 1812, to December, 1818.

Luke Walpole, from April 1814, to September, 1814.

James L. Fleming, from December, 1814, to October, 1819.

William Hunter, from December, 1814, to November, 1817.

Simeon Sims, from November, 1817, to November, 1820.

Thomas Flood, from December, 1818, to November, 1820.

John Robertson, from October, 1819, to December, 1825.

Jared Brush, from November, 1820, to December, 1824.

James Jeffries, from March, 1821, to December, 1821.

Israel Robinson, from December, 1821, to December, 1826.

John Handle, from December, 1824, to December, 1830.

Joseph Springer, from December, 1825, to December, 1827.

Absalom Roberts, from December, 1826, to December, 1829.

William Hamilton, from December, 1827, to November, 1831.

Isaac Helmick, from Decewber, 1829, to November, 1831.

Israel Robinson, from December, 1830, to November, 1839.

Samuel McCann, from November, 1831, to November, 1834.

Lyle Fulton, from November, 1831, to October, 1838.

John Adams, from November, 1834, to his death in 1837.

Samuel McCann, December, 1837, to October, 1838.

John Thompson, from October, 1838, to December, 1841.

Beverly Lemert, from December, 1838, tc October, 1840.

John Goshen, from December, 1839, to December, 1845.

Robert Boggs, from October, 1840, to December, 1843.

Littleton Moore, from December, 1841, to November, 1844.

Joshua Bennett, from December, 1843, to December, 1846.

Henry Wheeler, from November, 1844, to December, 1847.

Mahlon Sims, from December, 1845, to October, 1851.

Stephen Reeve, from December, 1846, to December, 1852.

William Johnson, from December, 1847, to November, 1850.

James Carnes, from November, 1850, to November, 1853.

Joseph R. Thomas, from October, 1851, to December, 1857.

Lewis M. Pierson, from December, 1852, to December, 1855.

Samuel Clark, from November, 1853, to December, 1856.

Abel Randall, from December, 1855, to December, 1858.

Jonathan Swank, from December, 1856, to November, 1859.

Hugh Madden, from Decembe, 1857, to November, 1860.

John Baughman, from December, 1858, to December, 1861.

E. E. Fillmore, from November, 1859, to November, 1862.

William T. Tanner, from November, 1860, to February, 1864.

George W. Slater, from December, 1861, to December, 1867.

William Pringle, from November, 1862, to December 1865.

E. E. Fillmore from February, 1864, to December, 1869.

J. B. Milhous, from December, 1865, to December, 1868.

E. L. Lemert, from December, 1867, to December, 1870.

Robert Silvey, from December, 1868, to December, 1871.

Austin Berry, from December, 1868, resigned February, 1870.

William Hall, from February, 1870, resigned December, 1874.

Daniel Hattan, from January, 1871, to December, 1872.

Leonard N. Stump, from December, 1871, to December, 1874.

John Sims, from December, 1872, to December, 1878.

Thomas Griffith, from December, 1874, to December, 1877.

Leonard N. Stump, from December, 1874, to December 1875.

William T. Tanner, from December, 1875, to December, 1879.

Jefferson Van Horne, from December, 1877, to December, 1880.

Howard Copland, from December, 1878, to December, 1881.

John Crooks, from December, 1879, to December, 1882.

March, 17, 1880, Jefferson Van Horne resigned and Harvey Darlinton was appointed in his place.

### CLERKS TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Elijah Beall, —— to December, 1808.

Benjamin Tupper, from December, 1808, to December, 1811.

Robert Mitchell, from December, 1811, to June 1812.

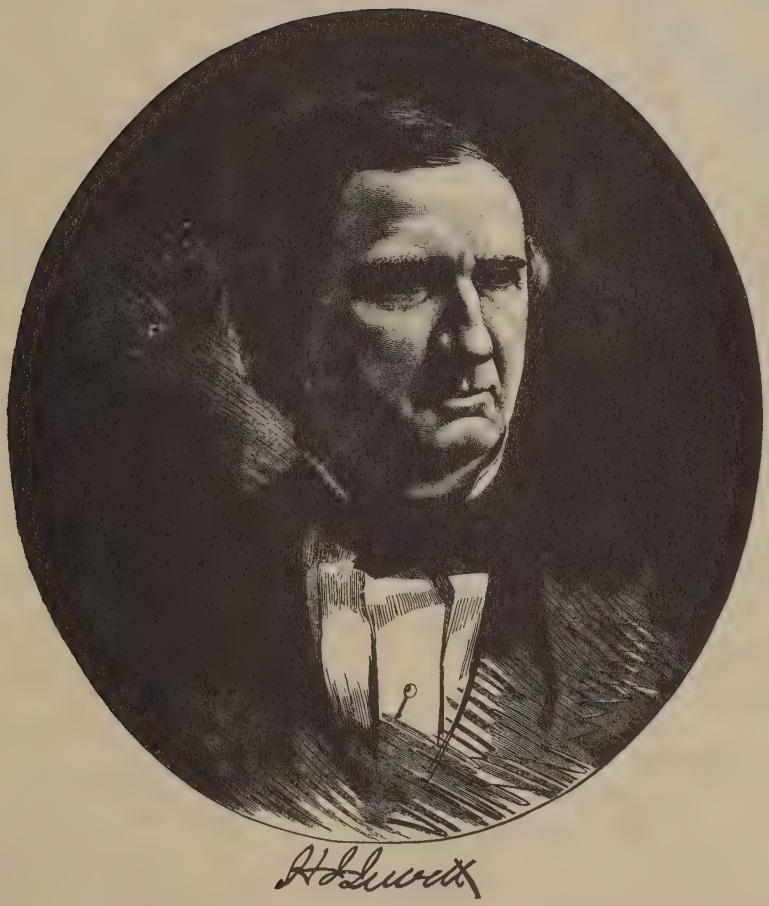
William Craig, from June, 1812, to September, 1814.

George Reynolds, from September, 1814, to January, 1815.

James Perry, from February, 1815, to February, 1812 (when the office was abolished.)

### COUNTY RECORDERS.

It seems that conveyances of land lying in Muskingum continued to be recorded in the office of the Washington County Recorder until April 17, 1806. From 1806 to 1831, the Recorder was



appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, and, as the list shows, the clerk of the court was usually the Recorder. The list is as follows:

Abel Lewis, April 17, 1805, to February 13, 1810.

George Reeve, February 23, 1810, to April, 1817.

David Chambers, April, 1817, to November, 1820.

John Peters, November, 1820, to November 22, 1821.

Ezekiel T. Cox, November 22, 1821, to October, 1830.

In 1829 a law for the election of a Recorder by the people was passed, but it did not affect the terms of those then in office. Mr. Cox's term expired early in 1831, but the commissioners of the county, under said law, appointed him to serve until after the election of that year. At that election Anthony Wilkins was chosen.

Anthony Wilkins, October, 1831, to October, 1840.

Wm. T. McKibben, October, 1840, to September, 1841. He died.

Imri Richards, September, 1841, to November, 1841.

John Hilliard, November, 1841, to January, 1851.

Joseph P. Huston, January, 1851, to January, 1854.

Horatio W. Chandler, January, 1854, to January, 1857.

George W. Ritze, January, 1857, to October, 1860. He died.

Ephraim P. Abbott, October, 1860, to October 1861.

John J. Ingalls, October, 1861, to January 1868.

Jesse H. Mitchell, January, 1868, to January, 1871.

William H. Cunningham, January, 1871, to January, 1877.

David Zimmer, January, 1877, to January, 1883.

### SHERIFFS.

George Beymer, 1804, 1808.
Jacob Crooks, 1808, 1812.
John Reynolds, 1812, 1816.
Charles Roberts, 1816, 1819.
James Hampson, 1819, 1823.
John Burwell, 1823, 1827.
John Stanton, 1827, 1829.
Daniel Brush, 1829, 1833.
Asa R. Cassidy, 1833, 1837.
Zachariah Adams, 1837, 1839.
Edward Ball, 1839, 1843.
John Dillon, 1843, 1847.
Carson Porter, 1847, 1850. (Died in office.)
Benjamin F. Leslie, 1850, 1854.
Joseph Richey, 1854, 1856.
James C. Wolf, 1856, 1858.
Penrod Bateman, 1858, 1860.
James C. Wolf, 1860, 1864. (Died in office.)
John Quigley (Coroner and Acting Sheriff), 1864, 1865.
Benjamin F. Leslie, 1865, 1869.
Benson Loyd, 1869, 1873.
William Ruth, 1873, 1877,
Orrin Ballou, 1877.
Orrin Ballou, 1879.
Sheriff Ballou's term expired January, 1881.
William Hunter, elected second Tuesday of October, 1880, term expires first Monday in January, 1883.

### COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Levi Whipple, from 1804, to ———.
Chas. Roberts, from 1814, to 1817.
John Roberts, from 1817, to 1827.
Chas. Roberts, from 1817, to 1833.
Wm. L. Beavers, from 1833, to 1839.
James Boyle, from 1839, to 1845.
Joseph Fisher, from 1845, to 1854.
Joseph J. Hennon, from 1854, to 1857.
John Smyth, from 1857, to 1860.
Mark Lowdan, from 1860, to 1861; resigned.
John W. Roberts, from 1861, to 1864; resigned.
Joseph Fisher, from 1865, to 1868.
James P. Eagan, from 1868, to 1871.
Joseph Fisher, from 1871, to 1874.
James P. Eagan, from 1874, to 1877.
William Dunn, from 1877, to 1880.
Fred Howell, from 1880, incumbent.

### COUNTY APPRAISERS OF LAND.

John Burwell in 1834.
Matthew McElhiney in 1840.

In 1846 this work passed to the County Assessors, a list of whom, by the same author (James T. Irvine), is as follows:

Daniel Brush, from 1825, to 1827.
Lewis Ijams, from 1827, to 1830.
William Ellis, from 1830, to 1832.
Joseph Springer, from 1832, to 1834.
Matthias Spangler, from 1834, to 1835
Jesse S. Manly, from 1835, to 1839.
Joseph P. Huston, from 1839; the office was then abolished.

### COUNTY TREASURERS.

William Montgomery, from ——, 1805, to June, 1807.

Joseph F. Munro, from June, 1807, to June, 1810.

Benjamin Sloan, from June, 1810, to June, 1813.

Christian Spangler, from October, 1813, to June, 1818.

Samuel Sullivan, from June, 1818, to October, 1819.

Thomas Moorehead, from October, 1819, to June, 1827.

John Roberts, from June, 1827, to June, 1830.
John Burwell, from June, 1830, to June, 1832.
John Roberts, from June, 1832, to June, 1834.
Daniel Brush, from June, 1834, to June, 1836.
John Roberts, from June, 1836, to June, 1838.
John Russell, from June, 1838, to June, 1844.
Benjamin F. Leslie, from June 1844, to June, 1846.
Adam Peters, from June, 1846, to June, 1850.

John Dillon, from June, 1850, to June, 1854.
Isaac Stiers, from June, 1854, to June, 1856.
Benjamin Adams, from June, 1856; died September, 1857.
John Dillon, from September, 1857, to June, 1858.
William Lynn, from June, 1858; died September, 1862.
J. B. H. Bratshaw, from September, 1862; resigned March, 1864.
John Dillon, from March, 1864, to September, 1866.
Joseph T. Gorsuch, from September, 1866, to September, 1868.
John M. Lane, from September, 1868 to September, 1872.
Robert Lilvey, from September, 1872, to September, 1876.
George W. Allen, from September, 1876, to September, 1880.
Frederick C. Dietz, from September, 1880.

CORONERS.

Levi Whipple, from 1804 to 1811.
Luke Walpole, from 1811 to 1815.
Charles Roberts from 1815 to 1717.
Samuel Thompson, from 1817 to 1821.
Wm. H. Moore, from 1821 to 1822.
Jacob Crooks, from 1823 to 1824.
Samuel Thompson, from 1824 to 1828.
Samuel Parker, from 1828 to 1832.
William Twaddle, from 1832 to 1834.
Samuel Parker, from 1834 to 1838.
Richard Collum, from 1838 to 1840.
Samuel Gates, 1840 to 1843.
William Flanagan, from 1843 to 1846.
John W. White, from 1846 to 1848.
James Caldwell, from 1848 to 1850.
Elijah Brown, from 1850 to 1852.
John Quigley, from 1852, to 1854.
John Bratton, from 1854 to 1856.
John Quigley, from 1856 to 1868.
John D. Bonnett, from 1868 to 1874.
Anderson Evans, 1874 to 1876.
Daniel Smith, 1876 to 1880.
Daniel Morgan, from 1880. Incumbent.

POOR HOUSE OR INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

[The County Poor House was completed in the year 1840.]
Isaac Dillon, from June, 1840, to June, 1841.
Jno. Slaughter, from June, 1840, to June, 1841.
Daniel Brush, from Jnne, 1840, to June, 1841.
John Peters, from June, 1841, to June, 1846; resigned.
John Roberts, from June, 1841, to December, 1842.
William Camp, from June, 1841, to June, 1846; resigned.
Edwin Burlingame, from December, 1842, to June, 1846; resigned.
Austin Berry, from June, 1846, to November, 1857.
Lawson Wiles, from June, 1846, to November, 1847.
John Vandenbask, from June, 1846, to November, 1849.
James Helmick, from November, 1847, to November, 1853.
Robert J. Smith, from November, 1849, to November, 1852.
Robert Lee, from November, 1852, to March, 1858, resigned,
Joseph Larzalere, from November, 1853, to November, 1856.
Joseph Mattingly, from November, 1856, to November, 1859.
Wm. T. Tanner, from November, 1857, to November, 1860.
Joseph R. Thomas, from March, 1858, to November, 1858.
William Shaffer, from November, 1858, to November, 1864.
David Sidle, from November, 1859, to November, 1862.
Isaac Van Horne, from November, 1860, to November, 1863.
John L. Taylor, from November, 1862, to November, 1865.
William Lee, from November, 1863, to November, 1866.
James Warner, from November, 1864, to November, 1867.
Waldo B. Guthrie, from November, 1865, died September 18, 1866.
William Lee, from November, 1866, to November, 1868.
Isaac C. Story, from November, 1866, to November, 1869.
Patrick Brennan, from November, 1867, to November, 1873.
John L. Taylor, from November, 1868, to November, 1871.
M. V. B. Mitchell, from November, 1869, to November, 1872.
Wm. T. Tanner, from November, 1871, to November, 1874.
John W. Marshall, from November, 1872, to November, 1875.
Peter L. Burgoon, from November, 1873, to November, 1876.
Patrick C. Ryan, from November, 1874, to November, 1880.
Robert Slack, from November, 1875, to November, 1881.
John W. Marshall, from November, 1876, to November, 1879.
Geo. A. Gardner, from November, 1879, to November, 1882.
Addison Palmer, from November, 1880, to November, 1883.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ZANESVILLE.

"FROM THE RIVER CAME THE WARRIORS"—"THE MOOS-KING-DOM"—TRADING POST—ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING EBENEZER ZANE TO MAKE OUT A ROAD FROM WHEELING, VA., TO LIMESTONE, KY.—THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL—THE ZANE PATENT—ZANE & M'CULLOCH'S FERRY—PUTNAM, MATHEWS & WHIPPLE'S FERRY—

"BLACK MESS" AND THE SQUIRE—JONA DAVENPORT AND CERTAIN INDIANS—ISAAC ZANE AND HIS INDIAN WIFE—WM. M'CULLOCH AND THE POETRY OF HIS WOOING—ZANESTOWN—M'INTIRE'S HOUSE THE FIRST TAVERN—KING LOUIS PHILLIPPE SOJOURNS WITH M'INTIRE—THE FOURTH OF JULY 1800—DR. INCREASE MATHEWS AND THE FIRST STORE EAST OF THE RIVER—ACT TO INCORPORATE ZANESVILLE—THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF 1820-21—ALPHABETIC ORDER OF INDUSTRIES BEGUN—THE LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZES A TOLL BRIDGE—CHARTER GRANTED JOHN M'INTIRE AND HIS ASSOCIATES TO ERECT A DAM ABOVE THE LICKING AT A POINT NEARLY OPPOSITE MARKET STREET—LAND OFFICE AT ZANESTOWN — REVENUE TAX—STREET RAILWAYS—INDUSTRIES OF 1881.

"From the river came the warriors,
Clean and washed from all their war-paint;
On the banks their war clubs buried,
Buried all their warlike weapons,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
The Great Spirit, the Creator,
Smiled upon his helpless children.
And in silence all the warriors
Broke the red stone of the quarry,
Smoothed and finished it into Peace Pipes,
Broke the long reeds by the river,
Decked them with their brightest feathers,
And departed each one homeward,
While the Master of Life ascending,
Through the opening of cloud curtains,
Through the door-way of the Heavens,
Vanished from before their faces,
In the smoke that rolled around them,
The Pukwana of the Peace Pipe!"

And they shared their treasures of the hills and valleys, the rich furs and robe skins of the Valley of "Moos-king-dom," with their brothers, the pale faces, whom they welcomed with their peace pipe, with their wampum belts and treasures; bade them build their wigwam near their much loved "Elks Eye," and bring them clothing, beads and trinkets and the treasures known to white men. The invitation was accepted, and a trading post was established in 1794, by Joseph F. Moore, Herman Blannerhasset and Dudley Wood, of Marietta, who built their cabin about where the office of the Pataskala Mills now stands, and kept the usual supply of goods for "Indian trade," which they exchanged for furs and other skins, and also paid them money. Detroit was headquarters for the fur trade, and thither they sent their skins, via. Marietta and Pittsburgh by canoes and pirogues, to Sandusky by pack animals and thence to Detroit by ship. The superior quality of the furs and robes from the moos-king-dom region soon attracted attention, and another highway leading through it was soon determined upon. On the 17th of May, 1796, Congress passed an act authorizing Ebenezer Zane to make out a road from Wheeling, Virginia, to Limestone, (now Maysville, Ky.,) on the Ohio river, crossing the rivers at Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe, and in 1797, Zane, with his brother, Jonathan, and his brother-in-law, John McIntire, proceeded to cut out the road, which consisted in removing the trees and smaller growth, and blazing the route. They were assisted by John Green, William McCulloch, Ebenezer Ryan and others. John Green had charge of the pack horses. John McIntire being a shoemaker and not accustomed to the use of the axe, was selected to keep the party in game, of which there was abundance over the entire route. They encountered no Indians, but had to guard against wolves at night, which was easily done, however, by keeping a bright fire burning.

The route they chose was near the old Indian trail. Arriving at Salt creek, they surveyed down that stream as far as what has since been known as Duncan's Falls, but decided to return and cross the Muskingum river at the mouth of the Licking river, deeming the possibilities for water power better at this point, but stopping three miles east, near where the Shaffer meeting house stands, (on the Adamsville road) they surveyed down the east branch of Mill run, near the Indian trail, crossed the run near the bridge by the old blast furnace, traveled south as far as the head of Lehew's hollow, and then southwest to what is now Market street. They returned to the point near the Shaffer meeting house and proceeded in a southwest course until they arrived in the neighborhood of what has since been known as the Evans and Irvin place, (on the National Road,) and thence proceeded to Mill run, up Mill run hill south, and then nearly due west, and down the steep hill where the Machine House now stands, known as the Cochran Hill. They crossed over to what is known as Silliman street, between Dr. Brown's late residence and the German Catholic church, and down main street and crossed the Muskingum river at the south side of Licking island, which was where the pier of the Y bridge now stands. They then passed over Chapman's run, southeast of the stone quarry, through the Springer farm, and on the southwest over what has since been known as "the Maysville pike."

The old Indian trail crossed the river at the foot of Market street (at the head of the upper falls, about where the first dam was built), to what became West Zanesville; over the Licking Island to the South Ward, and up Chapman's Run, through what is known as the Fair Grounds, to the "Maysville Pike." This Indian trail coursed from Wheeling to this place, on through Chillicothe, to the Ohio river.

For opening this road Ebenezer Zane received the lands described in the following patent:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR;
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24th, 1880.

I, J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, do hereby certify that the annexed copy is a true and literal exemplification of a land patent, issued to Ebenezer Zane, on

February 18th, 1800, as the same appears of record in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the [SEAL.] seal of this office to be affixed, at the City of Washington, on the day and year above written.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America.

*To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

Know ye, That in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 17th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act to authorize Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," there is granted by the said United States unto Ebenezer Zane, of Ohio county, in the State of Virginia, the three following tracts of land, situate in the aforesaid territory to wit: One tract containing six hundred and forty acres: Beginning at the northwest corner, at a post where a white-oak thirty inches diameter bears south twenty-one degrees, east twenty-three links distant, and an elm six inches diameter bears north eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-two links distant; thence run east ninety chains, to a post, where a butternut tree sixteen inches diameter bears north ten degrees east, seven links distant, and one other butternut, fourteen inches diameter, bears south fifty degrees east, twenty-five links distant; thence south eighty chains, to a dogwood saplin, where an hickory twenty-four inches diameter bears north ten degrees east, fourteen links distant, and one other hickory, eight inches diameter, bears south sixteen degrees west, twenty-six links distant; thence west ninety chains, to a post, where a white-oak eight inches diameter bears north sixty-four degrees east, twenty-four links distant, and an elm fourteen inches diameter bears south ten degrees west, six links; thence north eighty chains, to the place of beginning. One other tract, containing six hundred and forty acres, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at an ironwood tree five inches diameter, standing on the eastern bank of the Sciota river, about three-quarters of a mile above the town of Chillicothe; thence run north forty-nine chains and ninety-four links, to a sugar tree ten inches diameter, where a black walnut twenty-four inches diameter bears north eighty-three degrees west, fifty links distant, and a sugar tree eight inches diameter bears south eight degrees west, thirty-three links; thence east eighty chains, to a post, where a mulberry thirteen inches diameter bears south eighteen degrees west, fifteen links distant. and a white oak eight inches diameter bears south, seventy chains seventy-nine links, to a stake on the northwardly bank of the Sciota, where a black walnut twenty-four inches diameter bears south seventy-six degrees east, fifteen links distant, and a buttonwood forty-eight inches diameter bears north thirty-six degrees west, thirty-four links distant; thence, by the northerly bank of the Sciota river, to the place of beginning. And the other tract, containing six hundred and forty acres, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner, at a stake where a white oak twenty inches diameter bears north fifty-one degrees west, twenty-two links distant, and one other white oak, twelve inches diameter, bears north fifty-eight degrees east, thirty-six links distant; thence north eighty chains, to a post in a prairie; thence east eighty chains, to a post, where an hickory five inches diameter bears north forty-four degrees west, six links distant; thence south eighty chains, to a post, where a black oak eighteen inches diameter bears south forty-five degrees west, five links distant, and one other black oak, fifteen inches diameter bears north eighty degrees east, thirty-five links distant; thence west eighty chains, to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the said three tracts of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Ebenezer Zane and his heirs forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said John Adams, President of the United States of America, hath caused the seal of the said United States of America to be affixed, and signed the same with his [L. S.] hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS,
By the President.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Of these three tracts Ebenezer Zane gave to his brother Jonathan, and his brother-in-law, John McIntire, that at the crossing of the Muskingum river, for their assistance in opening the road heretofore described.

Zane and McCulloch established a ferry across the Muskingum in 1797; this was afterwards known as the middle ferry. The upper ferry, which crossed from the foot of Market street to Lee street, West Zanesville, was kept by Daniel Whitaker in 1800. And about 1806 Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple, managed a ferry from Zanestown to Springfield, as Putnam was then called. They paid a yearly license of from $10 to $15 for the privilege. McIntire paid the same. Shortly after starting the first ferry it was conveyed to Wm. McCulloch and Henry Crooks for five years. At the instigation of John McIntire, Whitaker conveyed the upper ferry to "Black Mess," who continued to run it until the bridge at Main street was built. "Black Mess" was a slave when he lived in Mary Land; he ran away in 1799 and hired to John McIntire, in Wheeling, Va., to help move his family to this place, where he arrived in May, 1800. His master heard of him and came after him, but he saw his old master

first and escaped to the woods. John McIntire expressed his opinion that it would be difficult to find him, and offered $150 for him, which the master accepted and released his claim on him. He no doubt fully repaid Mr. McIntire, as he lived with him as a faithful servant many years. At the time of taking charge of the ferry his home was on River street, in West Zanesville, and he died there in 1840. He was good natured, "a fair performer on the violin," and a great favorite, being ever on the alert for a frolic. The humor and cunning of this negro is aptly illustrated in connection with his marriage, the certificate of which is here given, premising that the 'Squire agreed to marry Black Mess and Ann Thompson, like white folks, for which he should receive one dollar:

"I do certify that 'Mess Johnson,' a black man, and Ann Thompson, a black woman, was married before me the eighth of November, 1808.

[Signed.] SAMUEL THOMPSON, J. P."

The ceremony was performed in John McIntire's house, where Black Mess was living at the time. When the 'Squire had made "the twain one flesh" according to law, he asked for his reward. The newly made husband informed him that when he (the 'Squire) had kissed the bride, as he was accustomed to do when marrying white folks, the dollar should be forth coming! 'Squire Thompson gracefully declined, saying that he did not want Mess' dollar.

In the spring of 1798, Elias Hughes, with his wife and twelve children, accompanied by his nephew, John Ratliff, with his wife and four children, came "to the mouth of the Licken," and built their cabins on the north bank, where they resided about a year, and removed twenty miles up that river, where Mr. Hughes died in 1843, being about the age of ninety years.

The pioneers who found their way into the beautiful valley of the Muskingum, now so widely known, were men of nerve and rare sagacity, familiar with the red men of the forest at home, and in no wise inclined to under-value their judgement in selecting the domain over which it would be most profitable for them to roam; and knowing that "the northwest country" was a great hunting ground, their eyes were naturally turned to that country as the "land of promise." This will be apparent when we recall their home surroundings, which the following extract will serve to show:

"October 29th, 1731, Jona Davenport made affidavit at Philadelphia, Pa., that a French agent had, every spring, for several years past, come down to the Shawanee settlement at Alleghany, and consulted with the Indians there. James Le Tort made a similar affidavit at the same time. Attached to the affidavits is a memorandum of the number of Indians. Among them are "three Shawanee towns on Conumach creek, forty-five families, 200 men.' Next to this is the item. 'Asswikales, fifty families, lately from South Carolina to the Potowmack, and from thence thither.'—[Penn. Archives, Vol. I, pp. 299, 300.]

Thus we see, also, that Indians traveled over all that country.

Now Isaac Zane was born on the south branch of the Potowmack, in Virginia, in 1753, and it is safe to conclude that his kindred were well acquainted with Asswikales. Indeed the sequel of his first and doubtless providential determination, was to accomplish a happy marriage, and cement the bonds of peace, then beginning to prevail—between the Indian and pale faces. A treaty to this effect having been entered into by the great Shawanee nation, of which the Asswikales were a part, and the Congress of the United States. The storms of anger had ceased, the council fires were burning brightly, and intercourse between the two races was pacific. Isaac Zane was at that impressionable age when the gentle goddess comes with her divinest allurements, and he said:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto man is woman,
Though she bends him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other!

And when he found himself in the presence of the great chief of the Asswikales, who knew so much about the people, who was rich in love of hunting grounds, in the region of the Elk's Eye, and richer still in having a comely daughter, he reminded him of all the past, and asked to be his son, saying:

"After many years of warfare,
Many years of strife and bloodshed,
There is peace between us, O, Asswikales,
Between the Shawnee and pale faces,
Give me as my wife this maiden,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,"
Loveliest of lovely women!
"And the ancient arrow maker
Paused a moment ere he answered,
Smoked a little while in silence,
Looked at Isaac proudly,
Fondly looked at Laughing Water,
And made answer very gravely:
"Yes, if Minnehaha wishes;
Let your heart speak, Minnehaha!"
And the lovely Laughing Water
Seemed more lovely, as she stood there,
Neither willing nor reluctant,
As she went to the brave Isaac,
Softly took her seat beside him,
While she said, and blushed to say it,
"I will follow you, my husband!"

* * * * * *

From the sky the sun benignant
Looked upon them through the branches,
Saying to them, "O, my children,
Love is like sunshine, hate is shadow,
Life is checkered shade and sunshine,
Rule by Love, O, happy Isaac!"

And it came to psss that the Great Spirit gave this happy pair a comely daughter:

Comely in her form and litheness,
Filled was her mind with brightness,
Versed in all the great traditions,
And of singers, the most elysian;
Men were joyous at the sound
Of the rich melodies of her voice,
Until one day as they found,
She was a white man's choice,
And to him had welcome given.
Then their joy was turned to anguish,
And their very souls were riven,
For without her they must languish;
But they breathed an invocation
Of blessing on each nation,
In her so fully blended;
And their fervent prayer ascended,
And will ascend forever,
To bless the singer and her lover.

This comely maiden became the wife of William McCulloch, who, having found an eden in this charming, valley was soon enjoying the sunshine of her love. By the margin of the waters, where the Muskingum gently glides, there was built their cabin home. And there on the 7th of April night, 1798, their son, Noah Zane McCulloch, was born, and was probably the first white child born within the limits of what is now Muskingum county. The cabin was built on the spot where the canal waters traverse the south side of Main street.

The trading post was now rapidly growing into the likeness of a white settlement and acquiring the modes of civilization, and as such was called Westbourne, and was on the west side of the river, within the boundaries of the Eighth Ward, as now designated. October 27, 1798, the Postmaster General recognized the right of the citizens to mail facilities, and by contract authorized the transporting of mail to and from this point, and at the same time changed the name to Zanestown—in compliment of Mr. Zane. The following year Messrs. Zane and McCulloch laid out the town into squares and lots. Henry Crooks came about this time and resided with McCulloch. He built his cabin during the winter of 1798–9, just where is not now known, only that it was within the boundaries of what is known as the Seventh Ward. Mrs. Crooks was the only white woman this side of Lancaster. Mr. Crooks' brother Andrew and wife, and sons George M. and Jacob, and daughter Nancy, joined them soon after. They were followed by John Bland, Henry Smith and ——— Priest, who brought their families with them from "the Kenawha country."

In 1799 John McIntire built a cabin in a beautiful maple grove situated on the site since known as the southwest corner of Second and Market streets. His sagacity prompted him to build a large house, for the double purpose of having a comfortable home and keeping an inn, the want of the latter having been felt on more than one occasion. Although a one-story house, it commanded a fine view of the falls and the upper ford. According to Mrs. Charles G. Goddard (good authority), "John McIntire cut down the trees and hewed nearly all of the logs, shaped saplings into rafters, split scantling for door and window frames, etc. The window glass (the first used here) was brought from Wheeling, Va. The house was not finished until the spring of 1800, and was quite a mansion for those days. It is due to Mr. McIntire and lady to say that their accommodations, though in a log cabin, were such as to render their house to the travellers a home."—[Howe's Historical Notes of Ohio.]

Louis Phillippe, a noted King of France, was once a guest with the McIntires. Hon. Lewis Cass, in "Camp and Court of Louis Phillippe," thus alludes to it: "At Zanesville, the party found the comfortable cabin of Mr. John McIntire, and whose house was a favorite place of rest and refreshment for all travelers, who, at this early period, were compelled to transverse that part of the country. And if these pages should chance to meet the eyes of any of those who, like the writer, have passed many a pleasant hour under the roof of this uneducated, but truly worthy and respectable man, he trusts they will unite in this tribute to his memory." The King's visit was probably made in 1802.

According to Silas Johnson, long a servant of John McIntire, "John McIntire was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in October, 1759, and married Sarah M. Zane, in Wheeling, Virginia, in December, 1789. He was a little below medium height, rather fleshy, full-faced, rather high forehead, had blue eyes, rather lightish brown hair, wore no beard and weighed between 150 and 160 pounds; was of a pleasant disposition except when insulted, when he would instantly knock the offender down, and go off about his business. His word was as good as his bond." He died in his stone house, corner of Fountain alley and Second street, July 29th, 1815. His remains repose in the old grave yard at the head of Main street.

Mrs. McIntire was a resolute woman, of good practical sense, and like her husband was quick to resent an insult, and intolerant of what she deemed wrong. Standing in her door one day, looking over the ford at the head of the falls, she saw two Indians, one a great tall fellow, carrying his bow and arrow, the other his squaw, a small woman, carrying her papoose and cooking utensils, struggling along with difficulty against the current, as they waded across. The sight made her angry, and when the Indian came up and asked her for something to eat, she took a stick and whipped him, saying, "Begone, you lazy dog." With an ugh! he went away, when she gave the squaw and her papoose a hearty meal.

At another time when there was to be Methodist preaching in the court house, and owing to some feud between the janitor of the court house and the M. E. Church, the doors were not opened

in time, Mrs. McIntire became indignant and ordered "Black Mess" to bring an ax, and it needed no more persuasion to induce the janitor to hurry up with the keys. Some one having informed Mr. McIntire what was going on, he was told to "go back; Sally will make her way through."

Mrs. McIntire was also a very kind woman, and spent much time visiting the sick and visiting and encouraging the settlers and administering to their wants. There were "always good things in Aunty McIntire's larder to eat and to drink, and herbs and roots for medicine when wanted, a bountiful supply of which she furnished to the needy."

Mr. McIntire's daughter, and only child, was born June 3d, 1800. She was sent to Philadelphia to school, where she graduated, and was to have been married to an Irish Lord about the time she died, which was December 15th, 1820.

Mrs. McIntire, *nee* Sarah M. Zane, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Zane, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, February 22, 1773, was married to John McIntire as stated, and again married to David Young, August 15th, 1816. She died in Zanesville, March 8th, 1854. A short time prior to her demise she gave to her faithful servant, Silas Johnson (colored), her large family Bible.

On the 31st of July, 1857, at the request of General Charles B. Goddard, President of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, and Adam Peters, Vice President, William Culbertson took the noted McIntire cabin down, it having stood more than half a century—until the winters' storms and summers' scorching heat had rendered it unfit for habitation. He was requested also to preserve one of the rafters and keep it in his possession until he received a written order from the proper authorities to deliver it up. These two gentlemen had contemplated erecting a McIntire High School building in the near future from funds belonging to the McIntire estate, and intended to place this rafter from the old cabin in the building, with a suitable inscription as a memento that might remind the children of their benefactor, of his industry and benevolence.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, held January 6th, 1880, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the building of the McIntire Children's Home, be and they are hereby instructed to introduce into the finish of the walls of some suitable room of the new building, one or more of the timbers of John McIntire's log cabin, preserved by William Culbertson.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby extended to William Culbertson for his care in the preservation of the timbers, and he is hereby authorized to make such use of said timbers, as are not required by said committee for said purpose, as he may see fit.

D. C. CONVERSE,
Secretary.

On the 8th of January, 1880, Mr. William Culbertson received the following letter:

ZANESVILLE, Jan. 8, 1880.

*William Culbertson, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—Herewith I hand you copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.

Respectfully,
D. C. CONVERSE,
Secretary.

This stick of timber, which has been preserved by Mr. Culbertson for almost twenty-three years, will be confided to the care of the Directors of the Canal and Manufacturing Company, to be placed by them in the McIntire Children's Home. Nothing could be more appropriate. The McIntire Children's Home will be the pride of the city and county—will be an enduring monument to those who struggled year after year to give a comfortable home, warm clothing and suitable food to the unfortunate waifs of society.

That kind, charitable lady, who wiped the tears from the cheeks of the orphans, has a monument in the hearts of the poor more valuable by far, and more enduring than the monuments built of marble and granite, even could stone be piled upon stone, until the pinnacle reached high above the clouds of heaven.

[Other particulars concerning John McIntire and his estate will be found in another part of this work.]

In the fall of 1799 came John Green, (afterwards known as "General Green"), and made his home with Wm. McCulloch during the winter, spending his time hunting deer and bear, the most of which he prepared for future use. In April following, he moved his family thither from Wheeling, Va., accompanied by Abraham McCulloch. They had each a four horse team and wagon, probably the first teams brought here. General Green brought with him a pair of hand mill stones for grinding corn. This primitive mill, when in working order, had a pole adjusted to the ceiling of the building, and the other end through the upper stone, which was turned by one hand and the corn supplied by the other. He allowed his neighbors to use it, much to their convenience. Mr. Green's house was a story and a half double cabin, with a porch in front and spacious hall through the middle. It stood about the head of Main street, and opposite Silliman street of the present time. Here the first patriotic demonstration that was made in all this region took place, in the celebrating of the fourth of July, 1800, and ever after "Green's Tavern" was a noted place. Men came to the celebration with their wives and children, from twenty miles away, to join in the festivities. Orators "almost too full for utterance" were there, and did ample justice to the occasion. Joseph F. Monroe read the Declaration of Independence. So great was the throng that a bower was erected for table accommodation, and they fared sumptuously. During "the feast of reason and flow of soal," eloquent toasts were read, and duly honored with the social

glass. And when they had made an end of feasting, Thomas Dowden and "Black Mess" brough fourth their instruments and beguiled them with music, while old and young swayed to and fro in the mazes of the dance, which continued until the next day. It is said that Mrs. McIntire lead the dance, and that the ladies furnished the tables. Henry Crooks (the ferryman) furnished roast pig, which was deemed indispensable.

About the month of October, 1799, came also John and George Mathews, from Wheeling, Va., and built a mill for grinding corn. It was constructed on board a boat, composed of two large canvas, with a water wheel between, and was anchored at the foot of the Fall, near where the lower bridge now stands, and on the east side of the river, and depended on the current, (which was swift,) for power. It was well patronized by people from all parts of the valley. This mill was carried down the river by a freshet and lodged in Duncan's Falls, but was rescued and brought back, and continued in service three years, when it gave place to a "tub mill," with one run of stone, located at Moxahala, and was followed by another at the mouth of Joe's run. A part of this last mill may be seen during low water to this day.

In the spring of 1800 another accession to the population was made by the arrival of Martin Luther Loud Slagor and William Well. Slagor erected his cabin on the site now the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, intending to keep tavern, but rented it to Thomas Corderey, who kept tavern in it for several years. Mr. Slagor purchased a small tract of land that has since been knows as "Slagor run," and there was started the first garden, farm and dairy. Mrs. Slagor sold milk, and has been kown to excuse the superabundance of the watery element in that fluid by saying she supposed "the cows had been wading the creek!"

Mr. Ingalls built his cabin near John McIntire's, and, considering the ordinance of Congress, in pursuance of the "ratification of the treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh (with the Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas, by which the United States acquired the title of those tribes to all lands lying east and west and south of a line drawn from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, up that river to the Tuscarawas portage and to the Tuscarawas above Fort Lawrence, thence to the Maumee, and thence with that river to Lake Erie," being about three-fourths of the State of Ohio, and including all this region; which treaty was ratified in May, 1785; the aforesaid ordinance provided that "the land was to be divided into townships of six miles square by lines running north and south, and intersected by other lines at right angles. These townships were to be divided into sections, each containing one square mile or six hundred and forty acres, and each range was to be numbered from south to north, commencing on the Ohio river; the ranges were to be distinguished by progressive numbers westward, the first resting upon the western boundary of Pennsylvania as a base line, which prevented many settlers from becoming possessors of the land because of their inability to purchase the minimum quantity named, viz.: 640 acres), he entered into the business of purchasing such tracts for the settlers by associating them and sub-dividing the tracts according to the stipulations made between them. He was therefore the first land agent and seems to have conducted the business so as to win the confidence of the Government as well as the settler, as he was subsequently appointed collector of taxes on lands owned by non-residents. By act of Congress, dated February 1805, proviso was made whereby settlers might enter tracts of smaller sub-division, such as half and quarter sections. [See Revised Statutes of the U. S., section 2,396, p. 442.]

In 1800 or 1801, perhaps in the early part of the winter, John Houck came to Zanestown and began to do tailoring. In 1804 he was elected constable; in 1806 was appointed Deputy Sheriff. He was probably the first tailor in the region.

Early in the spring of 1801 Dr. Increase Mathews and his brother John started a store in a cabin situated on what is now the northwest corner of Main and Third streets. This was the first store of the kind on the east side of the river. Our informant humorously lists their supply of merchandise as follows: "These two men kept a stock of brandy and buttons, needles and nutmegs, sugar and saleratus, iron and ink, calico and cards, rope and rum, pins and physic, powder and bear traps, blisters and blueing, etc." This stock of physic was probably denominated a "Drug Store". In 1803 the merchandise was moved south of the river into what has since been called Putnam, and was located at what is now 108 Muskingum Avenue. Probably soon after or shortly before opening this store Dr. Mathews visited Marietta to attend a sale of Government land, intent on purchasing the section, or part, in which is now the ninth ward. John McIntire also started for the same place on the same errand at the same time, although neither acquainted the other with the object of his visit. The first night they camped in the woods; at the close of the second day they arrived in the town of Marietta. Here they separated, Dr. Mathews proceeded up Washington street to the house of his uncle, General Rufus Putnam, who then had charge of the land office. Mr. McIntire found his way to the hotel. At General Putnam's Dr. Mathews met a cousin, Mr. Levi Whipple; during the conversation that ensued, General Putnam said: "You boys ought to purchase the land, and if necessary, I will aid you in making the first payment." The next day the land was put up for sale and the bidding between McIntire and Dr. Mathews was very spirited. At length McIntire, not doubting that he would make sure of the purchase, bid four dollars per acre. Dr. Mathews immediately bid four dollars and twenty-five cents, and as there was no higher bid the land was struck off to him.

# ALVAH BUCKINGHAM.

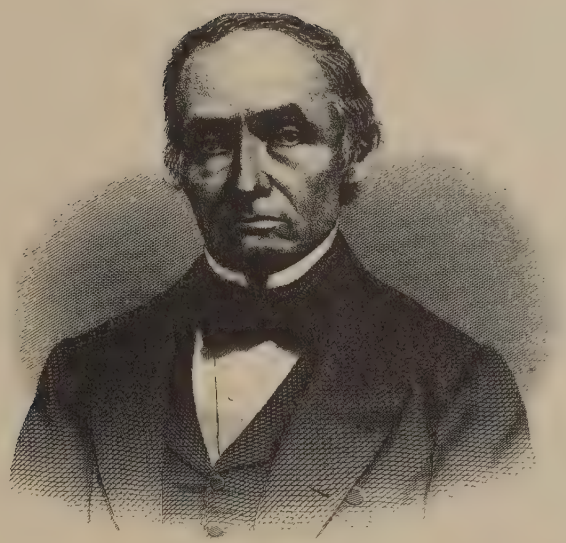
From a work entitled "The Buckingham Family, or the Descendants of Thomas Buckingham," one of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut, (compiled at the request of William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Connecticut, by Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M., author of "The Chapman Family," etc., etc., etc. Hartford, Connecticut: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1872) the following compilation is derived:

Alvah Buckingham, son of Ebenezer and Esther (Bradley) Buckingham, was born at Ballston Springs, New York, March 20, 1791. In 1794 his parents removed to Cooperstown, New York. In 1797 his elder brothers, Stephen and Ebenezer, left home to see the wild west of the Alleghany Mountains and Ohio river. In the fall of 1799 they returned with such glowing accounts of this new land that their parents, with their numerous children, except two married daughters, left Cooperstown for the western wilderness. They located at first at a point between the Whitewoman and Tuscarawas, two streams forming the Muskingum river, near their confluence. This was almost the first settlement made in that region, and was about two miles above the present town of Coshocton. The nearest white settlement was Zanesville, some thirty miles south, on the Muskingum river.

While the elder members of the family traded with the Indians for furs, robes, etc., the younger ones joined in their sports and learned their strange language. And this was never entirely forgotten, as fifty years later counting in the Indian tongue was a source of great entertainment to a delighted circle of little auditors. Their amusements were "throwing the tomahawk," "shooting with bow and arrow," "tossing up chips for old Indians to fire at," (in which they were very expert), and other athletic sports. In the spring of 1802, finding this location unhealthy, the family removed to Carthage township, in the southeastern part of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hock Hocking river. Here the subject of this article, Alvah Buckingham, had the inestimable privilege of attending school; though it was four miles distant from his home to the school house, he walked thereto daily. Out of school he assisted on the farm or indulged in hunting. This latter was his favorite passtime, as at that early date game was plenty. The woods were infested with bear, deer, panther, raccoon, opossum, and wild turkey. Near the farm was quite a celebrated deer lick, where, on moonlight nights, he was accustomed to station his watch, and many a victim rewarded his unerring rifle. It was in one of these lonely watches that his quickness of thought and rapidity of action saved his life, and brought down a huge panther, poised just above him, and ready for the spring.

At the age of seventeen he met with a severe accident. Hunting in the woods one day, his horse became frightened, reared and fell back on his rider. Stunned by the fall, he yet recovered to find his right leg broken both above and below the knee, himself distant from the nearest house, which was his own home, over three miles away, and no aid for his rescue but his own mother wit. With a courageous spirit, and by dint of crawling on his two hands and one knee, he reached the river, which, fortunately, was low enough to enable him to cross, holding his mouth just above the water, and thus reached home just as his sinking strength gave way. The limb was splintered as best could be in a country home, but a weary years' confinement was the result, and, ever after, a slight lameness.

In 1804, the older brother, Ebenezer Buckingham, moved to Putnam, opposite Zanesville, Ohio, and, to assist him in business, Alvah followed in 1810, leaving his parents still at the Hocking farm. In 1813, Stephen, an older brother, died, and Alvah was called upon to take charge of his business, which he did for two years. In April, 1816, Solomon Sturges and himself, having married sisters—the Misses Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut—formed a mercantile partnership, one fourth each, with their older brother, Ebenezer Buckingham, under the firm name of E. Buckingham & Co., a firm widely known in their then pioneer life. Ebenezer married Eunice Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and, returning to the West, brought the two sisters-in-law, Anna and Lucy Hale, the whole party crossing the Alleghany Mountains on horseback, as at that time there were no roads for carriages or wagons. In 1818 Anna Hale returned to her Eastern home, but, as it proved, only for a time. As leader in the church choir, she sat in her accustomed place on the last Sunday of September, 1819, in the old church at Glastonbury. Glancing below, her eyes met the well known figure of her Western friend. An interview, a hurried proposal, and a hurried marriage on the following Sabbath evening, left our young couple free to start on their homeward westward route, and on horseback again, as in her previous trip, the wife of Alvah Buckingham was escorted to her pioneer home. Returning to Putnam, they purchased, on the banks of the Muskingum river, a very modest homestead of one room; and there, in 1820, set up their household goods. In 1821, they built a two story brick house, to which they subsequently added, in 1834, a more commodious addition. This was the old homestead in which all their children were born, and is now occupied by their youngest son, James Buckingham.



In October, 1824, Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., the father of Alvah, died, at the old farm house in Carthage, Athens county, and his wife, Esther, then removed to the home of her son, Ebenezer, Jr., in Putnam, where she died June 25th, 1827. In August, 1832, the firm of E. Buckingham, Jr., & Co., was dissolved by the sudden and painful death of Ebenezer Buckingham, and the business was continued under the new firm name of "A. Buckingham & Co.," and, the following year, another brother, Milton, was induced to give up the old farm at Carthage and join the firm, taking one-half of Alvah's share; while at the same time Solomon Sturges, Alvah's partner, persuaded his brother, Hezekiah, to remove from Fairfield, Connecticut, and share in his share.

At this time there was a great need felt of good schools, and in 1835, a charter for a seminary was recorded, to be called the Putnam Classical Institute, to be located in Putnam. Mrs. Eunice Hale Buckingham, wife of Ebenezer, Alvah Buckingham, Solomon Sturges, Julius C. Guthrie, and Austin A. Guthrie, furnished the funds, and the seminary was established, which, through all its vicissitudes of time, still continues worthy of patronage.

It 1843, Milton Buckingham removed to Springfield, Ohio, and Alvah could thus admit his oldest son, Benjamin, to a partnership. In 1845, the firm name of A. Buckingham & Co. was dissolved, and a new firm name (Buckingham & Sturges) established, composed of Benjamin H. Buckingham and William Sturges, the two oldest sons of the two former partners. In 1850, R. P. Burlingame, a friend, was sent to Chicago, Illinois, to open up a lumber trade there, the funds being furnished by Alvah Buckingham. The next year the two built the first grain elevator in the city of Chicago. It was built of wood, holding some 75,000 bushels of grain—at that time a great wonder. It was called the Fulton Elevator. In 1851, Alvah Buckingham established branch houses in New York City and Toledo, Ohio, for his two oldest sons, Benjamin and Philo, buying the Pendleton Elevator, the first one built in Toledo. They soon built a second elevator, and here, in the press and excitement of a too extended business, Philo, the second son, lost his health and died quite suddenly, April 6th, 1853, in the homestead at Putnam.

In 1854, Alvah Buckingham sold a third interest in his Chicago Fulton Elevator to his partner, Solomon Sturges, and shortly after they concluded a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad to do all their grain warehousing business for ten years. In 1856, they built and opened the two large warehouses called "A" and "B," in the city of Chicago, holding some 800,000 bushels of grain, the marvels of the day. After this date of 1855, Alvah Buckingham spent most of his time in Chicago, and three years later moved his family there. His oldest son, Benjamin, removed to Chicago also, but died in 1864, at Madison, New Jersey, while on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. John S. Potwin. Benjamin Buckingham was singularly sincere and just in his dealings with man; of great Christian purity and behavior, a man of unblemished character and fine financial knowledge and ability. Philo, the second son, many will recall with melancholy pleasure. He was a large hearted, generous man; had a full faith, too great, in human nature; generous to a fault; fond of out-door life, agriculture and stock raising being his special delight. The surviving brother, James, seems to have combined the qualities of both his brothers in business and occupation.

In April, 1865, Mr. Alvah Buckingham removed to New York City, where, with his daughters, he resided at No. 13 East Twelfth street, until his death. His daughter, Julia A., had married the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, and the other daughter, Elizabeth, had married John A. Hardenbargh, of New York. In the spring of 1866, having occasion to locate some lands in the West, Alvah Buckingham took his youngest son, James, as a companion, and traveled through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas; and though much of this was accomplished in a spring wagon, over rough roads, and at the age of seventy-five, it was without any apparent fatigue.

In the spring of 1867, he made a second pilgrimage to the West, this time traveling through Iowa and Nebraska, and passing over the line of the Pacific Railroad as far as it was then finished. He was ambitious to be on the first train through to the Pacific Ocean; but this anticipation was not to be realized.

The summer of 1867 was spent with his family and two daughters, Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Hardenbargh, at Saratoga, ending in a most pleasurable trip to the White Mountains. Returning to his New York home, his wife was taken sick with pneumonia, and died September 24th, 1867, and her remains were taken to their first home, Putnam, Ohio. In a week Mr. Buckingham was stricken down, and eleven days after his remains reposed by the side of his wife, in Woodlawn Cemetery, Putnam, Ohio. He died October 4th, 1867.

Mr. Alvah Buckingham was distinguished as a conscientious man, courteous, just, business-like, and although economic, was a speculative merchant. He had also a rare genius for building bridges, elevators, and houses. He was an affectionate husband and indulgent father. He married Anna Hale, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, October 3d, 1819, who died September 24th, 1867, at No. 13 East Twelfth street, New York. Their children were Benjamin Hale, Philo, Elizabeth, Julia Ann, James, and Elizabeth (the second.)

"Business meant business," the Dr. said, to whom the event became one of the pleasant reminiscences of his life. He associated with him Levi Whipple, who, together with General Putnam, who afterwards became a partner. They were the original proprietors of the "town of Springfield," named from the spring known as "Lovers' Fountain," which sends its silver purling stream down the rocky bank of yonder hill that now so proudly overlooks the city, and whose summit is adorned by "Putnam Park." The town was subsequently named Putnam, after General Rufus Putnam. (See Rev. Addison Kingsbury's "History Resume"). In 1801 Levi Whipple built his cabin at the mouth of the Licking, and about the 25th of October of that year moved his family into it. He followed surveying until 1804 when he engaged in the milling business. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Springfield; was subsequently Coroner and then acting Sheriff. During this year Robert Whipple built his cabin in Putnam, and in December, 1801, Joseph F. Monroe completed a two-story log house on the site known as the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, the first two-story log house built in Zanestown. And during this year Isaac Zane built a log cabin on the site now known as 98 West Main street. This cabin was completed about Christmas and, as usual, was dedicated with a dance, "Black Mess" furnishing the music.

According to E. H. Church, Ebenezer Buckingham, Sen., came in 1801, or perhaps 1800. He was a bricklayer and stone mason by trade, a conscientious Christian and gentleman. He became a State Senator, was one of the first Fund Commissioners of Ohio after the adoption of the canal policy 1825, and was, in his public career, of great value to the State. He conducted his large business interests on the Putnam side of the river. When the turbid waters of the Muskingum closed over Ebenezer Buckingham the half completed career of an honest heart ceased to beat; a heroic pioneer's life went out; an incorruptible legislator and unimpeachable public officer ceased to be."

Early in the spring of 1802, came Jeffrey Price, with a young daughter. They boarded with John McIntire. Price kept a store in a log cabin on the site now known as the southeast corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street. He sold out to John Mathews, and in 1806 became postmaster at Zanestown. And about this time came James Herron, and began to make brick, the first work of the kind in Zanestown. His brother, David, a hatter, came soon after, and James associated with him in that business. About this time came Jacob Funk, a blacksmith. His shop was on the site now the northeast corner of Main street and Court Alley. And in the spring of 1803 Christian Spangler, blacksmith, came, and built a shop on the site now the northwest corner of Main street and Sewer alley. At the time of the formation of Muskingum county he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He was subsequently a Justice of the Peace, and then County Treasurer.

In 1804 came Spencer Lehew, Peter Mills, Paul Hahn, and —— Creighton. Lehew built his cabin where Colonel Goddard's office now is. Mills built his cabin, and kept a general store, a little west of the market-house. Hahn built a one and a half story double cabin on the site now the northwest corner of Fourth and Canal streets; it was used as a place for amusements.

General Lewis Cass located in Zanestown in 1804, and was soon after elected to the Legislature, where he distinguished himself by his efforts to arrest the progress of the celebrated expedition of Aaron Burr. He was appointed Marshal of Ohio, by President Jackson, in 1807, and afterwards served as Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum county. In order to repel Indian aggressions he entered the Army, and in 1812 raised the Third Ohio Regiment, which he commanded. He subsequently was made a Major General, and in 1813 became Governor of the territory of Michigan, and continued in that position until called to the War Department by General Jackson, in 1831. From 1836 to 1842 he was Minister to France, and afterward was twice elected to the United States Senate, and subsequently was Secretary of State of the United States.

In 1804 Samuel Thompson kept grocery on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and continued the business a number of years.

Samuel Goff, wife, and three children, came in 1805, from Philadelphia, and built his cabin, a hewed, double log house, where Jones & Abbott's foundry is. He was a stonemason, and a decided acquisition to the builders. The same year Samuel Frazey came to Zanestown. He was the first to engage in harness making. He built the first brick house, which was his dwelling and shop.

In 1804 came also Elijah Ross and Peter Mills. Mr. Ross prospected through the Muskingum and Miami Valleys, and returned to Zanesville. He was a gunsmith, and the first in this section to engage in the business. His dwelling and shop was built on what is now the northeast corner of Locust Alley and Second street. In 1812 he was drafted into the United States military service, and detailed to remain at home and repair guns and accoutrements for soldiers. In 1816 he sold his property and removed to West Zanesville, where he carried on the business of a gunsmith until 1823, when he returned to the east side of the river, and lived for some years on South Sixth street, and subsequently on Main, above Seventh. He bored his own gun barrels, and made the first blowpipes for blowing glass, and sometimes helped the glass-blowers, being "a handy man at anything." George Hahn, Grant Scott, Neil Wilkins, and "Lem" Owens, were among the Zanesville boys who served apprenticeship with him. Lem Owens was the noted "Colonel Pluck" of the Fantasticals, elsewhere described.

Mr. Ross was fond of fox hunting, and seemed never happier than when following his hounds over the Muskingum hills. He was of a genial nature, and a total abstainer from intoxicants. He was the father of twelve children: "Betsy," Theodore, "A. C.," Ann, Margaret, George, James, Ruth, Jane, Thomas, Harriet, and Elvira.

Mr. Ross was of Scotch descent. He married Mary (commonly called "Polly") Coffman. They came from Washington, Pa. Elijah Ross died November 30, 1864, in the 79th year of his age, universally respected for his industry and honesty.

James Culbertson arrived in the spring of 1805. Being a hatter, he pursued that calling. His was the second hat shop in the now promising town. His place of business was where the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets now is. There he continued until he died, September 3, 1836, in the 57th year of his age, In this year also came Noyce Stone, a carpenter. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailer in 1816; also, Samuel Goff and wife, from England. Mrs. Goff, having been well educated in England, taught school. They had three children: Thomas, William, and Betsy.

Among the more prominent settlers in 1805 were: Daniel Stilwell, who, with his wife and five children, came from Bucks county, Pa. His daughter Anna married John C. Stogden, March 31, 1811; his son John married Anna M. Adams, September 26, 1844; his other daughter became a Mrs. ——— Smith. Daniel Stilwell and a granddaughter were drowned in attempting to cross the river in a buggy in 1846; their bodies were not recovered for several days.

Isaac Van Horne, Senr., came in company with his uncle Gen. Isaac Van Horne, from Bucks county, Pa. Mr. Van Horne was a carpenter. In 1810 he built a two story frame house on what is the northeast corner of Potter alley and Main street. July 11, 1811, he married Patience Hanson. He died September 12, 1824, leaving five daughters and one son.

William Craig, a carpenter, came the same year; purchased a lot *at the crossing* of Fourth and Market streets, and there built a hewed log house. In 1806 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1814 was elected Mayor of the town. He was a candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1814, and, though defeated, received the appellation of "Governor" Craig. In 1817 the County Commissioners appointed him collector of taxes. Governor Craig gave bond in the sum of $8,354.08; his sureties were James McGuire, James Hampson, James Herron and Jacob Linder. He collected the taxes and ran away with the money. The Commissioners brought suit against his bondsmen for something over two thousand dollars. Jas. McGuire was compelled to sell nearly all his property, making him almost a bankrupt. James Linder had to sell his farm and stock; he was entirely broken up. Hampson and Herron paid their quota without much inconvenience. The Governor left his wife behind when he departed, but she followed him; they settled in St. Louis, Missouri.

During this year also came Elijah Hart, having a letter of introduction from his old friend Jeremiah Morrow to his friend Wyllys Silliman, Register of the Land Office at Jamestown, requesting his aid in selecting a farm in the vicinity. Mr. Silliman gave him a letter to Joseph Vernon, who owned a large and valuable tract of land in Washington township, afterwards owned by Moses Robertson. Mr. Hart selected the farm to the northeast of this tract, and in November, 1806, returned with wife and children, four sons and five daughters. Arriving in Jamestown, he rented a cabin near the foot of Main street, opposite Daniel Convers, from Robert Spear. Mr. Hart died March 17, 1807.

Gen. Isaac Van Horne (whose ancestors were from Holland), came from Bucks county, Pa. In 1806 he purchased a lot where the Zane House stands, and upon it built a two story frame house which was used as a hotel. In 1807 he erected another frame house on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, which was known for many years as the Wickham Hotel. Gen. Van Horne served through the Revolutionary war, was acquainted with Gen. Washington, a friend of LaFayette, and met them in Masonic convocations. While in Philadelphia he received a portrait of Gen. LaFayette. He died in Zanesville, Feb. 2, 1834, in the 82d year of his age.

David J. Marpole, from Bucks county, Pa., a carpenter, took much interest in the welfare of his adopted home. Was a member of the town council, and for three years, closing with 1810, represented Muskingum and Guernsey counties in the Legislature. In 1819 he was cashier of the old Muskingum Bank; appropriated money to his private use, and gave up his property to satisfy the deficit, turning it over to Ebenezer Buckingham, president of the bank; but not being sufficient, his bondsmen had to make up the remaining sum. In 1822 Mr. Marpole built a trading boat and left for Texas with a load of produce. He never returned; probably died there.

Col. George Jackson came from Clarksburgh, Va.; he was elected to the Legislature in 1809–10, and 1817–18 as a State Senator. Among his children by his first wife were George W. Jackson, William, and a daughter (who became the wife of Return J. Meigs, Ohio's Governor in 1812). His second wife was Mrs. Armisted Adams (married November 16, 1814), by whom he had one son and three daughters. Jackson bought a frame house that stood where the Masonic Temple now is. He died in 1829.

Gen. Samuel Herrick, lawyer, in 1809 built a substantial frame dwelling on the southwest corner of Third and Fountain alley, where he resided a number of years, and removed to his farm in Wayne township, but practiced his profession in the city, going in and out as occasion required. In 1810 he was elected by the Democratic party to the General Assembly. And the same year Governor Huntington appointed him collector of taxes for Muskingum and five other

counties. In 1830 he resigned a public office, gave up his profession, was baptized into the Baptist Church by Rev. George Sedgwick; he sold his farm and removed to the city and lived on the corner of Orchard and Underwood streets, when he died, March 1, 1852, in the 74th year of his age.

William Langley, cooper, and Richard Brookover lived with their families in a cabin in the rear of the Zane House; built a log cabin one and a half stories high on the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Second street, and followed his trade of coopering there for many years. Subsequently he built on the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street. Mr. Langley had four daughters and six sons.

Richard Brookover's cabin was in Fountain alley, in the rear of the preseht "Courier" office. In 1806 he moved into a cabin on the site now occupied by Jones & Abbott's foundry; thence to a log house on the site of the "Regulator" building."

James Herron, James McGuire and Wm. Stinson, influenced by Robert Taylor, came soon after. McGuire moved from town to his farm on the Marietta road, and opened a coal bank. Stinson engaged in freighting, and died in 1838.

Joseph Beard, a calico printer, native of England, came from Marietta. His son, Wm. H., became Private Secretary to Governor Meigs; who, when appointed Postmaster General, took young Beard with him to Washington and gave him an important position. While there he married Harriet B. Weston. At the close of the war with Great Britian he was chosen to convey the glad tidings to Gen. Harrison, then in command of the Army of the West, with headquarters at Chillicothe, then the capital of the State. In 1821 he had the contract for carrying the mail between Zanesville and Lancaster. In 1833 he retired to a farm, but died in Zanesville December 8, 1870, in the 87th year of his age. Mrs. Beard died February 4, 1869. They had lived together fifty-four years.

Hugh and Isaac Hazlett: Hugh was born in Ireland, and while a mere lad came to America with his parents. After his arrival in Zanesville he engaged in merchandising, but subsequently removed to Newark, Ohio; he returned, however, to Zanesville in 1838 and re-embarked in merchandising, and also engaged in the manufacture of white lead, which he conducted for a number of years. He died October 9th, 1868, aged 84 years.

Isaac Hazlett also engaged in the mercantile business. At one time there were three Robert Hazletts—Hugh's son, Robert the elder, who was known as Captain "Bob," being Captain of "The Warren Green's," and his son Robert. Hugh's son was locally called "Black Bob," because he had such black hair. Captain Hazlett died in 1860.

Hugh and Isaac Hazlett were in partnership in the mercantile business on the southwest corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street, and continued there until 1808. They did the largest business of any of the merchants of that day.

William Montgomery came in 1806. Daniel and Allen McLain built a house for him, *the first frame house built in Zanesville*, but where located we cannot tell.

In the summer of this year came Samuel Chapman—from Marietta—induced by Benjamin Tupper, for whom he built a frame dwelling and store on Front street—the property now owned by Dr. Nye. This was the second frame house completed in Zanestown.

John Alter, Sr., arrived in 1806. He was a chair-maker, wheelwright and painter, and just the man to find a welcome in a new settlement; whereupon a number of prominent citizens agreed to furnish him a comfortable house, with fuel and provisions free for one year, as an inducement to settle here. The offer was accepted, and he moved into a log house about where Main and First streets intersect on the north. In addition to chair-making, he also made spinning wheels; this latter branch soon became so important that William Calhoun opened up on Seventh street in the same line. In 1812 he joined the army. He left his business in charge of Peter Bowermaster, who afterwards took his place in the army and Mr. Alter returned to Zansville cured of his desire for military glory. He died in Zanesville, September 20, 1879.

During this year also came Thomas Wickham, carpenter, from Wheeling, with a sick wife and several children. He built in West Zanesville, from stone taken from the bed of the river, just below the present railroad bridge. He subsequently kept hotel on the site now the northwest corner of Main and Second streets. In 1817 he rebuilt a portion of the upper bridge that had fallen into the river. He subsequently purchased a farm near Irville and there built a distillery and made peach brandy for a living.

In 1806 came also Peter Roberts, wife, six sons and a daughter, all grown. They lived on the hill, near the old grave yard, and then removed to the corner of Eighth and Main. His son Nathan "followed the river."

During this year John L. Cochran, Jacob Houck and Frederick Houck came. Cochran, being a carpenter and a young man, easily found a footing; and when he was found to be upright he was made Market Master, Collector of Taxes and a Councilman.

Jacob Houck was a stonemason and a bricklayer, and superintended the building of the "old 1809" court house, He was a portly man, and old citizens remember with pleasure "his philosophic look, as he lighted his pipe by means of a sun glass." His family consisted of two daughters and three sons. Jacob Houck died in 1816.

Frederick Houck, his brother, was also a stonemason. In winter he turned his attention to the manufacture of gloves, breeches and vests of buckskin, and employed quite a number of his neighbor's daughters in making them.

In 1807 came Dr. Robert Mitchell and built his cabin on the site of now No. 48 South Fifth street.

In 1808 came William Launder, Samuel Goff, William Burnham and James Taylor. Launder built a two-story log house on the site now occupied by Mr. E. S. Keene's handsome brick residence. Mr. Goff built a hewed log house, where we are not informed by Mr. Church; he gave much attention to flower culture and gardening, and had the first hive of bees in Zanesville. Burnham settled in that part of this new settlement known as Springfield, and kept "Burnham's Tavern" until 1811, when he removed to a frame building on the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, owned by General Isaac Van Horne, and opened tavern with the sign of "The Golden Ram"; remained there until 1813, when he removed to the southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets into "the old Harvey Tavern." He died in the autumn of 1820, leaving a large family, and was buried with Masonic honors from the residence of Seth Adams, on Second street.

During 1808 also John Alter, Sr., erected a two-story log house upon a lot purchased from Dr. Robert Mitchell for one dozen cane-seated chairs, valued at seventy-five dollars. An old settler remarked that "chairs were chairs in those days." John Alter, Jr., was born in this house before the doors and windows were put in.

During this year James Linn built his cabin on the site now known as No. 41 South Sixth street.

In 1809 came Alexander McLaughlin, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and built a brick house on the northeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, at the time the finest residence in all this region. In 1812 he sold this property to General Isaac Van Horne, hence its name. In 1819 he removed to Chillicothe, and after a few years returned and had much to do with getting the Capital removed from Zanesville to its present location. He once owned the land on which it is situated. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters.

James Hampson, of Berkeley county, Virginia, being awarded the contract for building the "old 1809" court house, brought a small force with him, arriving the 10th of April, 1809, his family following in June, and they became permanent citizens. Mr. Hampson was subsequently Collector of United States Revenue for the Zanesville District. In 1818 he was elected to the Legislature, in 1819 was Sheriff, and in 1825 again a member of the Legislature. His family consisted of his wife Sarah, born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and six children. He died in Zanesville, March 26, 1843.

John S. Parkinson came in 1810, and moved his family into a log house on the northeast corner of Fountain alley and Third street. During the war of 1812 he began transporting commissary stores, and finally entered the army. At the close of the war Captain Parkinson bought a farm about two miles southeast of the city. In 1820 he made brick for the Northup warehouse; in 1828 he was one of the Ohio Canal contractors, and, subsequently, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Wayne township. He died in 1871.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TOWN OF ZANESVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that all that part of the town of Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum, included in the original plat thereof, now on record in the county of Washington, together with all the additional lots since added thereto on the east side of the river Muskingum, and now on record in the county of Muskingum, be, and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate, and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the "Borough of Zanesville," subject, however, to such alterations and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time think proper to make."

The remaining twelve sections of this act provide for the election of officers; the judges of election to be elected *viva voce*; the oath and manner of conducting the election; the corporation may sue and be sued; may have a common seal; the trustees may fill vacancies and make by-Laws.; provided, no laws shall ever be made by them subjecting cattle or hogs not belonging to the inhabitants of said Borough to be taken up and sold for coming within the bounds of said corporation. The Trustees were authorized to lay a tax, provided the "tax so laid in any one year shall not exceed one half per cent. on the value thereof," and provides that the Town Marshall shall be the collector, and pay over to the Treasurer all sums of money levied for the use of said Borough, within three months from the time of receiving the duplicate thereof, and the Treasurer's receipt shall be his voucher upon settlement with the Mayor, Recorder and Trustees; the manner of collecting tax; the Marshall and Treasurer's bond; appeal allowed to court; the regulation of imprisonment. This act was signed by John Pollock, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Othniel Looker, Speaker of the Senate, and bears date January 21, 1814. January 26, 1818, an act was passed defining the limits of Zanesville. This description will be found in the record entitled "the Town Plat of Zanesville and the subsequent additions thereto and subdivisions of lots."

At the earnest solicitation of some old settlers, we give the following list of the boys and girls of 1820 and 1821, revised by L. P. Bailey:

THE BOYS.—Isaac Dillon, James and Henry Granger, Robert Hazlett, James V. Cushing, Jno. and William Latimore, Thomas Flanner, Caleb Johnson, Nathaniel and Charles Wilson, Gordius, Pascal and Samuel Hall, David Spangler, Charles Hill, Jno. Bliss, Charles Cleveland, Benjamin Reeve, C. B. Goddard, Chas. Gilbert, Richard Stilwell, Bernard Van Horne, Wm. Carhart, Franklin Van Horne, Jefferson Van Horne, Henry Orndorff, Ezekiel T. Cox, Horatio Cox, James Ragnet, Dillon Brooks, Gilbert McFadden, Samuel Richmond, Leonard P. Bailey, Erasmus Downer, Thomas, William, George and Charles Adams, John, Jacob, Adam and Martin Peters,———Dickinson, Thos.

SCHULTZ'S OPERA HOUSE, Zanesville, Ohio.

Hughes, Peter Mills, Jr., Thomas Shepherd, Thomas Goff, Isaiah Miller, John Huntington, Michael Dulty, Robert Campbell, Samuel Campbell, Wm. Thompson, James Doster, Paul Hahn, Jesse Roberts, Jno. K. Barret, Geo. W. O'Harra, Jonas, Henry and Edward Stanbery, Wm. Harris, Isaac and Jno. Sockman, Jno. Harrison, Geo. Menely, Geo. Hahn, Lucius Dubois, R. S. Bostwick, Joseph Springer, Thomas Miller, ———Bradley, Zerieth Fulton, George and Septimus Parker, Noah Z. Mercer, Joseph Thrap, Thomas Mart, (Dr.) Burnham, Joseph Chambers, John Rogers, Benjamin Wheeler, Franklin Putnam, George L. Clapp, Joseph R. Thomas, Geo. Worts, Jesse and Jno. Dare, Harvey, Robert and Jonas Safford, George White, Wm. Snashall, Solomon Sturges, Wm. Hadley, Milton B. and Zattoo Custing, Cyrus Meriam, Austin Guthire, Brainard Spencer, Ira Belknap, Washington Haver, Peter Miser, Samuel Glass, James Goshen, James Mathews, Samuel Russell, John Harrison and George Warner.

The Girls.—Harriet, Sophia and Augusta Convers, Amelia McIntire, Caroline Calhoun, Lizzie and Marian Mart, Ann and Susan Sullivan, Harriet Hampson,———Wilson, Elizabeth and Ann Shepherd, Harriet and Ann Walpole, Harriet Wesley, Rosanna Perry, Mary Pelham, Matilda Strayer, Sarah Ann Waglum, Ellen Worden, Theresa Carhart, Kesiah Dillon, Eliza Price, Betsy Doster, Lavinia Hahn, Mary Hahn, Sarah, Eliza and Charlotte Spangler, "Kitty" Helton, Eliza Peters, Margaret and Mary Ann Thompson, Catharine and Elizabeth Harkins, Eliza Culbertson, Frances Strickland, Sarah and Patience Van Horn, Maria and Ann Chambers, Jane and Mary Flood, Caroline Reeve, Mary and Minerva Herrick, Melvina Mitchell, Louisa and Matilda Moorehead, Lucinda Molsberry, Louisa and Deborah Silliman, Emily Cummings, Jane Putnam, Lucy Reed, Lucy Bell, Eliza Dare, Melissa, Abigail and Sarah Mathews, Amanda and Eliza Buckingham, Abigail and Catharine Tupper, ———Glass, ———Marvin, Sarah Fairlamb, Nancy Stickney, Jerusha Hale, Mary Pardy, Mary Gould and Mary A. Sloan.

The foregoing recitals concerning the early settlers of Zanesville have been gleaned from notes resulting from repeated interviews with them or their descendants, by Mr. E. H. Church, and however barren they may seem to those who have no memories awakened by them, it is but simple justice to say that they are a noble monument to the painstaking and adherence to truth that characterized Mr. Church. And as the years go by, and history again repeats itself, whoever will undertake a similar task will at least feel constrained to join in this tribute to his memory. There are those now living, possibly, who will take these texts and from them utter sermons of instruction, but it was not the good fortune of Mr. Church or the writer of these pages to discover them. We hear them saying:

"We are gathered here together in the light of happy years,
To relume our lives with the memories of the hardy pioneers;
We, the children they have nurtured; we, the children they have blest,
In the valley, by the river, where their holy ashes rest;
In the valley their afflictions and their blood have sanctified;
By the river, golden-storied with their worth and virtues tried."

These were the foundation stones of which "the City of Natural Advantages" may well be proud. That they each bore an important part in the fabrication of the present high state of prosperity, and the social ties, termed good society, will more fully appear as we trace their evolutions. For covenience in this exhibit, we have arranged the industries in alphabetic order.

Bakeries.—The first to meet the demand for bread in this region were Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Christian Spangler, and Mrs. Hillier, in 1807. They baked bread and cakes in "dutch ovens," and sold the bread at a "fip" (6¼ cts.) per pound, and cakes at a "bit" (12½ cts.) per dozen. The following year one L. Hatman opened a "bake shop" on the site now occupied by Blocksom's drug store. Lewis Verden bought Hatman out and added the manufacture of candy, and after some years sold out to Smith & Nefley, who in turn sold to Henry Willey. Such were the beginnings of this business in Zanesville.

Book-Binders.—In 1816 J. Skinner & Co. started the first book-bindery. In 1817 they sold the establishment to A. S. Pennington & Co., who sold it back to J. Skinner & Co. in 1819.

Previous to 1822, the proprietors of the "Muskingum Messenger" inaugurated a bindery. May 22d, 1822, the business passed into the hands of Ezekiel T. Cox & Co.

Sullivan & Parsons' Book-Bindery was established in 1865, by Captain Hugh Dunn, a practical book-binder, who began in a small, brick building that occupied a part of the ground now the sight of the Court House, fronting nearly opposite the Atheneum as now situated. This building was afterwards enlarged to two stories, and known as "14 North Fourth street." He subsequently added a "job office," and soon gained a liberal patronage, printing letter-heads, bill-heads, and statements, chiefly. In 1869 Mr. E. R. Sullivan was admitted to partnership, and the establishment was conducted by Dunn & Sullivan. In 1870 Mr. Dunn retired and was succeeded by Henry Brown, and the business was done by Sullivan & Brown. The establishment had to vacate their old stand in 1873, to make room for the new Court House, and they then occupied No. 87 Star Block. The working department was divided and under special management from 1869 to 1874—the book-bindery under management of Mr. H. H. Barker and the job printing under Mr. Hiram Mercer, both skilled workmen.

In 1875 the final change was effected, when Henry Brown retired and was succeeded by Henry Parsons, a practical printer, formerly of

the "Courier" office. In October they moved into Maginnis Block, and purchased the frame building in the rear formerly occupied by F. Abel, which is occupied with engine, presses, etc.

In 1876 the bindery passed under the control of Robert Campbell, a skilled workman, and the job printing under the management of Henry Parsons, with Mr. Sullivan as manager of the general business, including the "Times" printing establishment, with which it is connected.

SANDEL'S BINDERY, AND BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—L. D. Sandel started his job printing office at No. 101 Main street in 1870, and moved to his present location, No. 17½ North Fourth street, in June, 1876, having purchased the property; and soon after he purchased the machinery and tools for a first-class bindery—a Hickock ruling machine, pageing machine, table shears, two presses, and improved tools.

The printing press is run by a Baxter engine, and the job office is supplied with full fonts of modern type, borders, cuts, and fancy ornaments. The force employed averages six persons, including the proprietor. His work has been for parties in adjoining counties and out of the State, as well as for generous patrons at home.

THE COURIER BOOK-BINDERY was established April 1st, 1880. It is fitted up with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing all kinds of blank books, binding magazines, journals, etc., and is superintended by J. D. Rea, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, one of the most competent book-binders in the State. This establishment is located in a part of the "Courier" office, No. 32 Opera Block, and was inaugurated by the enterprising managers of the "Courier" Newspaper and Job Printing House, now too well known to need commendation.

BREWERS.—The first brewery in Zanesville was by a Philadelphian, whose name has not found a record or lodgment in anybody's memory, but was purchased by one George Painter in 1807. It was located on the site now the northwest corner of South and Fifth streets. Painter continued to brew there until 1811, when he sold to Jacob Young, who continued the business until 1815, when he abandoned the business. In 1813, about the 17th of November, William Marshall opened a brewery in a frame building on the site occupied by Power House, No. 3. James Boyd was his brewer, and made about thirty barrels per week. In 1815 Barton & McGowan bought the concern and turned it into a distillery. In 1816 Joseph Lattimore built a brewery on the site occupied now by Miller & Company, pork packers. Caleb Johnson was the brewer. In 1829 Ballentine & Son bought the property and continued the business until 1835, when the concern was converted into a flour mill. In 1835 C. F. Hass built what was known as the American House Brewery, and operated it until 1841. At the death of Mr. Hass, about 1850, John Classman bought the property and continued the business three years; it was then sold to William Fox. In 1843 Christian F. Achauer built, near the head of Main street. This brewery had a capacity of three thousand barrels per annum.

In 1854 Rev. George F. Goebel and Conrad Fischer built a small brewery on the northeast corner of Spring and High streets. They brewed about two hundred and fifty barrels annually. In 1856 Mr. Fischer withdrew and Goebel sold the property to Kirsner & Horn, who continued it until 1865, when the property was sold to John A. Bremer & Co.

In 1855 Edward Didas began to brew in a small way. In 1856 Conrad Fischer went into the business again. In 1874 the firm of Fischer Brothers made 2,373 barrels of beer. In 1860 Sebastian Bohn began brewing; in 1879 he sold 117 barrels of beer. In 1865 the partnership of Horn & Co.—consisting of Adolph Horn, Frank Kirsner, Adolph and Edward Merkle—was formed, and in 1869 the Merkle brothers bought out their partners and have since done business under the name of Merkle Brothers, and in 1876 they brewed 3,407 barrels of beer.

BRIDGES.—An act of the Legislature, session of 1812, authorized Levi Whipple and others to erect a toll bridge over the Muskingum river, and provided for the location, which was about the same as the present Putnam bridge. The charter was for ninety-nine years. Mr. Whipple associated with him Ebenezer Buckingham, Benjamin Tupper and Dr. Increase Mathews, and at once began to construct the bridge, which was completed in 1813. This was not a covered bridge, and the piers, though the same that now support the Putnam bridge, were not carried up to their present height by eight feet. In the lapse of four or five years the superstructure fell down, and it was rebuilt about 1818 or 1819 by "Father Goshen," on his own plan. May 27th, 1845, at night, this bridge was burned. The loss was estimated at about fifteen thousand dollars. The work of rebuilding was commenced immediately. Mr. C. P. Buckingham (now of Chicago) informs us that he had the piers finished as they now are, and the superstructure built on the same general plan as the upper bridge. The Main street bridge was built soon after the Putnam bridge. Jacob Houck built the stone pier under the forks, which was completed in 1813. The woodwork was finished in 1814. Samuel Parker was toll-keeper until a portion of the east end of the bridge fell into the river in 1818. Mr. C. P. Buckingham informs us that it was the crumbling of one of the piers on which the new superstructure rested temporarily until the "new pier close to it could be built up and take the load," that caused the bridge to fall. Mr. E. H. Church furnished the following on this subject: "August 21, 1832, a great freshet had drawn a large number of people to the bridge, apprehending danger of its being carried away; and, strange to relate, with this danger staring them in the face, many were on the bridge, when suddenly about three hundred feet of the east end of the bridge fell into the swollen torrent; among those who went

down into the angry tide were Ebenezer Buckingham and Jacob Boyd. Mr. Buckingham's body was recovered a few days after, about four miles below the city, by a Mr. Bliss, who received the reward of five hundred dollars offered by the family. It is not known whether Mr. Boyd's body was recovered or not. The bridge was repaired soon after, and the bridges were subsequently made free bridges through the agency of Edward Ball and others.

The Fifth street bridge was built by the Smith Bridge Co., Toledo, O., in 1878; the stone work was done by Thomas B. Townsend. The total cost was twenty-one thousand dollars.

BURYING CASES.—As late as 1802 these were made of bark, peeled from trees of the proper size to inclose the body; were lined with leaves and dry grass and bound together with withes or sometimes with cords.

In 1802 the first coffin was made of boards; it was for Dr. Increase Mathews' first wife; the second was made soon after for "Gracy," daughter of Andrew Crooks. They were made by Richard McBride. The first hearse seen here was owned by John P. Stevens and Henry Mussellman—it was without trimming or lining.

In 1837 the first regular undertaker, Louis Brenholtz, offered his services. He had a fine hearse built by William Shultz. The first ready-made coffins were kept by James Cherry, of Putnam.

The "King of Terrors" has since made his havoc more general, and mankind, becoming more familiar with the inevitable, have demanded that the habiliments for the dead be kept in readiness. To say that this demand has been met in all its requirements is to repeat a familiar story; and to attempt a description of these things would be as futile as to detail the minutiæ of the fashions—for fashion has entered this arena with its inexorable laws.

In 1867 Edmund N. Hatcher commenced undertaking, and in 1873 took his son into partnership, and soon after joined John H. Crooks in the manufacture of coffins; they were also dealers in undertakers' supplies. This partnership was dissolved January 1st, 1877, and the parties severally went into business for themselves. In 1878 Mr. E. N. Hatcher became the author and publisher of the "Funeral Guide," a very useful work, "giving the minutest detail of the whole funeral obsequies."

In 1869 Jonathan Hatcher, I. G. Hatcher and Jesse F. Hather, under the firm name of Jonathan Hatcher & Sons, erected the frame building now occupied by them. [A part of this building was built by S. S. Mann & Jacob Smith about 1854.] Here they commenced the first coffin manufactory in Zanesville. The material, chiefly poplar and black walnut, was purchased in W. Virginia, and the pine from the pineries of the North. This firm continued until 1872, when it was changed to J. Hatcher & Co., and in 1879 was changed and incorporated as a stock company, called the Zanesville Coffin Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and the following officers: President, Jonathan Hatcher; Secretary and Treasurer, Jesse F. Hatcher. Board of Directors: Jonathan Hatcher, I. G. Hatcher, and Jesse F. Hatcher. They use water power furnished by the Improved Muskingum Water Power System. They require one traveling agent, and the amount of goods sold annually has reached fifty thousand dollars. Seven thousand coffins, besides robes, are manufactured yearly. Their office is at 108 Main street.

In 1871 Henry Sneerer began undertaking in the Maginnis Block (North Fifth street), and in 1873 sold out to John H. Crooks, who continued the business at that place until April, 1879, when he removed to 38 North Fifth street and continues the business, supplying and manufacturing.

CARPENTERS.—A Mr. Lewis and a Mr. Smith arrived in Zanestown May 10, 1801, and were employed by John McIntire at carpentering. In the spring of 1805 John Van Horne, in company with his uncle, Isaac VanHorne (the General), arrived, and soon after John began working at his trade. He built a hewed log house on Pine street, in the Seventh Ward, which was subsequently weather-boarded and painted white, a new occurrence for those days, as it was thereafter known as "the White House." During this year also Wm. Craig was engaged at carpentering. In 1806 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He built a hewed log house for himself on the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets. He was associated with Thomas Morehead in building the first M. E. Church in 1813. During 1805 J. Marpole, of Bucks county, Pa., came to Zanestown, but abandoned his trade for politics. Noyce Stone came soon after, and he, too, "went into politics."

Daniel and Allen McLain came May 2d, 1806; "their first work was on Wm. Montgomery's tavern," the first frame house built in Zanestown. They also did the wood work on a brick house built in Zanestown. They also did the wood work on a brick house built the same year for Monroe and Convers on the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets. This was the first brick house built in Zanestown.

John A. Cochran arrived in the spring of 1806, and was employed by General Green to erect a frame dwelling at the head of Fountain alley.

Samuel Chapman came in the summer of this year and built a frame house for Benjamin Tupper. This is thought to have been the second frame building erected in Zanestown.

Richard Brookover worked at his trade during this year. His family lived with Wm. Langley, in a cabin which stood in Fountain alley in the rear of the Courier office as now located. Here his daughter, Increase, was born.

June 8th, 1808, Gilbert Blue and his young bride arrived from Pittsburg, Pa. In 1820 he erected a frame dwelling for Rev. David Young, on the southwest corner of Second and Main streets. In 1824 he built a three-story frame for a hotel for Fulton & Parker on the site now oc-

cupied by the "Clarendon"; and in 1845–6 he and Robert Hazlett built the steamer "Putnam."

Joseph Hocking came in 1808; during the winter of 1809–10 he surperintended the carpenter work on the residence of Alexander M. Laughlin, corner of Sixth and Market streets.

Captain James Hampson was in Zanestown in 1801, but did not locate here until June, 1809, when he became one of the contractors for the erection of the State House. He was subsequently well known as a contractor.

William Blocksom came in 1809 and was associated with James Hampson in building the State House. In 1817 he formed a partnership with Mr. ——— Fracker, and they built many houses.

James Millis came in 1820; his first work was on the Northrup warehouse at the foot of Fifth street. In 1822 he built for himself a two-story brick dwelling on the southeast corner of Sixth and Marietta streets. In 1828–9 he built the first brick M. E. Church (Rev. Nathan Emory, pastor), and did the carpenter work on the second M. E. Church in 1842. Mr. Millis was ninety-five years old January 30, 1880, and occupied the house No. 96 South Sixth street, built by him in 1822.

Carpet Weavers.—The first person to engage in carpet weaving, in 1812, had a room on the northeast corner of Fourth and Spruce streets. In 1818 James Covington was doing carpet weaving one and a half miles west of Putnam.

In 1818 Moses Dillon built woolen mills at the mouth of the Licking river and put in a patent loom for making all wool ingrain carpets and coverlets. The style of those goods was known as the "Rose and Thistle" pattern. One of those carpets was presented as a wedding gift to Mrs. Dr. Washington Morehead, March 21st, 1830, and seems to have been a very notable event, as mention is made of it in several places in old chronicles.

Clock Makers.—Richard and George Reeve, Sr., were engaged in this and the jewelry business as early as 1809. Their place of business was on Third street near the site now occupied by Jones & Abbott's foundry. They made the old time tall case clock, to stand on the floor—one for Dr. Increase Mathews, one for John McIntire, and one for L. P. Bailey. The latter is in good preservation and bids fair to last a century. About 1815 the firm removed to what is now No. 92 Main street, and were subsequently succeeded by Harry Safford and Charles Dickinson. During this year Francis Cleveland and John Bliss were in the business on Main street opposite the court house. Mr. Charles Hill was in their employ and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. A. C. Ross in the jewelry and watch making business. They were, also, superior copper plate engravers, and made many of the "shin-plaster" plates.

Cotton Factory.—In 1829 Jeremiah Dare built a machine shop in the upper story of his woolen factory, having sent to Baltimore, Maryland, for skilled workmen—Elias Ebert, Benjamin J. Wood, George Martin, ——— Shipley and John Pardington—and constructed the machinery for a cotton factory which was built in the building now used by Duval & Co., northeast corner of Third and Market streets. Mr. Dare and his son John D. Dare operated this mill until 1832, when they turned the lower story into a machine shop, where they made cotton and wool manufacturing machinery. They made cotton yarn and batting. Cotton yarn was legal tender hereabouts in those days. Their store was in a one-story frame building that stood on the northwest corner of Third and Main streets, the site now occupied by Joseph Crosby's grocery store. During the month of December, 1846, a subscription was taken among the business men for the purpose of establishing a cotton mill on a larger scale, and a company known as the Zanesville Cotton Mill was inaugurated with the following stockholders:

John A. Adams, George A. Jones, Wm. Galigher, Nathan Gattrell, Stephen R. Hosmer, Adam Peters, James L. Cox, Samuel Cox, E. E. Filmore, David H. Lyman, J. V. Cushing and Daniel Convers, subscribing, together, fourteen thousand dollars, and Richard Huff subscribing seven thousand dollars; a total of twenty-one thousand dollars.

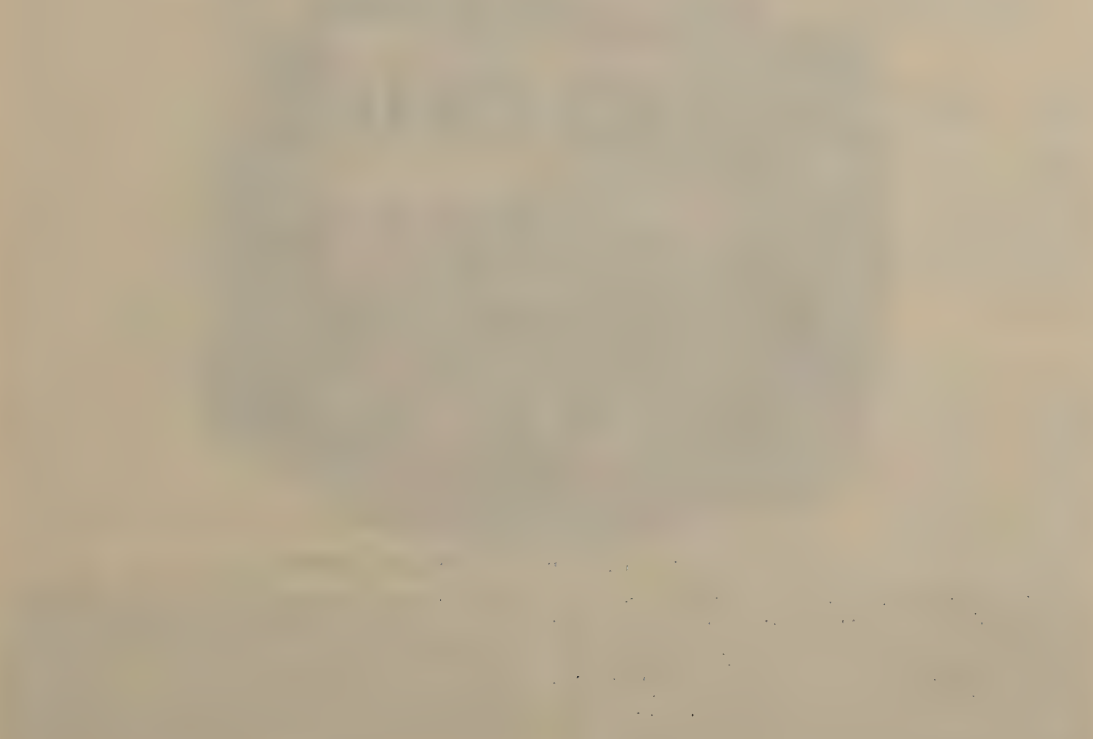
The company organized by electing the following officers: President, John A. Adams; Secretary, David H. Lyman; General Superintendent, Richard Huff.

The first month's work reported, beginning January 10th, 1847, and ending February 6th, 1847, was as follows:

Yarns, pounds of, 6,409; batting, pounds of, 2,115; made on 500 spindles. Mr. Huff informs us that he could start the cotton at the picker and in three hours have it ready for sale.

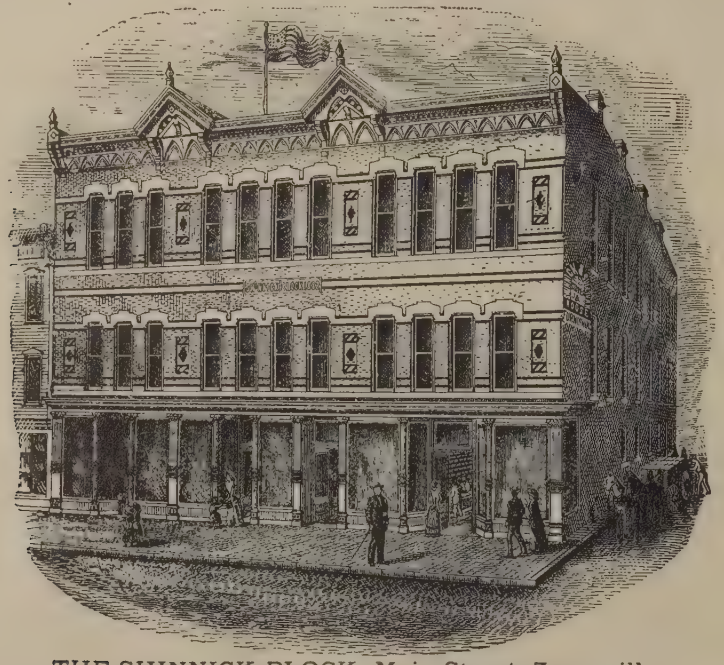
In 1854 Mr. Galigher built a large cotton mill on the southwest corner of Underwood and Zane streets, and manufactured sheeting, batting and yarns, continuing in the business until his death, February 17, 1860. The mill was subsequently sold to Mr. E. Mathews. The machinery was purchased by Richard Huff, a skilled workman, and superintendent of the Zanesville Cotton Mill. Mr. N. White superintended for Mr. Galigher, and was well skilled in the business.

The date of sale of the Zanesville Cotton Mill does not appear from the records at our service, but under the subsequent management it appears that "the purchasers met at the office of George James, in June, 1855, and George James acted as chairman, and William Taylor as secretary." "The capital stock, for the present, is fixed at the same, twenty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each; each stockholder to be allowed



STORE OF L. WILES & SONS, Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1837 Lawson Wiles, the present senior member of the house, settled at Zanesville. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, July 3, 1814. During the spring of 1815 the family removed to Springfield township, Muskingum county. Here were passed the days of boyhood and youth, receiving the benefits of a practical education. In his seventeenth year he began life as a teacher in one of the subscription schools. From 1831 to 1837 during the winter season he officiated as a teacher, and in the summer profitably employed his time upon a farm. In 1837 Mr. Wiles made a purchase of a small stock of groceries, and began in business in what is now the Ninth ward. This store was located on the Main street at that time, and a removal was subsequently made to a larger store, opposite the old Market House, on the corner of Putnam avenue and Madison street. The business grew steadily from that time until the present. S. L. and C. C. Wiles, who were educated to business pursuits from their earliest years, were admitted to partnership in 1870. The new firm, abandoning their old business quarters in Putnam street, moved to what is commonly termed Zanesville, and embarked in an exclusive wholesale and retail dry goods trade at No. 93 Main street, where a prosperous trade was transacted up to 1871. That year they occupied the old building on the present site of the new brick. This structure was completed in 1876. It is three stories in height, one hundred and eight feet deep, and twenty feet wide. It is undeniably the best adapted for the purpose for which it is intended of any similar establishment in the city. All goods are purchased at a low figure, imported and otherwise, principally for cash, and purchasers are assured of low prices and reliable goods.



THE SHINNICK BLOCK, Main Street, Zanesville.

In 1839 W. M. Shinnick, the senior member of the firm of Shinnick & Sullivan, first settled in Zanesville. For a period of years he was engaged in the manufacture of rope, in connection with his brother, who had previously moved to the town. In 1848 he embarked in the stove and house-furnishing trade, in which he has since remained. To Mr. Shinnick is due the credit of Zanesville having one of the largest stove foundries in the State. It was projected in 1865 and completed in 1869, at an estimated cost of $75,000. This is to-day, and has been from the start, one of the soundest institutions of the West. In 1880 John C. Sullivan was admitted to partnership in the stove and house-furnishing department of Mr. Shinnick's extensive business. In March of 1882, the firm began the erection of a new building, where ample storage capacity could be secured, due to the vast proportions their trade was assuming. The Shinnick Block was completed at the close of the summer of 1882, and is one of the finest business blocks in the city. It was erected at a large cost; is three stories in height, with a front of seventy-five feet, and is ninety-five feet in depth. The store was opened to the public September 5th, 1882. The third floor is intended for a public hall. It is well ventilated, well lighted, contains twenty-five large windows, and is one of the public halls in the city. It was leased by the Knights of Labor, prior to the erection of the building, and is elegantly furnished. Mr. Shinnick is Vice President of the First National Bank. He also holds a prominent position in the Masonic fraternity.

one vote for each share of stock paid up." The following is a list of the shareholders:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bazil Burton, eight shares of $500 | $4,000 |
| Jesse Duvall, eight shares of $500 | 4 000 |
| S. R. Hosmer, four shares of $500 | 2,000 |
| Wm. Galigher, four shares of $500 | 2,000 |
| J. A. Adams, four shares of $500 | 2,000 |
| Samuel Clark four shares of $500 | 2,000 |
| George James, four shares of $500 | 2,000 |
| J. Galigher, two shares of $500 | 1,000 |
| Adam Peters, two shares of $500 | 1,000 |
| Total, forty shares | $20,000 |

THE STAR COTTON MILLS COMPANY gave a deed of trust to W. A. Graham and C. W. Potwin, which was foreclosed and the property sold to Hoover and Allison, the present proprietors, February 27, 1879. R. A. Kelly, general manager, and General Artemus Schofield superintendent. The cotton is shipped from Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and other choice markets in the South. The appliances for preparing the cotton for working into the products of the mill are among the best; the mill contains eighteen cards and two thousand spindles. The products of the mills are 500 pounds carpet woof, 300 pounds of rope, in various sizes, 250 pounds seamless bags and 400 pounds wrapping twine, per day; and the firm employ seventy-five hands; the monthly pay-roll is about $1.400. This industry has had many a struggle since its inception, but, judging from the business now done, success is crowning the enterprise. It is among the most important of the many manufacturing establishments in Zanesville.

DAMS.—About 1810, Isaac Zane, son of Jonathan Zane, yielding to the advice of his father, built the first dam at Zanesville. The tradition is that the elder Zane promised his son a half interest in the dam if he would build it. To complete the work, Isaac had to borrow two thousand dollars, to secure which he mortgaged a thirty acre tract of land, owned by him. When the dam was completed, the old gentleman came over from Wheeling, on horseback, and sold the dam to Moses Dillon and Sons, put the money into his saddle-bags and returned to Wheeling, leaving his son two thousand dollars in debt and no interest in the dam. The effect of this act, if the story is true, was to build another damn, in the minds of those who sympathized with young Zane. The former was called "the Licking Dam," and the latter was prefixed with an invocation to Deity.

The next dam was provided for by charter, as follows:

"Charter granted John McIntire and his associates, to erect a dam above the Licking, at a point nearly opposite Market street.

"The said dam to commence at an abutment made in the river, two chains from the east bank of said river, in circular form, to an abutment on the west bank of said river. The said dam not to exceed a level of five feet at the abutment in the river; and build a slope of thirty feet wide, one inch fall to every foot in length. The said John McIntire and associates shall, at all times, keep the slope in good repair for the passage of rafts. From the abutment in the river, near the eastern bank, he shall erect a wing dam, parallel with the bank of the river, the wing dam to extend from the abutment to a point of rocks opposite to the terminus of an alley, which passes by the house of said McIntire (Fountain alley); the said John McIntire and associates shall construct good and sufficient locks for boats ascending and descending the river; the locks to be not less than twenty-five feet wide, and not less than ninety feet long; to keep said locks in good repair, and keep a person to lock the crafts through, without delay, and free of expense to the owners of the crafts. John McIntire and associates to be granted the permission to cut the canal one chain and fifty links, below the lower (Putnam)bridge; the water to pass into the river through locks built of good cut sandstone, twenty-five feet wide and ninety feet long; to be granted the privilege of collecting toll at these locks when constructed, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ton for every boat or water craft; crafts with a capacity of less than a ton, six cents for every hundred weight; every empty porogue, or canoe, twenty-five cents. John McIntire and associates to pay all expenses for keeping the locks in repair; the dam and canal to be completed within six years after the passage of this act.

MATHIAS CORWIN,
Speaker of the House.
THOMAS KIRKER,
President of the Senate.

Passed Feb. 21, 1812."

DISTILLERIES.—The first distillery was built on Mill run, near Zanestown, in 1808, by Spencer Lahew.

In 1813, Barton and McGowan had a distillery on the site now occupied by Power House, No. 3.

In 1815, Valentine Best paid a tax of $566.79 for manufacturing whisky. Spencer Lahew paid a tax of $159.20; Joseph Sheets paid a tax of $550.40; and John Sidell paid a tax of $332.27. The location of the latter two is unknown.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—The first business of this kind, in Zanesville, was the "Pony Express," inaugurated by the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., in 1836, to carry important mail and other light matter. This express passed through this city to Columbus, and made the trip between the two places in five hours. The distance was estimated at fifty-four miles. Mr. A. B. Dumm was one of the express riders from Zanesville to Columbus. During this year, D. Tallmadge started and ran "mail stage lines between Zanesville (Ohio) and Maysville (Kentucky). The Bainbridge and Cincinnati, Lancaster and Columbus Pilot line, of four-horse post coaches, leaves Zanesville every morning at 8 o'clock, running through Lancaster, Chillicothe and Bainbridge, to Maysville,

(Kentucky), connecting at Bainbridge with this line to Cincinnati, through Maysville in 36 hours, or to Cincinnati in 48 hours. For seats in Zanesville, apply at the office of Neil, Moore & Co.'s General Stage Office, National House."

Prior to 1846, James D. Burr, Charles E. Brown, and —— Himple, were running a daily stage line over the National road, between Wheeling and Zanesville; and during this year they began a regular express business, in connection with Cass & Co.'s Ohio River Express. Henry Orundorf was the first Zanesville agent. He had his office in the old stage tavern. This express business fell into the hands of the Adams Express Company, in July, 1854. The present officer and assistants of this company, are: Thomas Brown, agent; Thomas Scott, bill clerk, and John Scott, driver. Office, 15 North Fourth street. The American Express Company opened their office April 1st, 1852. A. C. Ross, then a jeweler, acted as their first agent, at a salary of fifty dollars per annum.

The B. & O. Express Company opened their office in Zanesville, September 12th, 1871. Their present officers are: J. C. Gerwick, agent; Frank Schultz, clerk. Office, Main street, next to Deposit Bank.

File Manufactory.—In 1854, Henry Rockel inaugurated this industry, and still continues the business, having made it a success.

Founders and Machinists.—In 1819, Thos. L. Pierce started a foundry on the site now owned by Jacob Smith & Co. In 1827, Richmond and Robert Bostwick purchased the business. In 1832, John A. Adams and Benjamin Wheeler became their successors. In 1839, they built on the site now occupied by Jones & Abbott, and continued the business until 1848, when the firm changed to Gilbert & Wheeler, who continued the business until 1863, when Sullivan & Herdman became proprietors. In 1866, Charles H. Jones was admitted to the firm, and in 1871 Charles H. Abbott became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Jones & Abbott, who continue the business on an extensive scale.

In 1826, William Blocksom and John T. Fracker built a foundry in Fountain alley, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where they conducted a general foundry business until the fall of 1833, when Mr. Fracker withdrew, and was succeeded by George Wand, A. P. Blocksom, (son of William Blocksom), and Henry Blandy, who did business under the name of Blocksom, Blandy & Co., and soon after leased the Dillon's Falls Furnace and Forge, for two years, when they did business under the name of Dillon, Blandy & Co., and in 1835 this firm dissolved. In 1838, Henry Blandy, William Blocksom, and his sons, G. W. and A. P., formed a partnership, and operated under the name of Blocksom, Blandy & Co., and continued the business until 1840, when Mr. Blandy withdrew and formed the firm of H. and F. Blandy, who prepared for a large business, and in 1866 employed three hundred and twenty men, and did business amounting to seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Their business has been constantly increasing and is now, very large.

In 1830, John D. Dare and Elias Ebert began to do business, under the name of Dare & Ebert, and built the first steam engine made in Zanesville. In 1832, this firm became Dare, Whitaker & Co., and continued the business until 1837, when Ebert and Whitaker withdrew and built a new shop, on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, where they operated until 1840, and then built the shops now occupied by Griffith & Wedge, on South Fifth street. This establishment passed into the hands of Griffith & Wedge about 1856, and they continue to do business there, with very greatly enlarged buildings and facilities.

In 1839, John T. Fracker and his son, John T., built a small foundry, on the southwest corner of Locust alley and Sixth street, where they made small castings, chiefly. In 1850 this firm changed to John T. Fracker & Bro., and in 1852 to John T. Fracker, Jr., who continued the business until 1870.

In 1851, the firm of Douglas, Smith & Co. was formed, and carried on the foundry business until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and was then changed to Douglas Brothers, but failed soon after.

January 1st, 1866, William M. Shinnick, Daniel Hatton, George D. Gibbons, and William J. Woodside, entered into partnership, under the name of Shinnick, Hatton & Co., for the purpose of doing foundry business, and occupied the old Blocksom foundry, on Fountain alley, which they enlarged. In 1870 this firm name was changed to Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons. The establishment is known as the Union Foundry.

Iron Furnaces.—In 1818, Abraham Wood and Elias Ebert, under the firm name of Wood & Ebert, started a blast furnace at the mouth of Simms' creek, where they made pig iron for a few years; much of this was used in T. L. Pierce's foundry, and by the Reeves' in their nail and bar iron works. The business was closed in 1822.

In 1830, Jeremiah Dare was engaged in the manufacture of castings, machinery, etc. From this small beginning, sprung the great works of Duvall & Co., northeast corner of Third and Market streets.

In 1848, John Newell, W. T. Davis, John J. James, John H. Jones, Benjamin Louth, and William James, under the firm name of Newell, Davis, James & Co., with a capital of $20,000, was organized. The company passed through various vicissitudes until July 3d, 1857, when it was incorporated as the Ohio Iron Company, with a capital of $75,000. The directory, at the time of organization, consisted of Henry Blandy, President, C. W. Potwin, Secretary, Samuel Baird, Treasurer, E. B. Greene and E. E. Fillmore.

The present officers are: President, James Herdman; Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver Ong; Superintendent, W. P. Brown; Directors, James Herdman, M. Churchill, W. A. Graham, Thos. Griffith, F. J. L. Blandy, Alex. Grant and T. W. Gattrell.

In 1859, the Zanesville Furnace Company was organized, with the following membership: Nathan Gattrell, George A. Jones, William Fox, Joseph Black, John C. English, Samuel Baird, Charles W. Potwin, and Duston H. Willard.

The capital was divided into shares of $1,000 each. They manufactured pig iron. The business was purchased by the Ohio Iron Company, in 1862. The present officers of the Ohio Iron Company are: President, M. Churchill; Secretary and Treasurer, C. W. Greene.

Zanesville Gaslight Company.—The inflammable aeriform fluid was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton, in 1739. Its application to the purposes of illumination was first tried by Mr. Murdock in, Cornwall, in 1792. The first display of gaslights was made at Boulton & Watts' foundry, in Birmingham, England, on the occasion of the rejoicings for peace in 1802. Gas was permanently used, to the exclusion of lamps and candles, at the cotton mills of Phillips and Lee, in Manchester, in 1805. The streets of New York, (the first in the United States), were first lighted with gas in the winter of 1823–4. The first gas used in Zanesville, Ohio, was in November, 1849, the Zanesville Gaslight Company having been incorporated and built in the early part of the same year.

The capital stock of this company—$50,000—is held by about forty persons. From the time the works were built until 1867, one gasometer, or holder, was sufficient; during that year another was built, and in 1880 a third was added.

From 1849 to 1852, John Graves was the Superintendent, and from that year until 1865 A. J. Printz held that position, since which time his son, Eugene Printz, has filled the office. In 1865, the company charged $4.18 per thousand feet for gas; in 1880 it was reduced to $2.00 per thousand feet. In 1880 the number of consumers amounted to 900, and the number of street lamps lighted 400, requiring about twenty miles of pipe, two miles of which was laid that year.

The Directors and officers are elected by the stockholders annually. In 1881 they were as follows:

A. C. Ross, H. Stanbery, Dr. C. C. Hildreth, M. M. Granger, D. C. Convers, Directors.

The Directors at once met and elected the following officers: A. C. Ross, President; Alex. Grant, Treasurer; A. Guille, Secretary; Eugene Printz, Superintendent.

The works are located on Sixth street, between Center and Howard streets.

Glass.—The oldest specimen of glass bearing anything like a date, is a little molded lion's head, bearing the name of an Egyptian King of the eleventh dynasty. It is in the Slade collection of the British Museum. This dynasty may be placed about 2000 B. C. Glass was not only made but made with skill at that time, which shows that the art was nothing new. The invention of glazing pottery with a film, or varnish, of glass is so old that among the fragments which bear inscriptions of the early Egyptian monarchy, are heads, probably of the first dynasty. Of later glass, there are numerous examples, such as a head found at Thebes, which has the name of Queen Hatasoo of the eighteenth dynasty. Of the same period, are vases and goblets and many fragments. It cannot be doubted that the story of Pliny, which assigns the credit of the invention to the Phoenicians, is so far true, that these adventurous merchants brought specimens to other countries from Egypt.

The first glass works in Zanesville was duly chartered by the Legislature, May 13, 1815, with a capital fixed at $50,000. [See book D., p. 631, Muskingum County Records.] The works were known as the "White Glass Works," and were located on the site that is now the southwest corner of Third and Market streets. Some of the first shareholders were Isaac Van Horne, Samuel Sullivan, Samuel Herrick, Rees Cadwalader, David J. Marpole, John Hamm, and Ebenezer Buckingham. Samuel Sullivan was President of the company, and John Hamm, Secretary. Edmund Jones was Acting Superintendent. Elijah Ross made the blow pipes. Mr. Ross was the father of our worthy townsman, A. C. Ross.

In 1816, James Taylor and Alexander Culbertson built a window glass house on a site opposite the first canal locks, a little south of Slagor run. Mr. Culbertson operated there until 1823, when he died, after which Arnold Lippet, Thomas Murdock and Joseph Cassel operated the establishment, successively.

In 1820, Thomas Mark leased and operated the "White Glass Works." At the expiration of two years, the works passed into the hands of Rev. Joseph Shepherd, Charles Bostwick and James Crosby, and they continued the business until 1835, when Mr. Bostwick withdrew; three years later, Mr. Shepherd retired, and Mr. Crosby continued the business alone until 1839, when he closed the works.

About 1842, George W. Kearns, Joseph Burns, W. F. Spence, Thomas Reynolds, George Wendt and Samuel Turner, practical glassblowers from Pittsburg, paid Mr. Crosby five hundred dollars each and began operating the works. They gave employment to about forty men. In 1844, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wendt sold their interest to the remaining partners; in 1846, Messrs. Turner and Spence disposed of their interest. Subsequently, Arnold Lippet obtained an interest in the works. In 1848, Mr. Burgess withdrew, leaving Mr. Lippet alone—he abandoned the works—and, after operating the Cassel Window Glass Works as a bottle works for a short time, retired from the glass business.

In 1849, Messrs. Kearns, Burns and John W. Carter built the first bottle factory in Putnam.

Noah Kearns, R. N. Dunlap and Jacob Stimley have had an interest in these works at different periods. The business was discontinued in 1877.

In 1860, G. W. Kearns, Noah Kearns and Joseph Burns rented, and soon after purchased, the Flint Glass House, built in 1852 by Wm. C. Cassel and Wm. Galligher, at the foot of Main street, In 1863, they built a new establishment—using the old one for a warehouse. The new works were operated in 1880 by Kearns, Herdman and Gorsuch. In 1864 Mr. Burns died, and his heirs withdrew their interest from the works. G. W. and Noah Kearns then built their glass house on the southwest corner of Main and First streets. and manufactured window glass exclusively. They ran both factories until 1868, when they were joined by James Herdman and Joseph T. Gorsuch; in 1874, Wm. T. Gray became a member of the firm; in 1877, G. W. Kearns withdrew and built the Seventh Ward Bottle House, which is in successful operation.

For the data of Zanesville glass works, we are indebted to Messrs. G. W. Kearns, S. P. Bailey and William Bay, of Zanesville, and J. B. H. Bratshaw, of Detroit, formerly of this city.

HATTERS.—1800—The beautiful hat and fur stores which adorn Zanesville, in our day, had their origin in a log shanty, in what is now the Seventh Ward, in 1800. A Mr. Molesberry began the manufacture of hats. He was the first hatter in Zanestown. James Jennings, hatter, came in 1801, and also located in "Natchez," now known as the Seventh Ward.

In 1803, David Herron came and built a log house, and in partnership with his brother James (who made the first brick in Zanesville), carried on the hatter's business for many years.

1805.—Mr. James Culbertson, the hatter, engaged in the manufacture of wool hats, and caps from the skin of muskrat, coon and other fur-bearing animals, which were then plentiful in the country. Mr. Culbertson's shop was located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets. In this shop was made the first silk hat manufactured in this city.

1812.—Among the first to engage extensively in the manufacture of felt hats, was Richard Galagher, at shop southwest corner of Fifth street and Locust alley. Here he carried on the business until 1832; he died at Louisville, Ky., while on his way home from a trading trip down the river.

1817.—Walter McKinney opened a hat store at what is now 171 Main street, Zanesville. This lot was then occupied by a small brick store.

James Dutro opened a hat and fur store in 1820, in an old frame building, which then occupied 202 Main street.

Other early hatters here were Mr. Mathew Ferguson, 1820, and J. B. Allen, 1827.

LAND OFFICE.—In the year 1800, Wyllys Silliman was appointed Register, and General Isaac Van Vorne Receiver of the Land Office located at Zanestown.

The following was found in the "Muskingum Messenger" of July 27, 1814:

"LAND OFFICE AT ZANESTOWN.—July 1st, 1814. Whereas, it is provided by the 5th section of an act of Congress passed on the 10th day of May, 1800, entitled "An Act to amend an Act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,' as follows, viz: 'If any tract shall not be completely paid for within one year after the date of the last payment, the tract shall be advertised for sale by the Register of the Land Office within whose district it may lie, in at least five of the most public places in the said district, for at least twenty days before the day of the sale; and he shall sell the same at vendue, during the session of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the Land Office is kept, for a price not less than the whole arrears due thereon, with the expenses of sale,' the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the original purchaser or to his legal representatives; but if the sum due, with interest, be not bidden and paid, then the land shall revert to the United States, and all monies paid therefor shall be forfeited, and the Register of the Land Office may proceed to dispose of the same to any purchaser, as in the case of other lands at private sale.

*In pursuance whereof*, Public notice is hereby given, that the following tracts not being completely paid for, and one year having elapsed since the last installment became due, the said tracts will be exposed for sale at public vendue, during the sitting of the Court, on Monday, August 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Those tracts not sold may be entered next morning at 5 o'clock.

If the owner, or owners, of any tract of land, or any person in his or her behalf, shall pay the purchase money, interest and costs, prior to the day designated for sale, no sale of such tract shall take place:

Peter Sprinkle, se. qr. sec. 12, T. 3 R. 3.
Thos. Knowles, nw. qr. sec. 8, T. 1 R. 3.
Wm. Gibson, sw. qr. sec. 22, T. 4 R. 3.
Wm. Claypool. ne. qr. sec. 24, T. 3 R. 9.
Wm. Robinson, ne. qr. sec. 13, T. 4 R. 6.
same ne. qr. sec. 8, T. 4 R. 6.
same ne. qr. sec. 3, T. 4 R. 6.

WYLLYS SILLIMAN,
Register Land Office."

LIVERY STABLE.—This is one of the necessities in every community, and yet seldom mentioned as such. The transition from village to city life, however, is demonstrated by the inauguration of the convenience of the livery stable, and the oldest inhabitant invariably recognizes this as a land mark and an important feature of the past.

From the Zanesville "Express," of September 30th, 1818, the following was obtained:

"*Livery Stable.*—Horses, wagons, gigs and apparatus constituting a livery establishment, kept to let, exchange, or sell, at the stable in rear of the Zanesville Coffee House, where travelers

and others may be accommodated with the opportunity to barter, buy or sell any of the appurtenances common to the establishment, as their circumstances may dictate."

JAMES M. PRESCOTT & Co."

This was the first establishment of the kind, as far as we have any record.

MARBLE WORKS.—Prior to 1812, Rev. Joseph Shepherd was engaged in making tombstones, on North Fifth street, near Market street. At that time no marble was imported, and tomb stones were made of sand stone, and sometimes, though rarely, from lime stone. Preacher Shepherd worked during the week days at this business and preached on Sundays. The inscriptions on such stones yielded to the wintry blasts and scorching rays of summer sun, and many, now to be seen in the City Cemetery, are as black as before they were cut.

In 1847, S. G. McBride bought out this business and continued it for some years. Such were the pioneers who opened the way for the present mammoth establishments; whose rooms are adorned with rarest marbles and enduring granites, cut and shaped in significant beauty. Indeed, monumental architecture is now one of the fine arts.

MARKET HOUSE.—At a meeting of the Town Council, June 5, 1814, the expediency of erecting a public Market House was considered, and thereupon application was made to the County Commissioners for permission to erect a house for this purpose. The site chosen was known as the Public Square, the same now occupied by the court house and jail. The petition was not granted, and the Council decided to erect the building on Market street, east of Court alley, now occupied by the market house, and built a frame structure, fronting thirty-five feet on Market street and having a depth of forty-three feet. The contract was let to John L. and James Cochran, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and after its completion John L. Cochran was appointed Market Master, for which he was allowed fifty dollars per annum. He was also Town Marshal, with a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

As might be inferred, this market house was a frail structure, for none other could be built for the price, and it proved to be too slight to bear up the snow that fell on the roof, as on the 24th of January, 1863, it came down with a crash, killing, maiming, wounding and bruising many. From the "Courier" of that date, we learn that Mrs. Mary A. Gary, wife of D. B. Gary, attorney, then in the army, Mrs. Nelson, of the Third ward, Mrs. Smith, of South Sixth street, Christian Riedel, a baker, on Market street, were killed; and Mr. Achauer, David Edwards, John Stevens, Wm. Taylor, H. McCall, Mr. Stotts, John O'Harra, Thomas Durban, Policeman, Joe Johnson, Mrs. Carlow, George Miller and Mrs. Miller, were wounded and bruised; Amos Risley, John Beck and twenty others were bruised and otherwise injured.

STONE MASONS.—In the fall of 1799, David Beam came to the new settlement. He built the stone chimney for John McIntire's log cabin. In December, 1801, he built the stone chimney for J. F. Monroe's log house, on the southeast corner of Second and Main streets.

Ebenezer Buckingham, Sr., arrived in the latter part of the year 1800. There is, however, no record of his early work.

Samuel Goff and family came in 1805. He was a brick and stone mason, and built chimneys.

In 1805, Jacob Houck was one of the masons and became noted as a skilled workman, and in 1809 worked upon the old State House.

Thomas Goff learned the trade with Jacob and worked at it in 1812-13, and his son, William, became a bricklayer, but became partly insane from a blow on the head. "Billy Goff" was well known. Other masons of that period were Daniel Holton, Elijah H. Church and John P. Coulton. Mr. Church learned his trade with the latter. E. H. C.

BRICK.—First made in 1802, by James Herron, brother of David, the hatter. In the following year, he made another kiln of bricks, Mr. Brazilla Rice, a New Englander, superintending the making and burning, on the ground at the head of Main street—the same ground now being occupied by the wagon and blacksmith shop below 'Squire Herschy's residence. Afterwards, Mr. Brazilla Rice made several kiln of brick at the head of Marietta street.

Joseph Whitney burned brick in 1803, somewhere in the region now known as the seventh ward.

John Lee had a brick yard near North Underwood street; he burned the brick used in the "old 1809 Court House."

Captain James S. Parkinson was an extensive brick manufacturer from about 1810, and later; his kilns were on his farm, two and a half miles southeast of Zanesville, on the Marietta road.

MATCHES.—Perhaps no industry apparently so small has made such strides as this. It is within the memory of the living that half a century ago, fire was obtained by many by rubbing dry pieces of wood together, and but a few years later by the flint and steel. These began to be superseded by the lucifer match, imported from England about 1833.

In 1834, Wm. G. Thompson, of the firm of Hoge & Thompson, Zanesville, analyzed the material upon some lucifer matches that they had imported from England, and after some experimenting produced a match equally as good and began the manufacture of matches at No. 82 Market street, and in a short time gave employment to about twenty-five girls in dipping matches. These were put up in boxes containing one hundred and sold at twenty-five cents per package. Almost the first matches they made were sent to New York city, on an order, from which it may be inferred that no matches were made there. It is claimed that the first

friction, or lucifer, matches produced in the United States were made in Zanesville.

MILLS.—[Data largely obtained by E. H. Church.] From Marietta records it appears that in 1798 a mill for making flour was erected on Wolf Creek, about one mile above the mouth, by Colonel Robert Oliver, Major Hatffield White and Captain John Dodge, and it is said this was the first mill building in Ohio. The second was begun soon after by Enoch Shepherd, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and Thomas Stanley, and located on Duck Creek, but "the Indian war" and the floods of 1790 interrupted its operations.

In 1798, a floating mill was built five miles up the Muskingum river by Captain Jonathan Duval, which, according to Dr. S. P. Hildreth, "for some years did nearly all the grinding for the inhabitants on the Ohio and Muskingum for fifty miles above and below the mill."—["Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," p. 442, 1848].

In 1799 John Mathews built a floating mill, which was anchored at the point of rocks, then on the west side of the river, close to where 'the Putnam Bridge' now is.

"In the fall of 1801, the Springfield Company built a wing dam on the second falls, leaving the Zanesville shore open for boats to pass, and then built a grist and saw mill. The contract was let December 9th of that year to John Sharp, for $200 cash and three gills of whisky daily until the job was completed.

The first large grist mill in this part of the country was the Moxahala mill, completed in 1803 or 1804 by John Mathews. It was located at the falls of Jonathan's Creek, about a mile and a half below the mouth of that stream. People came from twenty-five and thirty miles around to this mill.

In 1806, John McIntire built a mill-race (north of Hatcher & Co.'s coffin factory) and a saw mill. Daniel McLain and David Urie dug the race, which filled with sand every time the river was up, so that the mill was not a success.

In 1831, Samuel Frazey built a grist mill on 'Flat Run'; his brother-in-law, John Morrow, had charge of the run for a number of years and made first rate flour, several hundred barrels of which were sent to New Orleans by boats. The mill was about a mile from where the run emptied into the river and subsequently failed for want of water.

1816.—During this year, a company was formed composed of Colonel Andrew Jackson, Nathan Finley, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffrey Price, James Taylor, Thomas L. Pierce, Samuel Thompson, Christian Spangler and Alex. Adair, under the firm name of Jackson & Co., to build a mill. This firm erected what was known as Jackson & Co's mill, on the west side of the Muskingum, just north of the mouth of the Licking river. It contained two run of stone for grinding wheat and one run for making corn meal; a saw mill and a linseed oil mill were subsequently attached. The oil mill was operated by Richard Fairlamb. The mill was in a three-story frame building built by Robert Fulton, Isaac Hazlett and Daniel Convers. In 1840–41 the mill was torn down.

In 1817 The Jackson Company Mill was built—located on the west side of Muskingum river, just north of the mouth of the Licking river—about forty feet from the old dam, and received its power through a small race—using what they called a reaction water-wheel—which was probably a turbine wheel. The company was composed of Colonel Andrew Jackson, Nathan Findley, Isaac Hazlett, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffry Price, James Taylor, Thomas L. Pierce, Samuel Thompson, Christian Spangler, and Alex. Adair. Jackson operated the mill until near the time of his death, 1836. About the time this mill was in operation, and in the same mill, was a linseed oil mill, operated by Richard Fairlamb.

In 1818 and 1819 the Granger mill was built by James Granger, (father of Hon. M. M. Granger), on a site near the head of the canal and the old dam, just north of the Cassel mill. The building was 80x50, three stories, and had four run of stone, and a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. An addition of 99x30 and two stories was added in 1822, and two more run of stone. Many farmers came sixty and seventy miles to mill, and sold their wheat for twenty-five cents per bushel, to get money to pay for their land; this was the only market in southeastern Ohio. The Granger mill burned down, August 9, 1829, and was not rebuilt. About this time, Isaac Dillon built a saw mill at the mouth of the Licking, north side, and subsequently a flour mill, just above the bridge, near the old dam, and leased the latter to several operators. This mill was carried away by high water in 1830, and in 1839 the saw mill was rebuilt, and in 1840 partially burned; in 1843 it was rented to John Deavers, who operated it till 1845, when it was rented to Francis Cassidy and Robert Lee, and was subsequently sold to Mr. L. Cassidy, who operated it until 1847, when it was sold to James Miller, and he operated it until it was washed away in 1860. Mr. J. Miller immediately erected a steam mill on the west side of the Muskingum river, at the foot of McIntire avenue. This is now the only saw mill in Zanesville.

In 1825 George and Richard Reeve built their flouring mill at the east end of the Main street bridge, south side; it had six run of stone and was operated until 1830, when Richard withdrew and was succeeded by George Reeve, Jr., son of one of the builders, who operated the mill for a number of years and became involved—a Wheeling bank aided them with money—taking a mortgage on the property which was forclosed in 1848, and the mill was idle until July, 1851, when Wm. Sturges, James McConnell and Chas. Blandy, under the firm name of McConnell & Blandy, bought the property for $18,000; the mill was remodeled and its capacity increased to 400 barrels per twenty-four hours. The mill was sold to Wm. Galigher in the spring of 1855

for $21,000, and operated until the death of Mr. Galigher in 1860, when Charles Galigher assumed the management until 1864 when the property was again involved. The mill was next operated by C. T. Aston in the interest of the mortgagees. About this time the State Board of Public Works seized the mill for arrears in water rent and leased the premises for thirty years to Ball & Cassidy, who subsequently transferred their lease to Paul H. Kemerer (about 1870).

In 1828–9 Isaac Dillon built the Pataskala mill and operated it until 1835, when he sold it to Moses Dillon, who, in turn, sold it to Solomon and William Sturges. The mill was built on the bank of the Licking. Mr. Dillon also erected a saw mill, woolen mill and flax seed oil mill. This woolen mill made the first figured woolen carpet in this part of Ohio. In 1855, the mill was sold to William Beaumont; in 1860 the north abutment of the dam gave away and these mills were greatly damaged. The oil mill was moved down the Muskingum river and located next to Pratt's mill. The dam and mills were repaired by Mr. Beaumont. In 1868 a part of the dam washed out again, whereupon Mr. Beaumont built a new dam at a cost of $2,502. In 1872 the mill was completely overhauled and repaired and two turbine water wheels replaced the old reaction wheels. About the time Mr. Beaumont had his mill completed, he died, January 19th, 1873. The mill was then operated by Mrs. William Beaumont. In 1828 the Cassel mill was built by Cushing, Martin and Pierce. In 1843 one-half the mill passed to the ownership of William C. Cassel, who, in 1852–3, made a brick addition to the mill, and about this time the entire ownership passed to him and he operated the mills for a quarter of a century, when, in 1873, he left it by will to his wife who caused it to be operated until 1875 when she leased it to Pickering, Grant & Co., who introduced some modern machinery and ran the mills until November 1st, 1881, when their lease expired and Mr. Cassel resumed control as per the following notice:

"CASSEL & CO.—The undersigned, owner of the well known mills so long carried on by William C. Cassel, will continue the manufacture and sale of flour, corn meal, buckwheat flour, mill feed, etc., under the old style of 'Cassel & Co.' She has engaged George H. Stewart, Esq., to act as her General Agent, and Captain Charles Grant as Mill Manager and Superintendent. LYDIA CASSEL."

"1830—Nash & Co. had a steam saw mill in operation near the north end of Third street bridge. Later this mill was owned and operated by Messrs Hughes & Spurck until it was torn down.

1832—Jesse Dare and Alfred Printz built a two-story steam saw mill, a little north of Nash & Co.'s mill, in 1832; a peculiarity of this mill was that the engine was placed in the upper story of the building. The mill was in operation up to 1838.

The Balentine & Clark mill was built in 1817 for a brewery, and in 1835 was converted into a flour mill and run as such for two years, after which time it stood idle until 1842, when William Beaumont rented it for one year. About 1845, it was converted into a white lead works, which were short lived. The building was burnt in the spring of 1853."

1840.—Mr. Richard Fairlamb erected a flouring mill in 1840, using a part of the timber with which the old Jackson & Co. mill had been built. In this mill were also used the great French buhr stones, that were brought from Philadelphia in 1816 for the old Jackson mill. These stones were said to have been six feet in diameter, and to have cost $8 per hundred pounds for transportation from place of purchase to Zanesville. The total freight bill is reported to have been $900. In 1841 Mr. Fairlamb added a saw-mill and a linseed oil mill to the flouring mill, and operated the whole until 1843, when Michael Dulty bought the property and run the mill until 1850. John S. Platt then purchased the property, and he finally transferred it to Mr. Drome.

1866.—Daniel Applegate bought the City Flouring Mill.

1878.—Josiah B. Allen put in operation the Pearl Mills.

In 1866, Daniel Applegate built the City Mill, a brick structure running west from Potter Alley to Third street, where it has a frontage with two stores (Ward's and Clement's). The mill has six run of stone, with a capacity of 150 barrels per 24 hours, making only merchant flour; no grist work done.

In 1878, the Pearl Mill, formerly City Power House No. 1, built in 1844; the property was repaired and one story added by Josiah Allen in 1878, and the machinery and five run of stone put in, at a cost of $10,000. The capacity is 100 barrels per 24 hours. The greater part of the flour made in this mill finds an Eastern market. It is exclusively a wheat flour mill.

*Interesting Facts in Flour Making.*—The miller of to-day must not only be a machinist, comprehending the specific purpose of each piece of machinery, but, with the skill of a manufacturer, he must be able to repair any defect or loss by wear that may occur, and thus keep the mill in running order. In this connection, he must unite that practical application of chemistry that regulates the movements of the machinery so as to secure the best flour.

The form and composition of a single grain of wheat must be understood, in order to discriminate between the different grades and separate them for the different qualities of flour; some parts of the wheat being only fit for feed, while others yield the highest grade of flour.

These qualifications are made absolutely necessary by the inventor of the machinery, who has specially adapted each part to a work comprehended in what has been said as the qualification of a miller. For example: Before the introduction of the "New Process" of making flour, it was thought to be only necessary to clean the wheat reasonably well, grind it fine, and also

make as few middlings as possible; separate the flour, middlings, and bran, by bolting, re-grind the middlings, together with all the impurities, such as fine bran, germ of the wheat, dust and fuzz from the crease in the wheat grain and its fuzz ends—the whole ground up, making a low grade of flour; and consequently the wheat life was killed by too close grinding, and poor, heavy, soggy bread was the inevitable result. The exceeding fine grinding destroyed the cells in the wheat, thus taking away its raising element, or quality. The value of the "New Process" becomes more apparent when it is known that by studying the grain of wheat, the best flour is included in the middlings, which, in the old way of grinding, was made into the lowest grade of flour, because mixed with the impurities described above.

To purify the middlings, therefore, invited inventive talent of the highest order, since the machine must act mechanically and chemically, so to speak; and, as a result, a multitude of devices involving these principles have been given to the miller-world, from which he must choose. And, it is needless to say, involving the most subtle power of analysis in order to determine the most perfect adaptation to the purpose intended. Among these are: the blast or suction of wind from a revolving fan, and the size of mesh in the bolting-cloth, which separates the fine particles of bran, fluff, and other impurities, from the middlings, leaving them sharp—resembling pure white sand. From the middlings thus purified, the flour so much prized by all who have used what is known as Patent flour, is made—grinding it with buhrs and bolting through fine cloth. The use of the Purifier is a change for the better, by allowing the miller to grind higher, as he terms it, or with the stones at a greater distance apart, without fear of losing in yield and increasing the ratio of low grade flour; thus avoiding the danger of sometimes getting a little too close in grinding, which would destroy the cells in the wheat and, of necessity, result in soggy bread, as stated. And it is found that the higher the grinding the larger the quantum of middlings, of which the highest grade of Patent flour is made; and the flour from the first bolting (wheat flour, or clear flour) is more granular, whiter, and better. But this high grinding produces a heavy bran, leaving too large a quantity of flour adhering to the bran, and hence the necessity of a machine to get it off in good shape for flour. Some grind the bran over on buhrs, others use machines for knocking or threshing; but the most successful machine at present seems to be the sharp, corrugated roller, so arranged that one roller goes faster than the other, and the wheat, passing between the corrugations, is cleaned by the mode of applying the friction. For further particulars, "The American Miller" and other publications furnish details. "The Brush Scourer," a superior machine, is also used. But this article is not intended to be a cyclopedia, and we pass on.

The wheat heater—used to warm the wheat to a temperature that is known to facilitate grinding into good flour, in cold weather—is used by many mills. A little reflection will show the wisdom of this, as frozen wheat will not grind to the same advantage as unfrozen grain.

The speed in running is an important factor in the manufacture of good flour. Formerly it was thought necessary to run four-foot stones from 180 to 210 revolutions per minute, and grind from 12 to 18 bushels of wheat per hour; now the mills that have the best reputation only run from 120 to 135 revolutions per minute and only grind from four to six bushels to the run of stone, thus avoiding undue heating of the chops, and leaving the flour, when bolted, free from injury by over-heating, and with all the life peculiar to healthy, perfect grain, and therefore affording the highest grade of healthy bread-food.

NAIL MAKERS.—The first man in Zanesville to make a business of manufacturing nails was John Hough, who opened his shop at the foot of Main street in 1814. E. H. C.

The Zanesville "Express and Republican Standard," of December 8th, 1819, contained the following:

"R. & G. Reeve inform the public that their Rolling Mill and Nail Factory are in operation (located at the east end of the upper bridge), and that they have an assortment of rolled iron and nails, which they will sell as low and on as good terms as they can be purchased in the Western country."

Richard Reeve and George Reeve, Sr., constructed a rude machine for the manufacture of cut nails, which was operated by horse power. This establishment was located on the south side of Main, near Sixth street, until 1819, when the machinery was removed to the corner of Main and River streets, where water power was used. This machine was similar to those now in use, but was not adapted to heading, which was done by hand. The iron used proved too brittle to work to advantage, and the business was abandoned in 1825–6. E. H. C.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN 1828.—Ezekiel T. Cox and Simeon Wright began the manufacture of paper in Zanesville in the fall of this year. Their mill was at the north end of seventh street. For many years this mill was the leading industry in Zanesville, and its products found a ready sale throughout the State.

In 1830, Simeon Wright sold his interest in the mill above mentioned to James L. Cox, when the firm name became "E. T. & J. L. Cox," and they continued the business until May 1, 1836, when the mill was destroyed by fire. A brick building was immediately erected, however, on the old site, and the business continued under the following management, viz: Horatio J. Cox and Jonas L. Cox, the firm name being H. J. Cox & Co., who continued the business for twenty-one years, and then made an assignment to David Hull. The property passed into the hands of George Richtine & Co.: the company being George Richtine, Charles R.

Paper Mill of GLESSNER & GILBERT, Zanesville, Ohio.

In 1828, Ezekiel T. Cox and Simeon Wright, who were at that period operating a saw mill at the north end of Seventh street, in Zanesville, conceived the idea of establishing a paper mill in connection with their lumber mill, and proceeded at once to put their plans into execution by the erection of a wooden structure for this purpose, which was operated by the same power that propelled their saw mill. This was the initial or pioneer manufacturing industry of any note in the town of Zanesville, and was the second paper mill established in Ohio. Its machinery was simple, and the process crude, of converting rags into printing and writing papers, the sheets being formed by hand in a slow and tedious manner, in accordance with the primitive processes in use in those early times. This rude paper mill became a power in this Western country, its product finding a ready market throughout Central Ohio and in the Northwest, and in the Western Territories, until these had outgrown its power to supply the demand for paper, and for years, even to dates running not very far back into the past, this paper mill was identified with Zanesville as its leading landmark, in the minds of Western people scattered over a vast extent of territory.

The changes that this mill has since undergone in proprietorship are accurately noted on pages 88 and 89, to which the reader is referred.

In the early period of telegraphy the process of taking off messages was by passing narrow strips of soft white paper through an instrument that registered the words communicated by perforations on this paper. It was evident that the consumption of this paper must be large, but the process of supplying it was a slow, simple and tedious operation, performed by hand. A mechanic, who commenced employment in the Zanesville Paper Mill in 1838, and is still with it as its Superintendent, conceived the idea that this telegraph paper could be made and cut by machinery, and he soon successfully worked out a method of accomplishing this with perfect accuracy, and rapidly enough to supply the entire demand. His invention immediately met a great want in telegraphy, and there soon grew up a large demand, not only in this country but in Europe, and wherever the teregraph had strung its wires. It was made in rolls of six to seven inches diameter, and cut in strips of one inch in width, and formed a large, important and profitable element in the business of this mill for many years, as it was the only place where it was manufactured. The inventor, C. R. Hubbell, never patented his process, and numberless mills in the country experimented to copy or improve his method, but never succeeded. It has had its day, however, and has gradually gone into disuse.

For more than half a century the busy wheels of this paper mill have responded day and night continuously to the demands upon it. It furnishes employment, directly and indirectly, to many persons and families, and its work seems to be but fairly begun. It was identified with the first dawn of the prosperity of Zanesville, and its usefulness and prosperity will continue to be identical with the solid growth of its favored locality, and years will yet pass before its mission is fulfilled.

Hubbell, Thomas Hubbell and William Nutt, This firm conducted the business about one year. when Thomas Hubbell and William Nutt withdrew, and the business was continued by the remaining partners until April 1, 1859, when C. R. Hubbell sold his interest to James M. Leonard, and soon after this property was conveyed to Mrs. E. M. Cox, and the firm name became Elizabeth M. Cox & Co., and was managed by James L. Cox, her husband.

In 1869, Mrs. Cox sold a half interest to John Gilbert, and the firm name became Cox & Gilbert, and so continued until November 1, 1868, when Jacob Glessner, John Gilbert and Terry became the owners of the mill, and shortly after this Glessner & Gilbert purchased the interest of Mr. Terry, and made valuable improvements. They continue to own and manage the establishment, and have won an enviable reputation for their products, far and near.

Mathews' Paper Mill.—The original purpose of the present building was a cotton factory; it did not succeed, and after standing idle for a number of years was sold by the Sheriff, about 1865, to Edward Mathews, who associated with him George Rishtine, for the purpose of paper making. Mathews & Co. removed the old machinery and placed apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of paper, and made sundry improvements and additions to the premises, at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. Other additions, amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars, have been made since that time.

The firm of Mathews & Co. dissolved in 1876, since which time the business has been conducted by E. Mathews, proprietor, Mr. George Rishtine, who has managed the business from the beginning, being retained in that capacity.

The mill began by making coarse wrapping paper and tea paper. Printing paper and manilla paper are the kinds now made, amounting in all to four thousand pounds daily. The amount of business done annually is about sixty thousand dollars. The monthly pay-roll is about one thousand dollars.

The mill is on the southwest corner of Zane and Underwood streets.

Early Painters.—E. H. Church was of the opinion that Wesley Alwine, who came in 1828, was the first to engage in painting for a business. He was "a genius in his way," and considered a fine workman. Merrick Barr came soon after and opened his shop in Putnam. Daniel McCarty (who prided himself in being one of the F. F. V's., in spite of his name), worked for Barr, and they were fond of saying that their customers were "the old Yankees," meaning the Buckinghams, Sturges, Whipple, Putnam, Dr. Robert Safford and Major Horace Nye.

McCarty opened a shop in Zanesville proper in 1853, and subsequently engaged in merchandising.

Pottery.—Samuel Sullivan, of Philadelphia, Pa., came to Zanestown in the spring of 1808, and lived in a cabin adjoining Gen. Van Horne's farm house, on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, and began the manufacture of redware; he built a moderate sized kiln and made plates, cups and saucers, besides other household articles. He was a sober, industrious man, born in the State of Delaware, April 10, 1772; he died on his farm in Falls township, October 15, 1853. In 1840, Bernard Howson, John Hallam, George Wheaton and two other experienced potters, originally from Staffordshire, England, came to Zanesville and engaged in the manufacture of potter's wares. In the spring of 1846, John Howson (brother of Bernard) joined the company, and this firm continued until 1852, when John Howson and his son Bernard became sole owners. This pottery, from the last date up to 1863, did an annual business of $8,000. In 1863, John Howson died, and the business was continued by his son Bernard. About this time, the general business was making ink bottles. In 1874 the establishment was leased by Fisher and Lansing, of New York City, for the maufacture of floor tiling.

In 1849, George Pyatt, from Staffordshire, England, came to Zanesville and began the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow stoneware. In 1851, Mr. Pyatt and Christopher Goetz formed a partnership, which continued two years, when Pyatt removed to Cincinnati, where he started, one after another, about all of the early potteries of that city. In 1859, Mr. Pyatt and three other Englishmen removed to Kaolin, Mo., and there operated in the manufacture of white ware until the breaking out of the war, when Pyatt returned to Cincinnati, and in 1863 he returned to Zanesville and engaged with Mr. Howson until 1866, when he began business for himself. In 1878, he had enlarged his capacities for business by a ten horse power engine, boiler and suitable machinery, but died March 15, 1879. The business has been conducted by his son, J. G. Pyatt, since that time. They are known as the Tremont Pottery, and turn out about $2,000 worth of pottery annually.

In 1868, N. K. Smith began the manufacture of pottery, and, with the aid of seven men, turns out about seventy-five gallons of ware.

In 1874, Duncan Hamelback built a pottery in the Ninth Ward; his establishment manufactures jugs, jars, churns, etc.

In 1878, Calvin Bumbaugh bought a pottery in the Ninth Ward, known as the "Star Pottery," built in 1873 by Alfred Wilber; seven men are employed there, and they turn out about eighty-five thousand gallons of ware annually.

Revenue, Internal.—Mr. John Reynolds, principal Assessor for the Fifth District of Ohio, appointed his Deputies May 2d, 1815, for that year. For Washington county, Colern C. Barton; Muskingum county, James Victors, then living in West Zanesville; Guernsey county, Dr. E. Lee; Coshocton county, Lewis Vail; Tuscarawas county, Robert F. Capis. This Internal

Revenue tax, was for tax on distilleries, licenses for merchants in retailing dry goods and liquors, and hotel-keepers, and for stamps for various purposes. Congress, at every session, would add to or modify the duty. The assessment for direct tax was on houses and lots, farms, carriages and harness, mills, furnaces, gold and silver watches, the value of slaves held, etc. There were several slaves held in Ohio at that time, that were taxed as other property.

I will give a list of some of the principal citizens living in this district that were assessed for internal revenue, for the year 1815: Alexander Dair, merchant, $11.43; David Anson, shoemaker, $6.23; William Burham, hotel keeper, $36.46; E. Buckingham, Jr., merchant, $25.87½; A. Buckingham & Co., merchants, $21.87½; Valentine Best, distillery, $566.79; Gilbert Blue, merchant, $36.40; Daniel Converse, merchant, $53.00; William Conwell, $4.00; Joseph Church, shoemaker, $18.75; James Culbertson, tanner, $23.71; Alexander Culbertson, $10.19; Daniel Crist, tobacconist, $12.40; D. & J. Chambers, merchants, $37.50; Conwell & Reed, merchants, $22.50; Solomon Deffenbaugh, shoemaker, $3.43; John Dillon, iron manufacturer, $50.30; Moses Dillon, $29.12; Nathan C. Findley, merchant, $51.46; Thomas Flood, hotel keeper, $21.87; Robert Fulton, merchant, $44.37; Samuel Frazey, merchant, $22.97; Timothy Gaylord, shoemaker, $2.36; Oliver & Ebenezer Granger, merchants, $22.50; George Gurty, $5.50; Richard Galigher, hatter, $12.87; Paul Hahn, hotel keeper, $21.87; Isaac Hazlett, merchant, $31.99; Frederick Houck, $2.61; Samuel Herrick, $1.00; John Hall, saddler, $10.66; Joseph Hull, saddler, $4.32; George Jackson, $6.19; John Levins, merchant, $21.87; Spencer Lahew, distiller, $159.20; Alexander McLaughlin, merchant, $15.00: Increase Mathews, merchant, $14.58; Robert Mitchell, $21.87; J. R. Munson, $10.75; Moses Moorehead, tanner, $21.63; Joseph F. Munroe, $15.00; Walter McKinney, hatter, $22.27; I & A. Nye, $6.87; Harris, Nye & Co., $6.87; Thomas L. Pierce, merchant, $33.32; Jeffrey Price, merchant, $42.94; Manning Putnam, $12.26; General Rufus Putnam, $2.00; William Pelham, $22.50; Harris Reed, $7.00; R. & G. Reeves, merchants, $37.50; Nathan Roberts, hotel keeper, $22.00; Christian Spangler, merchant, $36.45; Wyllys Silliman, $8.00; Jonas Stansberry, $4.00; Joseph Robertson, $10.24; Skinner & Chambers, book binders, $95.42; Joseph Sheets, distiller, $550.40; John C. Stockton, merchant, $22.50; Stewart Speer, $4.58; John Sidell, distiller, $332.72; Robert Spear, $15.00; Samuel Thompson, merchant, $36.46; James Taylor, $40.46; David Vandarbarrick, $15.00; Luke Walpole, merchant, $21.87; Thomas Wickham, hotel keeper, $44.37; Dudley Woodbridge, merchant, $75.96; Jesse Young, hotel keeper, $17.50; William Young, 83 cents.

The number of persons assessed and collected from for the internal revenue of this (Fifth) district, in 1815, was 308.

Rope Walks.—October 9th, 1811, James Keller engaged in the manufacture of cordage, twines and rope. On the 18th of December, 1818, A. P. Westbrook entered into the same business, but on a much larger scale. We find the following in the Zanesville "Express," of January 13, 1819:

"*Rope Factory*.—The subscriber has commenced the manufacture of cordage of all kinds, and will keep constantly on hand, cables, well ropes, bed cords, plough lines, clothes lines, sacking lacings, twines, carpet chain, fishing, chalk and trout lines. N. B.—Highest price paid for hemp delivered at my place, next door to J. S. Dungan's hotel, Main street.

A. P. Westbrook."

In 1832, Abbott & Crain had a small rope walk, about where the canal now runs, between First and Second streets.

In 1833, Abraham Arter, from Hagerstown, Md., began the manufacture of rope on the site No. 61 Main street. Hemp was then the only material used, and was brought chiefly from Maysville, Ky., at a cost of about sixty dollars per ton. The price ranged as high as two hundred dollars per ton during the Southern rebellion. Mr. Arter continued the business until 1876.

In 1835, George L. Shinnick and John R. Howard began the business of rope making, on the site now the northwest corner of Main and Second streets, and continued until 1838, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Shinnick started his business on Howard, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and did a heavy business, often shipping twenty-five tons of manufactured goods per month.

Salt Works.—1817—Capt. James Hampson had a salt well and furnace at the mouth of Mill run. The well was bored during that year; Samuel Clark (now living on North 5th street), an energetic boy, helped to bore the well. Capt. Hampson operated the furnace in 1820, and for five or six years later. E. H. C.

December 25, 1817, Thomas L. Pierce advertised as follows:

"Salt. The subscriber will sell Monopoly salt, of the very best quality, at a less price than E. Buckingham & Co., the apple and goose quill merchants of Putnam." [Salt was selling at $2 per bushel.]

In 1818, Thomas L. Pierce and G. A. Hall dug a salt well on the edge of the McIntire saw mill race, near the south end of Second street, but the water proved too weak to make salt to profit. Several years afterward, Messrs. Lattimore & Worthington built a bath house over the well, and also kept a saloon in the building, but that business was abandoned.

In 1819, Alexander Culbertson sunk a salt well at the place where the lower canal locks now are. This well was three hundred feet deep. He made use of a hollow tree, about three feet in diameter and ten feet long, for a reservoir, which gave rise to the name it went by, "the Salt

Gum." The kettles used in boiling were made at the foundry of Thomas L. Pierce, who obtained the iron from Dillon's Falls. Mr. Culbertson did not make a very large quantity of salt any year, but kept the works in operation until his death. The price of salt at the works ranged from $1.32 to $1.35 per bushel.

In 1820-22, John Dillon sunk a well eleven hundred feet deep, a little below the Culbertson well, but this proved too weak to be profitable.

About this time, Mr. Nathan C. Finley dug a salt well on the bank of the river, below Blue's tanyard, and manufactured salt there for a few years. Finding that the business failed to pay expenses, operations were suspended. Nearly opposite to this well, at the hollow gum, on the south side of the run which empties into the Muskingum at this point, another well was dug by Daniel Prouty and Merriam, but never went into operation. It was afterward owned by Mr. John Dillon.

In those days, many persons endeavored to go into the manufacture of salt. The Pierce well, four miles above town, afterwards owned by Nathaniel Wilson; the Herrick, Crom, Jackson and Chambers wells. Several of these manufactured salt for a few years, and then abandoned the enterprise. E. H. C.

The "Express," of January 13, 1819, has the following:

"*Salt.*—At $1.50 per bushel, at Ayres Salt Works, eight miles below Zanesville, on the Muskingum river. We are now making thirty bushels a day, and when our new kettles are in operation (which we are now putting in), we shall make eighty bushels per day.

All persons that have to cross the river for salt at our works shall be ferried free of expense.

JACOB AYRES & Co."

No branch of manufacture on the Muskingum river has suffered more than the salt business. How many salt works there have been in the Muskingum Valley, between Zanesville and Marietta, can not now be stated, perhaps not less than fifteen. Of the eight that remain, although they have lost money, their owners have hung on, persisting in getting a little salt to the market. And while the salt trade seems the last to be affected by the improved condition of business generally, the time of prosperity is evidently near at hand.

SHOEMAKERS.—1800.—The first son of Crispin who made his appearance in Zanesville, was a Mr.——— Smith, in the fall of 1800. In 1802, John Cain, shoemaker, resolved to try his fortune in the new settlement. "In those days" shoemakers went from house to house and repaired old shoes and made new ones, taking part of their pay in board. This was facetiously styled "whipping the cat."

In the fall of 1807, Joseph Church arrived from Bucks county, Pa. He was a boot and shoemaker, boot making being the more scientific branch of the trade. He worked for Levi Chapman, who owned the first tanyard started in this section. (This had been put in operation in 1802.) Mr. Church opened a boot and shoe shop—the first in the town—in the spring of 1808, and in September, of that year, married Miss Sarah Hart. The ceremony was performed at Robert Taylor's hotel, a log building that stood on the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, known also as Herron's corner. There being no minister stationed here at that time, the knot was tied by 'Squire Samuel Thompson. He died in 1863, in his 81st year, and his wife died in 1871, in her 83d year.

April 3d, 1808, a solitary horseman, from Fayette county, Pa., arrived in Zanestown, and sojourned at Paul Hahn's tavern, near the lower ferry. The stranger was Solomon Deffenbaugh, a son of Crispin. He opened shop, the second of the kind, and nothing more is told of him but that "during the war of '12, he made shoes for the soldiers, many of whom never returned, and he counted this labor lost." He died on his farm near Zanesville, December 11, 1869, in the 84th year of his age, and his wife followed to the same bourne, April 18, 1872, aged 81.

During this year, also, came Timothy Gaylord and worked at his trade.

In 1801, David Anson joined the settlement. His cabin was built on the site now known as 68 Main street, and served as his residence and shop. He was a leader and fond of exhibiting his muscle. In 1814, he succeeded in getting the craft to adopt the following scale of prices:

"Boot and Shoemakers' Prices, established April 19, 1814: Fair top Cossack boots, $14; plain Cossack boots, $12; Wellington boots, $8; footing boots, $4.87; fixing and bottoming boots, $4.50; bottoming old boots, $3.00; ladies laced boots, $4.50; ladies broad boots, $3.00."

This bill of prices was signed by Joseph Church, Timothy Gaylord, David Anson and Solomon Deffenbaugh, bosses.

In 1816, William and Aaron Kirk, John Burwell and William Luch were added to the craft, and in 1817 James Martin made known his intentions of "following the last." Henry Ford, Peter Greaves, William Love, William Twaddle, James Milton, Jacob Walters, Henry Vincell, John Thompson, Thomas Hillier, Zacharias and Elijah Taylor, Jacob Stout, Elias Pike, William Forgraves, George Maneeley and S. S. Mann were subsequently numbered with the craft, but whether this proved to be the Mecca they had sought, we are not informed.

SOAP.—Daniel Prouty began the manufacture of soap and candles in Zanesville in 1811, on the river bank between Fifth and Sixth streets. In 1815 the works were purchased by N. & C. Wilson. This firm continued to do business until 1847, when the concern passed into the hands of Hiram Rogers and Dr. A. H. Brown. In 1848 Theodore Convers bought the interest of Rogers, and the firm became Brown & Convers. In 1849, Mr. Brown transferred his interest to Mr. Convers, who continued the works until 1853, when William Shultz bought the establishment for sev-

en thousand dollars. The capacity of the works at this time was about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum. He operated the business until 1866, when his son, Robert D. Shultz, and his nephew, John Hoge, succeeded him in the management, and the firm became "Shultz & Co." These young men were ambitious to increase their business, and their name is not now confined to a local reputation. Their average yearly production is about five hundred thousand dollars.

In 1815, Eber Merriam was engaged in the manufacture of soap. In 1818, a stock company was formed, and known as the Muskingum Manufacturing Company, of which company Mr. Merriam held two hundred and fifty shares, and George Abbott, Ephraim Abbott, and Nathaniel Wilson, a like amount. They manufactured soap and pearl-ash. Their works were first at the foot of Market street, and, later, at the foot of Fifth street.

In 1838, David Hahn, a German soap-boiler, engaged with N. Wilson & Co., to manage the soap business for them, and continued in their employ and with their successors until 1863, when he began business for himself.

STREET RAILROADS.—*Zanesville Street Railroad Company*—The charter was granted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, August 9th, 1875, to Josiah Burgess, Thomas B. Townsend, Edward T. Burgess, George W. Townsend, and Francis M. Townsend—incorporators, stockholders, and proprietors.

The following were the first officers elected: Josiah Burgess, President; William C. Townsend, Secretary; Thomas B. Townsend, Treasurer. These officers have been retained to this day. September 7th, 1865, the City Council, by ordinance, opened the road, conveying by this act the right of way over the route selected. December 4th, 1875, the road was opened for travel, the company having built three miles of track in eighty-seven days.

*The McIntire Street Railway Company*—Was chartered in December, 1875. The incorporators were: Josiah Burgess, Thomas B. Townsend, William C. Townsend, George W. Townsend, W. T. Gray, William T. Maher, and Thomas Lindsey, who were also incorporators, stockholders, and proprietors, with a capital of $10,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders, March 17, 1876, it was ordered that this road be built; however, before it was completed, it was purchased by the Zanesville Street Railway Company, thus consolidating the two roads.

In 1877 the road was extended from the south end of Putnam Avenue to the Fair Grounds, a distance of three-quarters of a mile; thus accommodating those attending the fairs, also picnics.

The company requires from fifty to sixty animals, which are chiefly mules, and they consume about 115 tons of hay and 4,000 bushels of corn annually.

The cars were made by J. G. Brill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at an average cost of five hundred dollars each.

There are two roads, the longest one leading from the Ohio Iron Works, through the city proper and over the Putnam bridge, through Putnam, to the Fair Grounds, a distance of three and three-quarters miles. The other extends from McIntire Terrace, West Zanesville, over the Main street bridge, eastward, on Main street, thence southwest to the Tile Works on Marietta street, a distance of two and one-quarter miles.

The total amount of capital stock is $50,000.

SURVEYORS—1879.—John Mathews was in the employ of the Government, as a surveyor, in 1786. From 1799 to 1803, he and Ebenezer Buckingham surveyed many of the townships in Muskingum, Coshocton, and other counties, into sections, quarter-sections, and 80-acre lots.

TANNERS—1802.—Reuben Jennings started the first tanyard in Zanestown, in 1802. In 1804 he sold out to Levi Chapman. Moses Moorehead and Joseph Robertson opened their tannery, in the vicinity of town, December 24, 1806, and continued in the business until 1814, when Mr. Moorehead purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business himself until April 24, 1832, when he sold out to his brother, Thomas Moorehead, for $10,000 cash. At the death of Joseph Robertson, in 1844, the property was divided by order of Court, and one-half given to the Robertson heirs, the balance to Thomas Moorehead. The valuation of the whole was $8,000. This Mr. Moorehead continued the business until 1857, and sold out to his sons, Washington and William C., for $2,000. In April of that year, the property passed into the hands of George Kurtz, for the consideration of $1,500. In 1859, Jacob F. Greul and Christopher Bishoff bought the business for thirteen hundred dollars, and operated the yard until 1866, when it was sold for building lots.

James Culbertson (hatter) came to Zanestown in 1805, and in 1809 sunk about fifty-five vats, and did an extensive business until his death, which occurred in 1822 or '3, when the business was conducted by his sons, Samuel and Alexander. The yard was located on the northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. He lived on the north side of the Square until 1819, when John Wilson built a two-story brick residence for him, which is now a part of the American House. In 1834–5 the stock was purchased by Doster & Darlinton, and the land sold for city lots by Mrs. Culbertson and sons. E. H. C.

Doster & Darlinton opened a tanyard, in the spring of 1830, on the south side of "the Old National Road," near its junction with the "Old Wheeling Road," on a tract of seven acres of land bought of Geo. Reeve. It was the largest tannery in Eastern Ohio, having one hundred vats, and doing a business of from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually. They operated until 1844, when they closed out and sold the land in town lots.

SPANGLER & FINLEY'S REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

Vol. II. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, MARCH, 1883. No. 1.

"LAND IS THE BASIS OF ALL SECURITY."

GREETING.

Spangler & Finley—Zanesville's real estate men,
Proudly issue their much improved paper again.
Asking careful perusal—your confidence, too—
For lers are they anxious to promptly serve you.
Great bargains in real estate, constant have they,
Let with them to sell'ease, or p'raps trade away;
Ever courteous, reliable and liberal inclined,
Ready—waiting to greet you—this firm you will find.

And more—they're experienced attorneys at law,
Never lacking in counsel, and ready to draw
Deeds, mortgages or titles devoid of a flaw.

Fame—merited well—hath their energy won,
For the popular business they're carrying on;
For lers are they anxious the public to serve,
Lending candor and honor to second their nerve,
Each week, day, or hour just so sure as the clock;
You will find one or both, in the Opera House Block.

L. F. Spangler. Wm. J. Finley.

THE BULLETIN.

THE gratifying reception accorded to the former number of the BULLETIN, together with the increase in our business, largely induced by this method of putting the same before the public, and, the demand of our clients and patrons for another issue, have emboldened us to again present the REAL ESTATE BULLETIN to the consideration of those who want to buy or sell real estate.

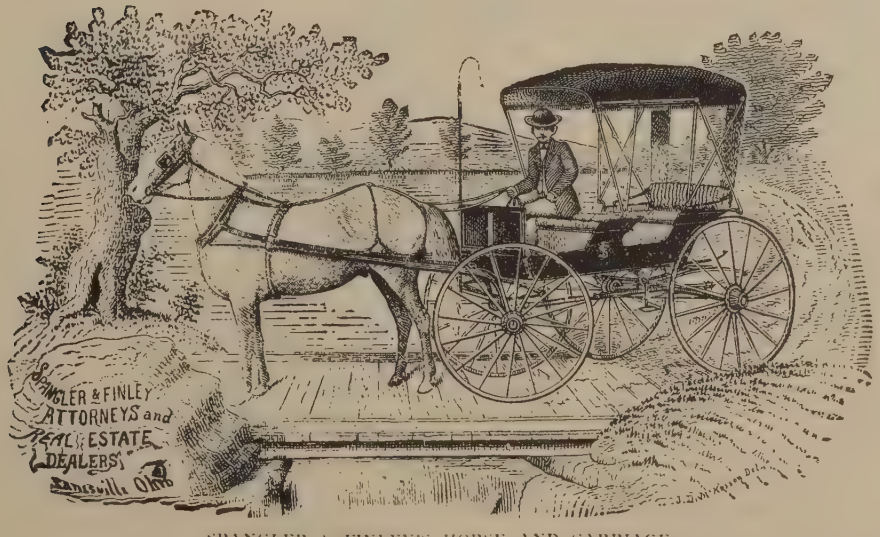
We acknowledge a reasonable pride in the success of our venture, and have, therefore, endeavored in this issue to more than please our friends, and with this in view we have spared no expense or effort to make it the best real estate paper ever issued by a private firm. We call especial attention to the fine engravings herein presented, not only for their artistic merits, but for their local interest.

The reading matter we have endeavored to render as interesting as possible, while making it bear upon our particular line of business.

The list of property herein advertised is the most extensive ever offered in this section of the State, and embraces every character of property that may be classified under the name of Real Estate. From the small building lot, worth one hundred dollars, "sold on long time and easy payments," to the splendid residence worth thousands of dollars, or the grand farm of hundreds of acres, we present a line of real property from which all reasonable buyers can make selections according to their tastes and ability.

While we have been reasonably rewarded, in a pecuniary sense, for the outlay of money and time in pushing our business the past year, we have also had a higher gratification in its results, in knowing that we have been enabled to aid many worthy families, who have hitherto known only the tenant house and the monthly visit of the landlord, to occupy homes of their own. "Home, Sweet Home" is doubly dear to those who before have known no home they could call their own. While, with great philanthropists, we have not been able to give homes to worthy ones, we have endeavored, by pointing out the way and aiding them by methods of our own, to help men win for themselves homes; and, if in doing this, our names are kindly remembered in family circles made happier by our efforts, we feel that our work has not been altogether selfish.

MINIATURE OF THE FIRST PAGE OF THE MARCH NUMBER OF SPANGLER & FINLEY'S REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.




SPANGLER & FINLEY'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

In 1830, Gilbert Blue sunk vats and commenced the tanning business, on his own land, on the Marietta road. The business was conducted by his son Curran, who subsequently opened a new yard on the River road, a short distance below the city; this was about 1847. He carried on business successfully for himself until 1876. In 1841, Gilbert Blue retired from the ministry and re-entered the business arena.

N. G. Abbott and Charles Abbott formed a copartnership in 1844, and erected a tannery with twenty-four vats. This yard was near the Muskingum river, and just south of the old Rope Walk. Mr. Upton Downs conducted the business for them. Their specialty was tanning sheep skins; (which they could do in twenty-four hours!) They bought sheep, killed them and rendered all but the hams into tallow for candles, most of which was sold at home. The hams were cured and sold in Boston, New Orleans and England. The skins were sold in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The wool was sold in Boston. They continued in this business until 1849, when the business was closed and the land passed into the hands of Harvey Darlinton.

Taverns and Hotels.—In the reign of Edward III. only three taverns were allowed in London, England—one in Chepe, one in Walbroke, and the other in Lombard street. "The Boar's Head" (tavern) existed in the reign of Henry IV., and was the rendezvous of Prince Henry and his dissolute companions. Shakspeare mentions it as the residence of Mrs. Quickly: "And is not my hostess of the tavern a most sweet wench?" Of little less antiquity is the White Hart, Bishop's gate, established in 1480.

Our ancestors inaugurated taverns in this country, after the fashion of those in England referred to; and although they were "restricted in London," in this country it became every man's privilege to keep tavern who deemed it expedient. At the tavern, news of almost any kind could be had; hither men resorted to chat on whatever interested them; and while it was a common thing for liquor to be sold at the American tavern, they were more noted for innocent pastime, the diffusion of rumors, and now and then a rare bit of eloquent opinion as to how the affairs of State or the Nation *ought* to be conducted, than as places of debauch.

As we have seen in rehearsing the doings of the first settlers, John McIntire built a cabin, and, purposely, large enough "to keep tavern;" this was in 1799, and on the site now known as the southwest corner of Second and Market streets. Hon. Lewis Cass, in his "Camp and Court of Louis Phillipe," has made this tavern famous in history, an account of which will be found elsewhere in this work.

"*Green's Tavern.*"—Built during the winter of 1799—a story and a half double cabin, with a spacious hall through the middle, stood about at the head of Main street, opposite Silliman street. There the first Fouth of July celebration in this region was held, in the year 1800.

"*Cordery's Tavern.*"—Built by Slagor, was on the site now the northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets.

In 1800, came David Harvey, from Frederick, Md., purchased the lot now the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, and built a two-story hewed log house thereon, and in the fall of that year "opened tavern." Harvey assumed to keep a "first-class house." He purchased the right of way from his house to the ferry and the ford, in a direct line, which was diagonally across the intervening squares—and at the ford and ferry which was at the foot of Fifth street, he had signs pointing to "Harvey's Tavern." This road was called "Harvey's bridle path." As will be seen elsewhere, the first session of court was held at Harvey's Tavern; and the first plastering done in Zanestown was in Harvey's bar room, by James Lindsey, in 1804. Harvey died at the age of 71, March 19, 1815.

In 1805, Robert Taylor opened tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets, and remained there two years, when he removed to a frame house on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Clarendon Hotel, with the sign of the "Orange Tree." Here the Legislature in 1810–12 made headquarters.

In 1804, Paul Hahn built a cabin on the corner of what is Fourth and Canal streets and opened tavern.

In 1805, William Montgomery built a frame house on the northeast corner of Main and Sixth streets, in which Nathaniel Roberts opened tavern in 1806, with the sign of "Rising Sun." Mr. C. Pratt purchased this property in 1808 and put up a sign "Red Lion;" in 1816 this place was kept by Thomas Flood, with the sign "General Washington." This was specially the headquarters for Virginians and "Democratic Republicans."

In 1806, General Isaac Van Horne purchased the ground on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets and erected a two-story house, which was afterward known as the "Wickham Hotel;" this building was subsequently removed to the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, and continued to be known as above. In 1818, John S. Dugan erected a three-story brick, on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, and kept hotel; this house was subsequently known as the National Hotel, kept by Harry Orndorff.

**"His face was fair to look upon, it never wore a scowl,**
**He loved to slice the juicy roast and carve the tender fowl;**
**His sausages from Hagerstown, with cream and apple stew,**
**Proved he knew how to keep the best hotel in O-hi-o."**

In 1806, in Springfield (afterward known as Putnam) Robert I. Gilman and John Levins built a three-story brick hotel, on the site now

occupied by Mr. C. E. Munsons's residence; the second floor was a dancing hall and concert room. William Burnham was the first "landlord," and kept the house until 1811, when he removed to the southwest corner of Second and Main streets—a frame building owned by Gen. Isaac Van Horne, and there kept tavern with the sign of the "Merino Ram."

In 1806, Benoni Pearce kept the hotel built by Gen. Van Horne, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets, the site now occupied by the Zane House. He was succeeded in 1806 by James Reeve, who had the sign of the "Western Star," and kept there until 1814.

The "Green Tree," on the southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, was kept by John S. Dugan in 1817. This house had some highly honored guests; President Monroe, accompanied by Gen. Lewis Cass; Gen. Brown, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army, and Gen. McComb, with their body guard, consisting of two men in livery, were quartered there when passing through this then "great and beautiful northwest country!" At this house, in 1820, an entertainment for the benefit of the Greeks, who were in rebellion against the Turks, was given; and here, "Julia Dean," the afterwards popular actress, made her debut.

The following is a petition for the license of tavern keepers, store keepers, and ferries: "To the Honorable, the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Muskingum, in the State of Ohio, for the August term 1807."

"We, the undersigned, your petitioners, residing in said county, do recommend Peter Speck, Benoni Pearce, Jacob Good, Andrew Moon, John Gardner, Charles Williams, Paul Hahn, Michael Hoffman, Thomas Knowles, George Heap and Thomas Ward as fit and proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment, at their respective places in Zanesville and Muskingum county, and are of the opinion that a license may be granted them.

"We also recommend David Peter, Jeffrey Price and Increase Mathews as fit and proper persons to keep stores for the sale of foreign merchandise in Muskingum county.

"We also recommend Rufus Putnam and others, and John McIntire, to keep ferry, as formerly at Zanesville. August 20, 1807. (Signed) William Newell, Levi Whipple, Samuel Beach, Alex. McCoy, B. Buckingham, Increase Mathews, A. Briggs, Benjamin Tupper, David Stickney, E. Buckingham, John Leavins, John Lehew, Abel Lewis, Robt. Taylor, John Heckewelder, David Peter, Peter Guests, John Knisely, Phillip Minnick, John Ziegler, Abram Mosser, George Pease, John Newton, John Henry, Thomas Roe, David I. Marple, Isaac Hazlett, James Taylor, John Mathews, William Montgomery, John Gardner, Christian Spangler, Henry Crooks, David Vandenbark and Daniel Convers."

At the Court of Associate Judges, held in Zanesville, Ohio, August 29, 1807, was granted the following licenses, to wit:

"Peter Speck, Benoni Pearce, Andrew Moon, Jacob Good, Charles Williams, Paul Hahn, Michael Hoffman, Thomas Knowles and Thomas Ward—Taverns.

"David Peter, Jeffrey Price and Increase Mathews—Stores.

"Rufus Putnam and John McIntire—Ferries; each having paid the required fee of fifty cents."

In 1817, John S. Dugan bought the "Green Tree Tavern," and changed the sign to "Dugan's Hotel."

In 1823, Mr. Frazey erected the hotel on north Fourth street, now known as the Kirk House.

In 1842–43 Dr. Hamm contracted with James Ramage to remove the Taylor tavern, and erect a brick building for hotel purposes. Mr. Ramage did the wood work and E. H. Church the stone and brick work. "Joe" Stacy kept the house, and it was known as "Stacy's Hotel," and as it changed hands it became the "Winslow House," "McIntire House," "Mills House," and finally was taken away and the present magnificent building, "The Clarendon," was erected in 1877. E. H. Church, the skillful and faithful mechanic, superintended the stone and brick work.

St. Lawrence Hotel, southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, was erected in 1859 by Dr. Alfred Merrick, but was used for public offices until 1872, when it was leased to J. T. Brown, who kept it as a private boarding house until 1873, when it was enlarged and fitted up for a Hotel. Dr. Merrick died in August of that year, and in 1874 his son, Charles E. Merrick, and his father's administrator, Allen Miller, furnished the house and leased it to Capt. Joseph McVey, long and favorably known in this valley. The Capt. named the house "St. Lawrence," in compliment to Mrs. C. E. Merrick, nee Lawrence. Chas. E. and Mrs. Merrick were the first guests when the house was opened. The hotel has passed through the management of the following persons: Capt. McVey, David B. Roush, "Lou." B. Cook, C. C. Gibson and is now in the management of Wm. M. Bisant. Capt. McVey has been identified with the hotel, with but a short intermission, from the beginning, and is now a veteran hotel keeper, retained in that service.

THE AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The manufacture of tiling for floors and hearths is now very ornamental and in general use. The industry was inaugerated in this county by Messrs. Fisher and Lansing, of New York, who, in 1874, engaged Mr. F. H. Hall, a native of Muskingum, to experiment with the clay and select a location, with the view of establishing works here. He rented an old pottery on Hughes street, near the canal, and with a small force and machinery sufficient to make the test, procured clay from the hills south of the Marietta road, and found it good in two varieties, one burning red, and the other buff, and as other colors could be made by the desired pigments, it was determined to go on and inauger-

ate the business in a permanent manner. In 1876, Gilbert Elliott succeeded Mr. Hall as manager, and continued in that capacity until March 1, 1879, when he was succeeded by Martin Lipe, and George A. Stanbery as general superintendent, and on the twentieth of the same month the present company was formed.

Their present buildings were erected in 1878, and include five large kilns. The total cost was thirty-five thousand dollars. The importance of this industry is constantly developing, as the clay is abundant and the product both beautiful and durable, and supplies a want heretofore met only by Staffordshire, England, from whence it was imported, being brought as ship ballast. The American tile is far more beautiful in every respect, and clay and coal being so abundant, tiling is now afforded at lower rates than the Staffordshire.

Tin and Copper Smiths.—John Dulty, Sen., from Wheeling, Va., started his son George in this business in 1809. About the first work he did, was to make the ball for the top of the cupola of "old 1809," court house. George returned to Wheeling and was succeeded by his brother John, in 1811, and he returned to Wheeling soon after and remained until after the close of the war of 1812, when he returned and continued the business alone until 1826, when his brother Michael joined him. In 1830, they built a two story brick store, where Bennett's jewelry place now is, and did a wholesale and retail business. They sold the first cook stove, out of a store in this county, in 1826. In 1843, Michael withdrew. In 1850, he bought the concern of his brother, and continued the business until the fall of 1854, then sold to J. L. Thacker. Mr. Dulty purchased the place formerly owned by Hon. Seth Adams, on River road, and there planted a vineyard.

The First Tobacconist.—In the spring of 1817, Mr. J. L. Cochran engaged in the business of a tobacconist in Mud Hollow, on Main street, between Sixth street and Sewer alley, on the ground now occupied by property owned by C. Geis. He manufactured cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco for a great many years. His sign was a negro about three feet high, called Congo. In one hand the little black fellow held a bunch of cigars, in the other a box of snuff. The young chap was not flesh and bone, but wood. Wesley Alwine gave him the ebony tint.

Mr. Cochran was the first man who entered into the business of a tobacconist in Zanesville, in all its branches.

Daniel Christ was one of the tobacconists in an early day. His residence was on the site afterwards owned by McMitchell & Henry Bimple, on Fourth street, and his shop was by the side of his dwelling. His sign read, "Daniel Christ, Tobacconist." The boys all knew that shop, and used to delight to sing out his name and business. About 1827 or '28, Mr. Christ and Parson Shide got on a spree together, and though much attached to each other, they got into a dispute, which some wags managed to have settled according to the southern code, and so they agreed to fight a duel with horse pistols—pistols well known to the old settlers. They are seldom seen now. At Galigher's, in those early times, there were chaps who always took delight in pushing forward anything which would afford innocent sport. So arrangements were made to have the matter of honor settled immediately, in the third story of Galigher's store room, The weapons, as before mentioned, were horse pistols —a very formidable weapon, and the distance twenty paces. Jimsey Culbertson and Nev Thompson were the seconds, Billy Galligher the umpire.

In addition to the seconds, several intimate friends of the principals were present. The principals were in earnest. With them it was a matter of honor, which might result in the death of one or both. It was a serious matter. And yet it was an affair of honor, and if a man kills his nearest and dearest friend, his honor must be maintained unsullied. One gentleman heedlessly had made some remark during the dispute which seemed to impugn the honor of his friend and comrade. The gentleman, in a gentlemanly way, demaded a retraction on the spot. The other gentleman not meaning to impugn the honor of any one, and not believing that any remark he had made could be so construed, his honor would not permit him to retract. In fact he had nothing to retract. Friends interested by the friends only made matters worse. And to the regret of principals and their friends, it was found that it was necessary to prepare coffee and pistols for two. The gentlemen had nerve. They marched up boldly to the third story, their seconds, carrying the horse pistols, accompanying them.

In silence, twenty paces were measured off. The parson, during these proceedings, thinking derhaps that his last day upon earth had probably come, made a beautiful prayer. The seconds, in whispers, addressed each other. Everything was still and quiet, and the proceedings partook very much of the character of a funeral. The gentlemen were stationed twenty paces from each other, back to back. The horse pistols, each loaded with powder and a light paper wad, were placed in their hands by the seconds. And now came: "One," "Two," "Fire!" at which command Mr. Christ, in his eagerness to whirl around first and get in the first fire upon the Parson, accidently shot his pistol off in turning. The Parson, now seeing his opponent at his mercy, became magnanimous and fired his pistol towards the ceiling. And thus this affair of honor was settled satisfactorily to both parties, without bloodshed.

Edge Tools.—In 1817, Thomas Adams, James Crosby and Thomas L. Pierce established an edge tool manufactory in West Zanesville. They made scythes, sickles, axes etc. Their wares were said to be equal to the best English make, but owing to local prejudice, were not

salable at home. They, therefore, adopted the ruse of sending them to Pittsburg, where they were branded "Pittsburg Manufacturing Company," and reshipped to Zanesville and other western towns and sold readily at good prices; but such additional expense rendered the business unprofitable, and it was ultimately abandoned, about 1848.

"*Auger Making.*—The subscriber informs the public that he has taken the shop adjoining the old glass works, opposite the pottery of Judge Sullivan, in Zanesville, where he will carry on the business of auger making in all its branches. The articles will be made of the best materials, and all orders will be promptly attended to.—["Muskingum Messenger," January 28, 1818.]

JOHN MACKEY."

In 1819, William McCurdy engaged in the manufacture of edge tools, augers, hoes, etc. His establishment was on the corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street. He subsequently sold out to William Langley.

WAGON MAKERS.—William Schutz came from Winchester, Virginia, and opened a wagon shop in 1832, and continued the business with success until 1849. He made coaches for the Ohio Stage Company, and tradition informs us they rode as easy as the famous "Concord," of later times.

There were others who repaired wagons, but none to excel in the manufacture, as now.

July 28, 1873, the Brown Manufacturing Company was incorporated, under the management of a Board of Directors, the first of whom were Peter Black, W. A. Graham, F. J. L. Blandy, Colonel M. Churchill, James Herdman, Thomas Griffith and William P. Brown.

The first officers elected were Peter Black, President; Oliver C. Ong, Secretary and Wm. P. Brown, Superintendent.

The works were burned in the month of June, 1880, and immediately rebuilt.

The authorized capital, $300,000; paid up capital, $100,000.

The company manufacture about $150,000 worth of wagons, agricultural implements, etc., annually; the average monthly pay roll is $4,000.

WOOL CARDING.—The Putnam Manufacturing Company, about June 20th, 1816, put in operation three wool carding machines, at their factory in Putnam, two for carding common and one for carding merino wool. "These machines were made under the superintendence of Mr. Hopkins, and equal to, if not surpassing any in the United States." The company announced themselves ready to receive wool at their factory, which was at the west end of the lower bridge, and which, they said, "must be bought in sheets or blankets, having been picked clean of sticks, burs, etc.; one pound of clean grease, hog's lard or fresh butter, must be put in every eight pounds of common wool; every twelve pounds of merino wool must have one pint of sweet oil put into it. If the owner of the wool can not conveniently procure sweet oil, it will be furnished by the company at his expense. If the common wool is prepared as above stated, and the merino wool as stated below, the Superintendent engages to pay for the wool, if the owner shall not receive good rolls.

The price for carding will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For common wool | 10c per pound. |
| For one-half or one-fourth blood merino wool | 12½c " " |
| For three-fourths or full blood wool | 15c " " |

JEREMIAH DARE.

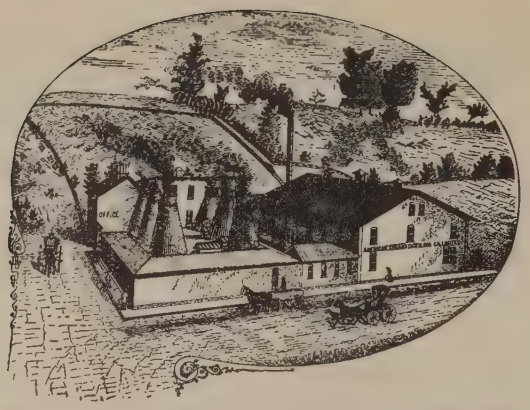
*Method of Preparing Merino Wool*—Wash it in a mixture of three parts water and one part chamber lye, in which put a small quantity of hard soap; heat it slowly until it comes near to boiling, stir well during the process, then rinse it well in a basket, to keep it from matting; when dry, you may put in your oil, etc.—["Muskingum County Messenger]. J. D."

Putnam, June 20, 1816.

WOOLEN MILLS.—Jeremiah Dare first operated a small mill that stood on the site occupied by the woolen mill on Main street, near the bridge, which was described as "just below the Granger mill." It was leased of J. R. Thomas. In 1822, he took his son Jesse in with him, and they operated until April, 1838, when his son, Thomas J., purchased a half interest, and in after years came to own the whole. In November, 1840, this mill was burned with its contents, but was rebuilt by Jeremiah Dare, and nearly ready for operation by April, 1841.

The new and improved machinery and increased capacity enabled the operator to do a much larger business. Thomas J. Dare died January 22, 1865, and after this time Jeremiah Z., Thomas J., Jr., and Lewis Dare conducted the business until December, 1878, when the mill was closed.

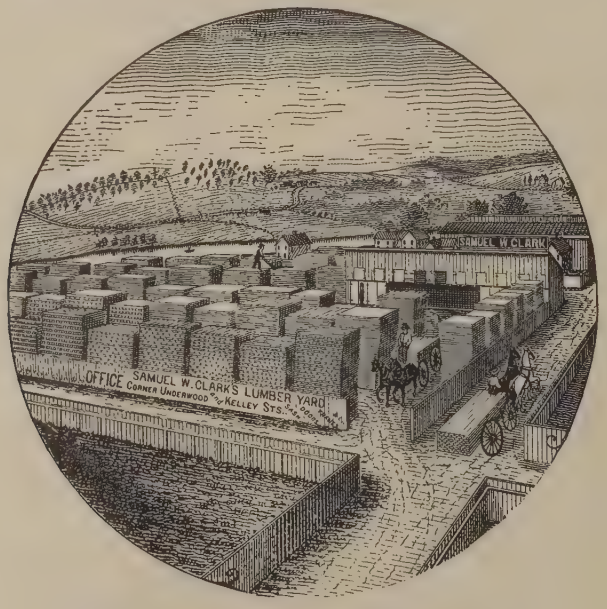
Isaac Dillon's woolen factory was built before 1817, as appears from his advertisement in the Zanesville "Express" in October of that year, in which it is stated that "George Brooke has taken the clothing works at the mouth of Licking creek, West Zanesville, the property of Isaac Dillon, to full, dye and dress woolen goods." Added to this, was "a carding mill, built in 1821 or 2; the buildings extended to the side of the bridge, were two-stories high, with a basement used for a store. Moses Wheeler, Moses Dillon and Clement Brooks were clerks for Mr. Dillon. Their foreman was Mr. R. Taylor, from Rhode Island; their weaver was ——— Locherage, from Ireland. They manufactured broadcloth, satinet, flannel and blankets. In 1827, they purchased a loom for making figured carpets. Their first carpet was an ingrain, all wool, with the rose and thistle in the figure, large and handsome, and sold to Mrs. Dr. Washington Morehead, of Zanesville, and regarded as very fine. Mr. Dillon was an enterprising man and a decided acquisition to the community. Mr. William Johnson leased the wool carding machine of Mr. Dillon, May 12, 1819, as also appears from the Zanesville "Express," but the duration of the lease is not stated.



## AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILE COMPANY.

THE pioneer establishment for the manufacture of Encaustic Tile is that which is now widely known by the above title. It is an incorporated company, the principal interest being owned in New York. The works are quite extensive, and are located on Marietta street, Zanesville. They were built at a large outlay of money. The machinery was built to order, and is of the most practical pattern. The employes are eighty in number, the majority of whom are skilled workmen. Shipments are made from Maine to Oregon, and from San Francisco to New York. These goods are also sold to the European market. The manufactured Tile is beautifully colored, and made from new designs.

The officers of the Company are B. Fletcher, President; George R. Lansing, Treasurer; Wm. G. Flammer, Secretary, and George A. Stanberry, Superintendent of works. Among the many notable public buildings fitted up by this enterprising company may be mentioned the Exchange Hotel, at Columbus, Ohio; the Court House, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the Schultz Opera House, of Zanesville.




## SAMUEL W. CLARK'S LUMBER YARD.

### Office corner of Underwood and Kelley Streets, Zanesville.

ABOUT fifty years ago Mr. Samuel Clark opened a Lumber Yard at the west end of Market street, where he continued in business over thirty years, when he formed a partnership with James Herdman, under the firm name of Clark & Herdman, and remained in that business relation until January 4, 1873, at which time he disposed of his interest in the firm. On March 4, 1873, Samuel W. Clark, a son of Samuel Clark, and who had been a clerk for Clark & Herdman for several years, started a lumber office on the corner of Underwood and Tarrier streets, remaining in that place for more than six years. In July of 1879 he removed his office to the corner of Underwood and Kelley streets, where he still continues, and now has in his warehouses more than four times his original stock of dressed lumber. He has also increased his yard room, and now occupies ground on the north side of Price street, and on the corner of Howard and Fifth streets. He keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Oak, Pine and Poplar Lumber, Sash, Doors, etc. Has Pine Shingles under shed and in warehouses, Pine and Oak Flooring, Pine and Poplar Siding, Cornice, Base Boards, Door Jambs, Casings, etc., ripped and ready for immediate use. He makes Mantels, Doors, Window Frames, glazes Sash, and has large and small framing timber. He also sells Builders' Hardware, Fire Fronts, Spouting, Pickets, etc. In fact, aims to give persons desirous of building a COMPLETE OUTFIT. Persons who anticipate building houses, barns, or do repairing work, are cordially invited to call and examine his stock. He is confident that he can make it to their interest to deal with him.

ZANESVILLE INDUSTRIES AND DIRECTORY OF 1881.

It is gratifying to know that so enlightened a body as "Ohio's Editors" have found "the City of Natural Advantages" all that they anticipated, and more, and that they could so heartily express the encomiums uttered while here, and make Zanesville industries the theme of gratulation and emulation in the columns of the papers over which they preside. Especially, as "the programme arranged by the committee for that department, for the entertainment of "Ohio's Editors," comprised only the most prominent; anticipating that even such a list must prove too long for the time at their disposal. The programme was followed, however, and with a degree of interest rarely equaled and never surpassed. It is deemed a proper closing of the recital of the foregoing pages, to give a classified list and directory of the industries of Zanesville for the above year:

*Art and Artists—*
Barton, J. P., portrait painter, 128 Main.
Craig, Charles, portrait painter, 104 Main.

[PHOTOGRAPHERS.]

Lauck, 61 Main.
Rich, 13 N. 5th and 101 Main.
Sturgeon, 200 Main.
Sedgwick, 133 Main.
Starke, s.e.c. 3d and Main.

*Awning-Maker—*
Mylius, Gust., 25 Maginnis Block.

*Bakeries—*
Barton, Martha, s.e.c 8th and Harvey.
Blankenbuhler, J., city bakery, 36 N. 7th.
Bloomer & Bell, 163 Main.
Ehrman, Fred., 45 Main.
Gizax, Chas., 231 Main.
Hiller, Anthony R., 107 Marietta.
Johnston, R. R., 173 N. 7th.
Petit & Strait, s.e.c. Orchard and Underwood.
Snell, Wm., n.e.c. 7th and Elm.
Stolzenbach, C., 135 Main.

*Bell and Brass Foundry—*
Dockray, Chas., 73 N. 4th.

*Book-Binders—*
Elliott & Co., 177 Main.
Sandel, L. D., 17½ N. 4th.
Sullivan & Parsons, Maginnis Block.
"Courier" office.

*Bracket Manufacturers—*
Herdman, Harris & Co., 39 Market.

*Brewers—*
Achauer, C. F., s.s. Main, e. of 9th.
Bohn, Sebastian, s.w.c. Spurck and Marietta.
Benner, J. A. & Co., cor. Spring and High.
Fisher Bros., 29 Monroe.
Merkle Bros., e.s. Glass House, s. of Hughes.

*Brick Manufacturers—*
Harris, W. B. & Bros., b. Marietta road and old Wheeling road, near the corporation line, 3d ward.
Hunter, Wm., s. of Marietta road, 3d ward.
Townsend, T. B., 201 Main.

*Broom-Handles and Brooms—*
Shinnick, Wm. M., Jr., 68 Main.

*Brush Manufacturer—*
Seaman, John D., 23 N. 5th, 2d floor.

*Cabinet-Makers* [Skilled Workmen]—
Bailey, W. H., 42 N. 3d st.
Harris, D. A., s.e. cor. 6th and Main.

*Candle Manufacturers—*
Hahn, David, 93 Marietta.
Shultz & Co., n.w.c. 7th and Canal.

*Carriage Manufacturers—*
Christ, J. L., s.s. Marietta, b. 7th and 8th.
Doudna, J., 190 Putnam ave.
Fortune, F. W., 75 S. 5th.
Gebele, Sebastian, w.s. Amelia, b. Lee and Jackson.
Hoffman Bros., s.s. Main, b. 8th and 9th.
Holbrook, John, s.e.c. Market and 3d.
Mader Bros., junction Main and Market.
Moore, Wilson C., s.e.c. Market and 3d.
Palmer, Davis, 62 W. Main, 7th ward.
Schubach & Co., s.s. Main, b. 8th and 9th.
Smith, J. & Co., b. 2d and 3d, near Putnam bridge.

*Coffin Manufacturers—*
Hatcher, J. & Co., canal bank, opp. 1st.

*Coppersmiths—*
Ford, Wm. D., Fountain alley, b. 7th and Underwood.
McCormick, G. W., 53 Main.

*Cotton Manufacturers—*
Hooven & Allison, n.e.c. 6th and Marietta.

*Cultivator Manufacturers—*
Brown Manufacturing Co., s.w.c. Underwood and R.R.

*File Manufacturers—*
Blandy, H. & F., s.w.c. 3d and Market.
Roekel, Henry, 225 Main.

*Fire-Brick—*
Stultz & Guthrie, n.w.c. 5th and Canal.

*Flouring Mills—*
Allen, Josiah B., 29 Main; mill, canal bank, foot of 3d.
Applegate, D., 15 S. 3d.
"Cassel Mills," (Pickering, Grant & Co.), foot of Main.
"West Side Mill," (Drone & Co.), e.s. River st., near R.R. bridge.
"Pataskala Mills," 16 W. Main.

*Furniture Manufacturers—*
Abel, Fred. 25 N. 5th.
Burrough & Co., 67 Main.
Gary Brothers & Silvey, 78 Main.
Miller, Thomas, e.s. Hall ave., third house north of Spring.
Mull, Geo. P., s.e.c. 6th and Main.
Rarick, John T., 207 Main.
Vogel, Ferdinand C., 80 Market.

*Glass Manufacturers—*
Kearns, Herdman & Gorsuch, s,e.c. Main and 1st.

*Glue Manufacturer—*
Arndt, Herman, s.s. Main, b. Luck and Ridge avenues.

*Iron Foundries—*
Duvall & Co., n.e.c. Market and 3d.
Griffith & Wedge, 93 S. 5th.
Ratliff & Cunningham, s.e.c. Moxahala ave. and Jefferson.
Roady, Wm., e.s. River, opp. McIntire ave.

*Last Manufacturers—*
Smith, J. & Co., b. 2d and 3d, near Putnam bridge.

*Marble Works—*
McBride, S. G., cor. South and 3d.
Mitchell, M. V., 245 Main.
Mitchell & Stultz, s.w.c. Market and 4th.
Townsend, W. C., 5 Main.

*Mattress Manufacturer—*
Mylius, Gust., 25 N. 5th.

*Mill Machinery—*
Blandy, H. & F., s.w.c. 3d and Market.
Duvall & Co., n.e.c. Market and 3d.

*Mining Machinery—*
Griffith & Wedge, 93 S. 5th.

*Paper Bag Manufacturers—*
Elliott & Co., 177 Main.

*Paper Box Manufacturer—*
Brenholts, Chas. J., n.w.c. 6th and South.

*Paper Mills—*
Glessner & Gilbert, 307 N. 7th.
Mathews, Edward, s.w.c. Underwood and Zane.

*Pattern-Makers—*
Bailey, W. H., 42 N. 3d.
Harris, D. A., s.e.c. 6th and Main.

*Planing Mills—*
Drake, Thomas, n e.c. Lee and Amelia.
Guthrie & Coulter, cor. Jefferson and Muskingum avenue.
Hall, William & Son, 44 N. 3d.
Herdman, Harris & Co., 39 Market.

*Plow Manufacturers—*
Brown Manufacturing Co., s.w.c. Underwood and Railroad.
Huff, E. S. & Son, 66 W. Main, 7th ward.
Jones & Abbott, 41 S. 3d.
Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons, Fountain alley, east of 7th.

*Potteries—*
Bumbaugh, Calvin, e.s. Muskingum ave., b. Harrison and Pierce.
Hamelback, Duncan, n.e.c. Muskingum ave. and Pierce.
Hopkins & Pickerel, e.s. Muskingum ave., b. Madison and Van Buren.
Smith, Nathan K., w.s. Muskingum ave., south of Pierce.
Wilbur, Henry M., e.s. Muskingum ave., b. Van Buren and Harrison.

*Saddle-Tree Manufacturer—*
Fortune, F. W., 75 S. 5th.

*Saddle and Harness Manufacturers—*
Akerly, George G., 195 Main.
Haver, Edward B., 79 Main.
Haver, Samuel C., Jr., 159 Putnam ave.
Hawxhurst, H. R., Market alley, b. 4th and 5th.
Lenon, Thomas, 199 Putnam ave.
Mylius, Henry, 223 Main.
Power, P. O., 39 W. Main, 7th ward.
Sarchet, Thomas B., 60 Main.
Waters, Sampson, 41 Main.

*Sash, Doors, and Blinds* [Manufacturers]—
Clark, Samuel W., n.w.c. Kelly and Underwood.
Curtis, James P. & Co., e.s. 8th, b. Main and South.
Drake, Thomas, n.e.c. Lee and Amelia.
Guthrie & Coulter, s.w.c. Muskingum ave. and Jefferson, and N. 3d, near Main.
Hall, William & Son, 44 N. 2d.
Herdman, Harris & Co., 39 Market.

*Saw Manufacturers—*
Blandy, H. & F., s.w.c. 3d and Market.

*Sawmill Builders—*
Blandy H. & F., s.w.c. 3d and Market.
Duvall & Co., n.e.c. Market and 3d.
Griffith & Wedge, 93 S. 5th.

*Scale Manufacturer—*
Widney, Alexander, 245 Main.

*Soap Manufacturers—*
Hahn, David, 93 Marietta.
Shultz & Co., n.w.c. 7th and Canal.

*Steamboat Engines—*
Griffith & Wedge, 93 S.5th.

*Steam Engine Builders—*
Blandy, H. & F., s.w.c. Market and 3d.
Duvall & Co., n.e.c. Market and 3d.
Griffith & Wedge, 93 S. 5th.

*Stove Manufacturers—*
Jones & Abbott, 41 S. 3d.
Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons, Fountain alley, east of 7th.

*Tanners—*
Greul, Bischoff & Bro., w.s. River road, south of Hughes.

*Taxidermist—*
Krause, Herman C., 12 S. 4th.

*Tile Manufacturers—*
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Crawford street, south of Marietta road.

*Undertakers, Etc.—*
Hatcher, J. & Co., canal bank, opp. 1st.

*Wagon Manufacturers—*
Brown Manufacturing Co., s.w.c. Underwood and Railroad.
Christ, J. L., s.s. Marietta, b. 7th and 8th.
Coon, George W., 3 W. Main, 7th ward.
Doudna, J., 190 Putnam ave.
Gebele, Sebastian, w.s. Amelia, b. Lee and Jackson.

*Wagon Manufacturers*—Continued:

Goelz, Peter, w.s. Hall ave., near Malinda.
Hoffman Bros., s.s. Main, b. 8th and 9th.
Lang, Felix, 18 Spurck.
Long, Joseph, rear Ohio Iron Co.
Maier, John, s.s. Marietta, b. 7th and 8th.
Moore, Wilson C., s.e.c. 3d and Market.
Schiele, Joseph, w.s. 7th, b. Center and Howard.
Schubach & Co., s.s. Main, b. 8th and 9th.
Smith, Isaac C., s.s. Marietta, b. 7th and 8th.
Smith, J. & Co., b. 2d and 3d, near Putnam bridge.
Smith, S. B. & Son, s.s. Pierce, b. Putnam and Woodlawn avenues.

*Watches and Jewelry*—

Bonnet, John M., 156 Main (E. Skeene, master-workman and engraver).
Hube, Edward, 108 Main.
Leeper, Edward S., 185 Underwood.
Mershon, Ralph S., Clarendon block (R. S. Mershon, master-workman and engraver).
Moore, Charles L., 5 N. 5th.
Watts, Arthur H., 35 N. 5th.

*Woolen Mill*—

Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Co.; mill, store, and office, at the south end of the 3d street bridge.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE TOWN PLAT OF ZANESVILLE.

### ADDITIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS INTO LOTS.

COMPILED BY W. H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.

Ebenezer Zane and Elizabeth his wife, on the nineteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the consideration of one hundred dollars, conveyed to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire, "a certain tract or parcel of land, containing six hundred and forty acres, lying, and being, in the said county of Washington, in the northwest territory, on the Muskingum river, and bounded as followeth, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner at a post where a white oak, thirty inches in diameter, bears south twenty-one degrees, east twenty-three links distant, and an elm, six inches diameter, bears north eighty degrees, east twenty-two links distant, thence runs east ninety chains, to a post where a butternut tree, sixteen inches diameter, bears north ten degrees, east seven links distant, and one other butternut, fourteen inches diameter, bears south fifty degrees, east twenty-five links distant, thence south eighty chains, to a dogwood sapling, where a hickory, twenty-four inches diameter, bears north ten degrees, east fourteen links distant, and another hickory, eight inches diameter, bears south sixteen degrees, west twenty-six links distant; thence, west ninety chains, to a post, where a white oak, eight inches diameter, bears north sixty-four degrees, east twenty-four links distant, and an elm, fourteen inches diameter, bears south ten degrees, west six links, thence north eighty chains, to the place of beginning."

This being the "Zane grant," so called. The nature of the bearing trees at the southeast corner would generally indicate that the land at what is now the corner of Seventh and South streets was rather low, perhaps a "hickory flat." The "dogwood sapling" stood at that corner for many years, being carefully preserved as one of the most important trees in the vicinity. Jonathan Zane and John McIntire proceeded to lay out a town, and on the 28th day of April, 1802, the Plat of the Town of Zanesville was filed for record. The town was laid out in the southeast corner to the Zane grant, and extended to within a short distance of the Muskingum river on the west. The east line was the west line of Seventh street, being forty-nine and a half feet west of the east line of the grant. The south line was the north line of South street, being thirty-three feet north of the south line of the Zane grant. The north line was the south line of North street.

The town, as laid out, consisted of nineteen squares, of sixteen lots each, except square one, which had six lots; square two, containing four lots; square three, with eight lots and two fractions; square four, containing twelve lots, and square five, containing fourteen lots and a fraction. There was also a tier of lots unnumbered and lying west of square seven, and extending from Second street to the river, and from Market street to North street.

Lots eight and sixteen in the thirteenth square, were by the plat appropriated for a Market house, and lots five, six, seven and eight in the twelfth square, (the Court house lot) "for other public uses."

The first lot sold was sold to Noah Zane, he paying thirty dollars for lot one in square two, it being the first lot on the north side of Main street, east of the canal. The deed is dated May 31, 1802.

John Dillon, as Master Commissioner, by order of Court, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1849, subdivided a part of lots 3 and 4, in square 2, into four lots, but the property is now conveyed as parts of the original lots, no attention being paid to the subdivision.

John R. Howard, owning parts of lots 10, 11, 12, in the fourth square, subdivided them on January 25, 1842, making five lots, leaving a small private alley back of the lots fronting Main street.

James Taylor, owning lots 7 and 8 in the fifth square, subdivided them into fifteen lots, six fronting Main street, three fronting Third street, and the others lying back. This plat was recorded December 26, 1826, but bears no other date. May 9, 1834, these lots being then owned by James Taylor, Peter Printz and S. P. Bailey, a partition was made between them, Taylor receiving a lot on the corner of Main street and Beech alley. Printz receiving a lot on the

corner of Main and Third streets, and one fronting Third, and Bailey taking a lot fronting Third street, lying south of a ten foot alley, running from third street to Beech alley. Taylor, on the 9th day of November, 1836, subdivided his portion into three lots, fronting Main street, a four foot alley, and one lot corner of Beech alley and the ten foot alley.

Amasa Van Horne, as Executor, by order of the Court, subdivided the east halves of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, making five lots, which are known as being in Van Horne's subdivision, in the sixth square. This subdivision was made May 4, 1864.

For many years, an alley running diagonally through the eighth square, from South street to Third street, had been used as a public highway. In May, 1853, Daniel Applegate and Benjamin Wheeler presented a petition to the City Council, representing that they were the owners of all the land adjoining said alley, from Potter's alley to Third street, and asking that that portion of the alley should be vacated, alleging, as the principal reason, that it hindered the improvement of that part of the city. Accordingly on the 16th day of May, 1853, the Council, upon the recommendation of a committee appointed for the purpose, declared vacated that portion of the diagonal alley in the eighth square lying between Potter's alley and Third street.

Gordius A. Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1833, subdivided lots seven and eight in the eighth square, making seven lots and two alleys.

Alexander McLaughlin, (sometime between May and October, 1809,) subdivided lots nine, ten and eleven, in the eighth square, making five lots and a ten foot alley. This plat is very imperfect, there being no date to the plat or to the record, and no signature or acknowledgement to the plat.

William C. Kirker, April 22, 1833, subdivided lot sixteen in the ninth square into five lots fronting on Main street, leaving a narrow alley in the rear of them; and on December 17, 1850, B. F. Leslie, as Sheriff, by order of the Court, subdivided seventy-nine and a half feet off the west side of Kirker's subdivision into four lots.

James Taylor, August 7, 1840, subdivided the east parts of lots one and two, in square eleven, into three lots, and January 9, 1849, John Dillon, as Master Commissioner, divided lots one and two of this subdivision into two lots. James Taylor, on August 7, 1840, divided fifty feet off the south side of lot number four in the eleventh square into four lots, but did not number them.

David J. Marple subdivided lots nine, ten, eleven and twelve in the eleventh square into ten lots, five fronting on Main street and five fronting Fifth street. There is also included a reservation of ten feet wide, lying south of the Main street lots, and now used as a private alley. There is no date to this plat, and neither signature nor acknowledgement. It was recorded January 22, 1822. It is frequently called the "Bank subdivision."

Sheriff B. F. Leslie, by order of the court, on December 17, 1850, subdivided the south half of lot seven and lot eight, in the fourteenth square, into seven lots.

James Taylor, August 7, 1840, divided lot 13 in square 14, into three lots, which he did not number.

Samuel Clark and John M. James, March 26, 1872, subdivided lot one, in square fifteen, into four lots.

Wm. A. Adams, Master Commissioner, by order of Court, December 1, 1836, divided lots five, six, seven and eight in square sixteen into nine lots. This subdivision is sometimes called "Chancery Subdivision," but is more generally known as "Culbertson's Subdivision."

Thomas Drake and Edward S. Garner, March 26, 1866, subdivided lots one, two and three in the seventeenth square into eight lots.

John Stevens, January 4, 1869, subdivided the east halves of lots nine, ten and eleven and part of the west half of lot eleven in square seventeen into five lots.

Sheriff Carson Porter, by order of Court, April 3, 1849, subdivided a part of lots six, seven and eight in square eighteen into three lots.

Shortly after the town of Zanesville was laid out, Messrs. Zane and McIntire aparted the residue of Zane's Grant. That portion immediately adjoining the town on the north and extending from Seventh street to the river, became the property of John McIntire, and the part north of it, lying between a line drawn from Elm street west and the river, was conveyed to Zane.

March 21, 1855, the administrators of the estate of John McIntire laid out that portion of this part of Zane's Grant which lies between Seventh and Third streets. The subdivision was called the "Northern Addition," containing fifty-six lots. The streets and alleys were made to correspond with the streets and alleys in the original town. The square bounded by Sixth, North, Fifth and Center streets, containing a little more than two acres, was dedicated for school purposes.

September 24, 1862, McIntire's administrators laid out "Northern Addition No. 2," embracing the land between Third street and Beech alley and North street and the railroad, into nine lots, numbered consecutively from fifty-seven to sixty-five, both inclusive, and an alley 16½ feet wide.

The Zane tract lying north, consisting of twenty-three and a half acres, in a triangular form, was purchased by David J. Marple, and was, by him, July 21, 1810, divided into seven lots of from two and a half to about four acres in size. These lots have always been designated as out lots in "Marple's River Bottom."

Daniel Brush, as proprietor, July 3, 1843, subdivided outlot one, Marple's river bottom, calling it "Howard's sub-division," by which name it has since been known. He laid out six lots, fronting on the south side of Water street; four lots front Court street, which street he made thirty-three feet wide; and one lot fronting the east side of Fourth street, leaving a small trian-

gular piece west of Fourth street. The land lying on the river bank north of Water street he divided into five lots, calling them "River Bank lots."

Hall's second addition was made by John Hall, June 15, 1838, being part of river bottom lot No. 3, and consists of four fractional lots lying between Howard's sub-division and Fifth street, and four lots fronting the east side of Fifth street.

John Hall's third addition, also part of out-lot three, is a lot thirty-seven feet square, on the west side of Fifth street, and one lot 37x132 feet fronting the east side of Fifth street. It was made June 2, 1842.

John Hall's fourth addition, made July 31, 1848, is another part of outlot three, and consists of six lots fronting Seventh street on the west side and running back to Sewer alley.

Robert Mitchell's addition is a sub-division of part of outlot four, made May 24, 1839, and consists of three fractional lots fronting the west side of Fifth street, six lots fronting the east side of Sixth street and one lot fronting the west side of Seventh street.

G. A. Jones' addition is also a part of outlot four, consisting of six lots fronting the west side of Sixth street, south of what is known as the "old Rope Walk lot." The plat is dated February 18, 1850.

John R. Howard, January 8, 1836, sub-divided a part of outlot five, which sub-division was called by the name of "Howard street lots." Two lots front Fifth street, north of Howard; thirteen lots front the north side of Howard street; three lots front Seventh street; a large lot, running from Fifth street nearly to Seventh street on the south of Howard street, is called the rope walk lot. It has since been cut up, by reason of Sixth street and the alleys being extended north to Howard street; the east end of Howard street is the shape of an arc of a circle, the center point of which, in the original plat, was north of the street, but the Common Pleas Court at the April term, 1837, upon petition of John R. Howard, changed it so the center of the circle would fall south of the street.

*Paper Mill Addition.*—This addition was made April 1, 1861, and was formed by a sub-division of Marple's outlots six and seven, made by James L. Cox, George Rishtine, C. R. Hubbell and Elizabeth M. Cox: Two large lots (Nos. one and two) and three small lots, front the west side of Seventh street; twelve lots front the south side and five lots front the north side of Zane street.

Cox's sub-division of lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two in the paper mill addition by J. L. Cox, April 1, 1816. Five lots fronting north side of Zane street and one lot fronting the railroad.

The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, November 15, 1836, laid out the land lying between Second street and the river, and north of Market, into eleven lots, three of which were not numbered.

WEST ZANESVILLE.

In the partition of their property, between McIntire and Zane, all that part of West Zanesville lying east of Blue avenue was deeded to McIntire and that west to Zane.

John McIntire, March 23, 1809, laid out a tier of lots fronting the west side of River street, which were numbered on the recorded plat from one to twenty inclusive. Several years afterwards it was discovered that the lots had been deeded as if in squares of eight lots to the square, while there were no squares designated on the recorded plat. This led to a great confusion in the conveyances, which was remedied by a special act of the Legislature passed March 2, 1838 (Local Laws 1838, p. 156), which declared that the recorded plat should govern.

The administrators of John McIntire, March 12, 1861, laid out twelve lots north of lot twenty, fronting the west side of River street, which were numbered from twenty-one to thirty-two, both inclusive. McIntire's administrators, June 17, 1865, laid out "River addition to West Zanesville," consisting of eight lots between River street and the river, running southerly from McIntire avenue.

McIntire's administrators, July 19, 1863, made another addition to West Zanesville, consisting of eighty-one lots, numbered from thirty-three to one hundred and thirteen, both inclusive. This addition is bounded north by McIntire avenue, east by Peters' alley, south by Lee street, west by Blue avenue, and includes "McIntire Park," containing twelve and fifty-two one-hundredths acres.

Philip Sunkel, February 4, 1870, sub-divided lot ninety-nine, making eight lots fronting north side of Keen street, with an alley sixteen and one-half feet wide north, and leaving a strip three and one-half feet wide extending along the entire length of the lot.

Jacob Gunther, September 6, 1875, sub-divided lots ninety-five and ninety-six, making three lots running from Keen street to Jackson street.

Peter Schreck and Gottlieb Schoeller, January 1, 1869, sub-divided lot 102, making six lots fronting Park street, six lots north and six lots south of Grant street and six lots fronting Keen street.

James Turner, September 30, 1869, sub-divided lot 103, making five lots fronting northeast side of Keen street, five lots fronting south side of a thirty-six foot street, and a large lot, number eleven, fronting Park street. March 1, 1875, he sub-divided the lot number eleven, making six lots fronting the narrow cross street, numbered from eleven to sixteen, and a large lot, number seventeen, fronting Park street. March 14, 1876, he sub-divided the lot number seventeen, making five lots, numbered from seventeen to twenty-one, all fronting the south side of Park street.

Abraham Laird, August 11, 1869, subdivided lot 108, making six lots on the east side of Fulton street.

Albert Vetter, March 6, 1871, subdivided lot 109 into four lots fronting Park street and three lots fronting Amelia street.

The administrators of John McIntire, May 18, 1855, laid out what they designated "McIntire Terrace," consisting of forty-one lots bounded on the north by Adair avenue, on the east by the Dresden road, now Maple avenue, south by McIntire avenue, and west by Blue avenue.

William Fox, April 26, 1872, subdivided lots 1 and 3 into eight lots fronting the west side of the Dresden road, and six lots fronting the north side of McIntire avenue.

Austin Berry, April 17, 1872, subdivided lots 39, 40, and 41, into four lots fronting the Dresden road and eight lots fronting Adair avenue.

McIntire's administrators, July 29, 1863, subdivided the land bounded north by the Zane grant line, east by the Zane grant line and the river, south by McIntire avenue, and west by the Dresden road, into fourteen lots, numbered from 42 to 54, both inclusive, which they designated as "McIntire Terrace No. 2."

Edward Ball, September 25, 1871, subdivided lot No. 2 into nineteen lots fronting the west side of River street, ten lots fronting Adair avenue, eight lots fronting the Dresden road, two lots fronting a cross street, and two large lots east of the tier fronting the Dresden road.

William Tallant, Jesse Keen, Robert Lee, George W. Manypenny, and Hugh J. Jewett, June 17, 1851, subdivided that portion of Zane's grant lying south of Keen street, west of Blue avenue, and north and east of the Licking river, excepting what had been sold to the Central Ohio Railroad Company, making twenty-five squares, with the requisite number of streets and alleys. This subdivision is designated the "Western addition to Zanesville."

George W. Manypenny, Jesse Keen, Hugh J. Jewett, and William Tallant, July 18, 1855, subdivided that part of the Zane grant bounded north by the grant line, east by Blue avenue, south by Keen street, and west by Licking river, making thirteen town-lots fronting Keen street, and eighteen outlots. This they called "Mt. Auburn addition to Zanesville."

Ephraim C. Beckwith, May 6, 1868, subdivided lots 12 and 17 into eight lots fronting Keen street, twelve lots fronting State street, and ten lots fronting Mt. Auburn street; and, July 10, 1872, subdivided lots 22, 23, 26, 27, and 30, of his former subdivision, into eight lots fronting a cross street, and twenty-six lots fronting Mt. Auburn street.

Robert Lee, September 25, 1868, subdivided lots 13 and 16, and parts of lots 14 and 15, into five lots fronting "Stone Quarry alley," which he made forty feet wide, and sixteen lots fronting what he designated "High street."

John P. Stephens, November 29, 1868, subdivided lot 18 into seven lots fronting Keen street, and eight lots fronting State street.

That part of the Seventh ward included in Zane's grant, Isaac Dillon, October 18, 1830, laid out as "South Zanesville;" consisting of twenty-three lots, lying between the National road on the north and the Zane grant line, now Muskingum avenue, on the south, and from the river on the east to a north and south line eighty feet west of the intersection of Pine street and the National road.

David Young, March 24, 1830, laid out what he styled "Olympus," it being ten lots extending from the National road south to Zane's line, and running eastwardly from "Chap's Run," being a little west of South Zanesville. September 22, 1837, he laid out an addition of eight lots between Luck and Ridge avenues, and the National road and Zane's line. A plat of both additions, called a corrected plat, was subsequently recorded, but it bears no date, signature, or acknowledgment.

John H. Sullivan made his first addition to Zanesville, consisting of thirteen lots fronting the north side of the National road, twelve lots fronting Spring street, and four lots fronting Chapman street, December 6, 1852; and his second addition, consisting of eight lots fronting the north side of the National road, nine lots fronting Young street, and ten lots fronting Pear street, July 9, 1862.

What is known as Safford's second addition, was laid out by J. Price Safford, February 11, 1873, and consists of seventeen lots, between the National road and Licking river, east of State street.

C. C. Russell's subdivision of the Safford farm was made March 4, 1876, and embraces forty-three lots in Zanesville and seventy-three lots in Springfield township, lying southwesterly of the National road. The land is a part of Zane's grant, and parts of sections one and two, in township sixteen, of range fourteen.

"Riverside," by Mary J. Porter, August 17, 1876, consists of thirty lots, most of them outside of the city, lying between the National road and Licking river. The land is part of Zane's grant, and part of the fourth quarter of Township 1, in Range 8, United States military land.

### LAND NORTH OF MARKET AND EAST OF SEVENTH STREETS.

The United States granted to Robert Underwood the third quarter of the first township, in the eighth range of United States military lands, containing 3,817 acres. In the southwest corner of this tract, Underwood laid out a tier of eight lots of five acres each, extending from Seventh to Underwood streets, and from a short distance north of Market street to the river, and another tier of five lots of ten acres each east of Underwood street and west of Downer street. A street was laid out east of these lots running north from Market street, a little west of where Blocksom street intersects Market, to the river, at a point on the lands now owned by the Ohio Iron Company. All of this street except a part about ten chains long, east of Rathbone's northeast addition, is now fenced in, and houses are built on part of it.

David Harvey, January 30, 1808, sub-divided lots one and two, making a tier of ten lots, 66 by

132 feet, beginning about fifty feet north of Market street, and running north along Seventh street, and eight large lots back. This is called "Harvey's North Meadow."

Of a part of the eight outlots, Charles C. Gilbert, July 30, 1829, laid out "Gilbert's Addition," consisting of four lots fronting the west side of Underwood street, and eight lots fronting what is now known as Orchard street.

Henry J. Rownd, August 4, 1869, laid out "Rownd's Addition," immediately west of Gilbert's, and being also a part of Harvey's outlots, consisting of three lots north of, and four lots south of Orchard street.

Samuel C. Abbott, July 9, 1849, subdivided the north tier of Harvey's outlots, making sixteen lots north, and sixteen lots south of Gilbert street.

Bernard VanHorne, March 22, 1839, sub-divided Underwood's outlot three, making eight lots front the west side of Underwood street, twelve lots the north side of, and twelve lots the south side of Center street, and eight lots the east side of Seventh street.

Alexander Culbertson, May 8, 1818, sub-divided outlot four, into sixteen lots fronting the north side, and sixteen lots fronting the south side of Elm street.

John Farrier, February 9, 1827, sub-divided the north part of outlot four, making two lots front Underwood street, twelve lots front the south side of Farrier street, and two lots fronting Seventh street. The plat says this is part of Underwood's outlot six, when in fact it is part of lot four. This is sometimes erroneously called Hamline and Farrier's Addition.

L. L. Hamline, June 12, 1830, sub-divided the south part of outlot five, making two lots fronting on Underwood street, two lots fronting on Seventh street, and twelve lots fronting on the south side of Kelly street. This plat says that it is a subdivision of outlot six, when in fact it is a part of outlot five. It is called Hamline's first addition.

Hamline's Second Addition: L. L. Hamline, June 4, 1832, part of outlot five, although plat says part of lot six. Four lots front Seventh street, four front Underwood street, and twelve on each side of Kelly street.

Cassell's Addition: W. C. Cassell and William Galigher, June 21, 1849. South one-half of outlot six: four lots front Underwood street, four front Seventh street, and twelve front the south side of Zane street. An alley laid out by them, called West alley, was vacated by the City Council, March 12, 1866.

Michael Kennedy's sub-division of lots sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in Cassell's addition, December 6, 1876. Four lots front Seventh street, and two front Zane street, numbered sixteen to twenty-one, both inclusive.

Charles R. Rhode's addition, sub-division of north one-half of outlot six, June 20, 1849. Four lots front Underwood, four front Seventh, and twelve front the north side of Zane street.

James M. Linnard's sub-division of one acre in the southwest corner of outlot seven, three lots; two front Seventh street, and one back; September 19, 1861.

John T. Shryock's addition, subdivision of southeast corner of outlot seven; three front Underwood street, and six lots front Price street; January 6, 1868.

Black and Graham's addition, sub-division of parts of outlots seven and eight, by W. A. Graham and the heirs of Peter Black, May 20, 1880. Thirty-one lots, bounded north by the lands of the Brown Manufacturing Company, east by Underwood street, south by Price street and Lark alley, and west by Seventh street.

Thompson's addition, sub-division of part of outlot nine, and lands south, by Samuel Thompson, October 25, 1832. Two lots front Underwood street, and thirteen front Orchard and Branch street, west side, running southeasterly to the National road. Market street extension takes parts of lots numbers ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen.

Blocksom's addition, sub-division of part of outlot nine, in Underwood's, and lots one and four in Marple's sub-division of the John Van Horne tract, by William Blocksom, about April, 1860. Three lots front Branch street, eleven front the north side of Market street, six lie between Market street and National road, fronting both, four front Blocksom street, and one fronts Eastman street.

There is no date, signature, acknowledgements or title to this plat.

A parcel of ground lying west of lot one, and between Branch and Eastman streets, is generally designated as Blocksom's outlot ten, which is erroneous, it being part of Underwood's outlot nine.

Blocksom's subdivision of lot one, in Blocksom's addition. A. P. Blocksom, May 11, 1874; five lots running from Branch street extended, north to Eastman street.

Rathbone's northeast addition, subdivision of the north part of outlot nine and the south part of outlot ten, by Juliette Downer, May 16, 1839. Nineteen lots front Underwood street and twelve each side of Elm street extended. A large lot is marked "reservation."

Downer's subdivision of the "reservation" in Rathbone's northeast addition, by E. M. Downer, Master Commissioner, June 6, 1856: Fourteen lots numbered from forty-four to fifty-seven, both inclusive.

Brush and Convers' first addition, subdivision of parts of outlots ten, eleven and twelve and part of the third quarter of the first township in the seventh range United States military land, by Daniel Brush and Charles C. Convers, July 17, 1849. Eight lots front Underwood street, four front Spring street, south side, four north and two south side Gardner street, twelve Munroe street, east side, seventeen east side Adamsville Road, seven east side High street. A peculiarity of this plat is that the streets are not dedicated absolutely, but as easements merely.

Jonathan Swank's subdivision of lot forty-seven, June 3, 1858, six lots fronting the east side of the Adamsville Road.

Hamline's third addition, subdivision of parts of Underwood's outlots No's. eleven, twelve and thirteen, and part of the third quarter, township one, range seven, by L. L. Hamline, December 24, 1841, seven squares. Square one: Four lots front Spring street, four east side Underwood street, four west side Munroe street and four east side Munroe street. Square two: Four lots east side Underwood, four west side Munroe. Square three: Four east side Munroe and four west side Adamsville Road. Square four: Seven lots west side Munroe and two east side Underwood. Large lot marked "Thomas Hillier." Square five: Four lots east side Munroe, two front a cross street, five south side Fernanda street, two west side Adamsville Road. Square six: Four lots west side Munroe, seven north side Fernanda and seven south side Malinda street. Square seven: nine lots north of Malinda street, now thrown together and occupied by the Ohio Iron Company.

Ward's Addition of lots one and four, and large lot marked "Thomas Hillier," in the fourth square; Hudson C. Ward, July 11, 1874. Eleven lots fronting Underwood street, east side.

Subdivisions of lands in the third quarter of township one, range seven, lying east of Underwood's lots and north of Market streets.

David J. Marple, July 21, 1819, subdivided a farm of about 100 acres, called the "Montgomery Place," being land now owned by Wm. Fox, the heirs of Henry Blandy and others, into eighteen lots of from five to seven acres each, but none of this land is now conveyed by the number of the lot.

Eastman's addition, being subdivision of land bounded north by Eastman street and south by the military line, adjoining Marple's subdivision of the Van Horne tract in the east, and lying a little west of Hamline avenue, was made by the executors of Henry Eastman, deceased, October 4, 1873. Seven lots front south side Eastman street and fifteen front "LaFayette Place."

Vansant's addition, fronting the north side of the National Road, was laid out by Eliza J. Vansant, August 14, 1873, and vacated by the Court of Common Pleas, 1879.

William I. McBride's addition, (August 28, 1874,) lying south of the National Road, outside the city limits, consists of nineteen lots fronting a street running north and south.

Iron Addition, by Ohio Iron Company, August 30, 1870, twenty-one lots fronting Malinda street and northwest side of Adamsville Road, and fourteen lots fronting Iron street.

"Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision of that part of the Sam Brown farm lying south of the Adamsville Road," July 30, 1852; twenty-one lots of irregular shape and size.

"Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision of that part of the Sam Brown farm lying north of the Adamsville Road," April 30, 1853; thirty lots, irregular in size and shape.

Lyman Little's subdivision of lots four, eleven and twenty-four of the Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision of lands south of the Adamsville Road, June 1, 1853; tier of twelve lots fronting a street running south from the road.

Silvas Porter's subdivision of lot twenty-five of Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision, south of Adamsville Road, April 30, 1869; fourteen lots front street running north and south, and eight lots lie back of these.

Mary Bingham's subdivision of lots six and seven, of Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision, south of Adamsville Road, August 19, 1870; three lots front road, three front an unnamed cross street and five front John street.

Mineral addition, part of Muskingum Mining Company's subdivision, north of road and land adjoining, by A. M. Huston and others, September 23, 1873; ninety-two lots fronting various streets.

Walnut Hill, lying north of Mineral addition and outside of the city, consisting of seven lots, was laid out by the same parties, at the same time.

Richard Dixon's subdivision of lands lying southwest of Muskingum Mining Company's lands, December 18, 1865; twenty-six lots, irregular in size and shape.

Lyman Little's subdivision of part of the R. P. Robinson tract, August 23, 1854; fourteen lots lying west of Mill Run road and fronting the north side of a street running between the Fifth and Sixth wards.

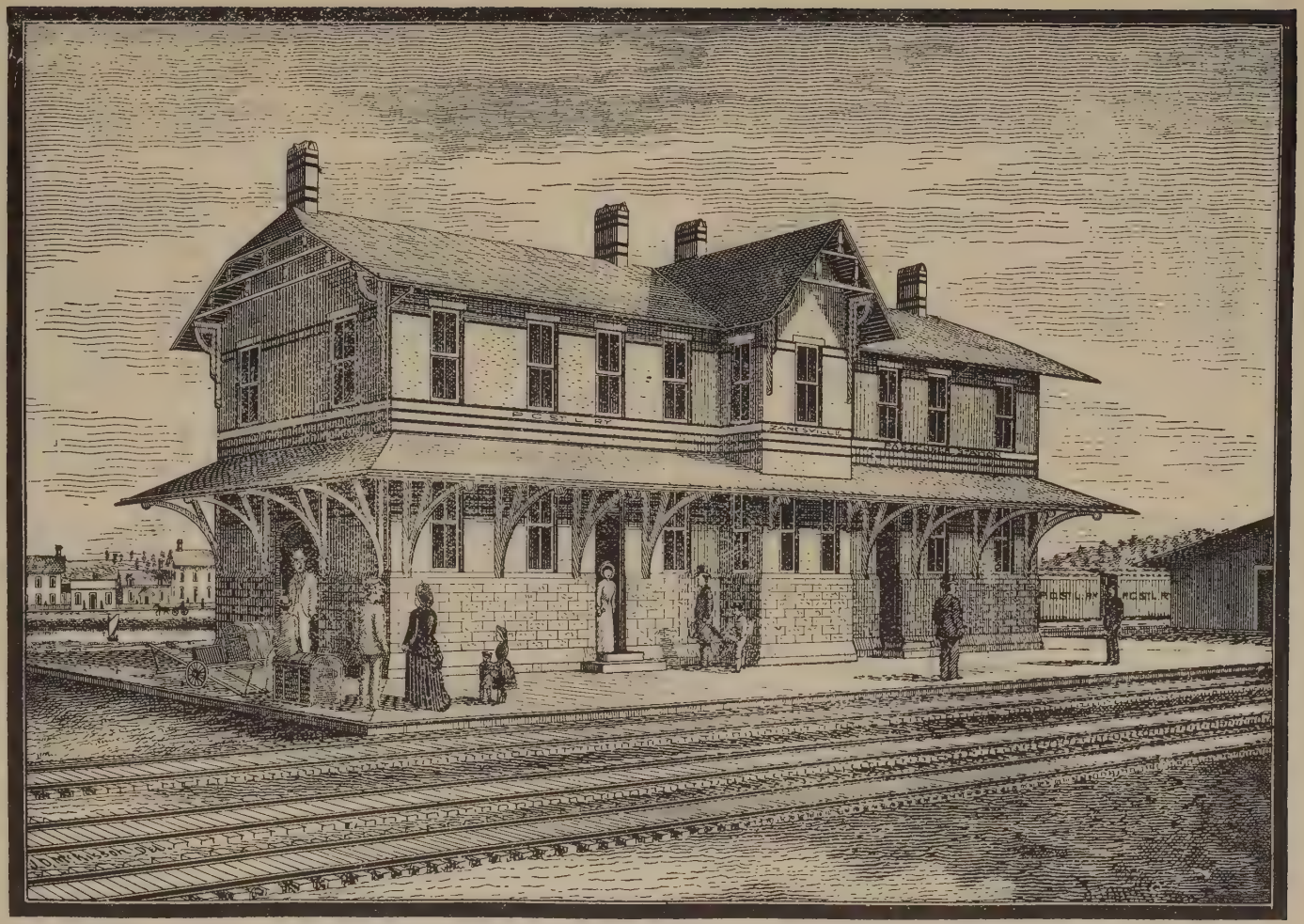
Cox's addition, subdivision of tract of about eight acres, lying east of Reservoir No. 3, by J. D. Devin, Receiver, January 11, 1876; twenty-two lots.

Ezra E. Evans's addition, October 1, 1873, thirty three lots fronting the River road, east side, northeasterly from Power House No. 3.

Lands south of military line, west of Seventh street and south of South street.

Section one, township sixteen, range fourteen, was granted by the United States to Mathews, Whipple and Putnam. A corner of this section lies northeast of the river, which John McIntire claimed, he being the owner of the section adjoining. McIntire's claim was contested for many years, and it was finally decided by Congress against him. Meanwhile, by a plat which bears no date, signature or acknowledgement, he laid out McIntire's southeast addition, consisting of square twenty, between Third and Fourth streets, south of South street, eight lots; square twenty-one, between Fourth and Fifth streets, thirteen lots; and square twenty-two, between Fifth street and Sewer alley, nine lots.

After the decision against McIntire, the title to that part of his southeast addition lying west of a line a few feet west of Fifth street, came to Putnam, Mathews and Whipple, and from them to John Dillon, Isaac Dillon, William Blocksom, Henry Northup and James Hampson, who, December 15, 1820, sub-divided it, making two squares, but numbering the lots consecutively from one to twenty inclusive. This left a narrow strip west of Fifth street, which was the east end of the lots laid out by McIntire, and which was conveyed by the number, as given by him.




PASSENGER DEPOT, P., C. & St. L. R. R., Zanesville, Ohio.

Another portion of this land, lying between Water street and the river, was, December 15, 1820, subdivided by John and Isaac Dillon and James Hampson into eighteen lots, running from Water street to the river. These lots are now in the canal and tow-path.

John Dillon, May 13, 1836, subdivided the east part of square twenty, making four lots front the west side of Fourth street, and six lots front Water street.

May 16, 1844, Dillon subdivided the west part of square twenty-one into five lots fronting South street, west of Court alley, and two lots fronting Water street.

April 14, 1845, he laid out a small triangular lot fronting the west side of Third street, at the north end of the bridge, and three lots west of the bridge on the tow-path.

George Reeves, April 1830, subdivided what was designated as lot nine in the plat made by Dillon and others in the twenty-first square, making three lots front Water street and one front Fifth street, which he numbered twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four.

Josiah Copland, January 1, 1864, subdivided these lots and also lot twenty, but made no material change.

Charles C. Goddard, May 28, 1860, subdivided lot nine, square twenty-two, into three lots, but no attention is now paid to this subdivision.

John McIntire, March 27, 1811, added lots numbers eleven to seventeen, fronting Sixth street, to the twenty-second square.

The executors of McIntire, June 11, 1817, laid out eighteen lots and two fractional lots, between Sixth and Seventh streets, south of South street, entitled "McIntire's southeast addition, twenty-third square."

May 28, 1834, the executors of McIntire resurveyed squares twenty-two and twenty-three, and added five lots to square twenty-two, making twenty-two lots in that square, and added two large lots, which were not numbered, to square twenty-three, lying south of Marietta street.

### LAND SOUTH OF MARKET STREET AND EAST OF SEVENTH STREET.

"John McIntire's northeast addition," in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh squares, April 21, 1815: Nine lots on each side of Market street, running east from Seventh street, square twenty-seven, covers part of Harvey's north addition.

Addition to square twenty-six, by executors of McIntire, May 10, 1817: Lots number nineteen to twenty-nine, inclusive, lying east and south of first tier of lots. Parts of lots nineteen and twenty are now in Underwood street. Lot nineteen fronts Market street, the others Fountain alley.

Hall's first addition, being subdivision by John Hall, May 10, 1824, of lots ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine in square twenty-six. Four lots front south side Market street and four front north side Fountain alley, with an alley between.

Marple's east addition, David J. Marple, February 20, 1817: Eight lots fronting east side Market street and extending from a point a short distance north of Market street, south across that street to where the old Wheeling was formerly. Lot three is covered by Market street extended, and the plat appears to have been vacated by common consent.

Daniel Convers east addition; no date, signature, or acknowledgement to plat: Eight lots north of National road, just east of its intersection with Fountain, and a strip lying between lots and road, which is now conveyed with the lots.

John Galigher's addition, March 1, 1876, subdivision of lot one, Convers' east addition, and a portion of the old Wheeling road: One lot front National road and four lots front east side Underwood street.

Thompson's addition (which see) extends south to the National road, adjoining Convers' on the east and Blocksom's addition on the west.

D. J. Marples subdivision of the Van Horne tract: Four outlots of from four to five and one-fourth acres each, extending from the old Wheeling road to Eastman street. [No date, signature or acknowledgement.] Blocksom's addition (q. v.) covers parts of lots one and four.

John L. Cochran's first addition in outlot number two: Eight lots front north side Market street extended, October 1, 1829.

John L. Cochran's second addition in outlot two: Eight lots numbered from nine to sixteen, inclusive, south of National road, and point at intersection of Market street and National road, April 19, 1841.

Mt. Pleasant addition, by Messrs. Shinnick, Mercer, and Hopkins, subdivision of part of Van Horne's outlot two: Nine lots front the north side of the old Wheeling road, and three large lots lie back on top of the hill, April 3, 1851.

Moore's east addition, Dr. Robert Moore, January 24, 1828: Fourteen lots front north side of Market street extended, running west from a point east of Hamline avenue, and nine lots lying south of Market street and north of the National road. Lot fifteen, being a triangular lot west of Hamline avenue, is appropriated by the plat for public uses.

Lyman Little's addition, March 10, 1851; part of northwest quarter of section four, township twelve, range thirteen: Six lots front National road, five east side and five west side McOwen street, and six on old Wheeling road.

Fox & Johnston's addition (William Fox and Alex. Johnston), March 20, 1874, part of section four: Four lots front National road, lot one being in the city, the other outside.

McIntire's east addition, John McIntire, May 12, 1868: Beginning at corner of Fountain alley and Seventh street, running east along Fountain alley, National road, and old Wheeling road to Green lane; south on Green lane to Marietta road; west on Marietta road and Hughes street to Seventh street; north on east line of Seventh street to beginning: Ten inlots front north side

of Main street, and ten, south side of Main street. A strip of ground lies between the north tier of lots and Fountain alley, which is sometimes conveyed as of the lots, and sometimes by the metes and bounds. The "Tanyard lot" is a lot with a narrow front on Seventh street, extending eastwardly, including the High School and Graveyard lots, and fronting on the National road. Lots three and four, of ten acres each, front Seventh street, running east. Lot five, of eight and one-half acres, fronts Seventh street, running east along Marietta street to where the Marietta road turns south. Lot six, fronts Seventh street, and extends east between Marietta and Hughes streets to the road joining them. Lot seven, ten acres, fronts the National and old Wheeling roads, a small portion lying north of the latter. Lot eight, ten acres, fronts a lane running from the old Wheeling to the Marietta roads. Lot nine, ten acres, fronts the Marietta road. Lots ten and thirteen front the old Wheeling road; lots twelve and fifteen, the Marietta road, and lots eleven and fourteen lie between them.

Dr. John Hamm's subdivision of lots one and two: Lots one, two, three and four front north side of Main street, and lots number one, two, three four and five, front east side of Seventh street.

Charles C. Gilbert's subdivision of lots nine and ten, in Green's east addition, and land lying north, June 15, 1829: Six lots fronting the westerly side of the National road, at the head of Main street. (Lots one to twelve, in McIntire's east addition, are frequently designated as being ing in Green's east addition, and, sometimes, as in the twenty-fourth square.)

Thomas Hughes' subdivision of inlots eleven and twelve, March 29, 1837: Lots one, two and three front south side Main street, and lots four, five and six, east side Seventh street; Eighth street covers lot fourteen, and Ninth street, lot nineteen.

Wyllys Silliman's addition, being a subdivision of part of outlot one, or the "Tanyard lot," April 28, 1830: Ten lots front south side Silliman street, and five north side, leaving a large lot called the "Reserve," lying between Silliman street and the National road.

C. C. Goddard's subdivision of lots eleven and twelve, in Silliman's addition, lots one, two and three, extending from National road to Silliman street, July 24, 1866.

C. F. Achauer's subdivision of lots seven, eight, nine and ten, in Silliman's addition, May 14, 1873: Seven lots extending from Silliman street, south to Main street.

The strip marked "Tanyard lot," extending from Seventh to Ninth street, and also that lying east of the old grave yard, is conveyed by metes and bounds.

David Harvey's south meadow, on Seventh street, January 30, 1808: Fourteen lots fronting east side of Seventh street, off the west ends of McIntire's outlots, numbers three, four and five. These lots are not now conveyed by numbers, but by metes and bounds, as is also the property out of the same outlots fronting Eight and Ninth streets.

Chancery addition, by John D. Hay, executor of David Harvey, deceased, Rachel Timberlake, Henry H. Timberlake, and Elizabeth Johnson, September 25, 1835: The plat says that it is part of outlot four and five in the Harvey's addition; in fact, McIntire's outlots four and five.

Lots one to eight, front east side Seventh street; nine, ten and eleven, north side Marietta street; lot eleven covering lot one, in Harveys's south meadow, on Marietta street; lots twelve to twenty-four front west side Eighth street; twenty-five to thirty-seven, east side of Eighth street; thirty-eight to fifty, west side of Ninth street; fifty-one to seventy-seven, south side of Harvey street; seventy-two to ninety-two, north side of Harvey street. Lots seventy-three to ninety-two, and two outlots, are now included in the grounds attached to the reservoir.

David Harvey's south meadow, on Marietta street, February 28, 1810: Eighteen lots on north side of Marietta street; lot one, is included in Chancery addition; lot two is occupied as Eighth street; lot eighteen is included in lots one and two Drake's addition, (q. v.), part of McIntire's outlot five.

George Roe's addition, part of outlot six, and land south, December 28, 1832; Lots one to seven front south side of Marietta street; lots eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, front Ninth street; eight, nine and ten, front Half street; fifteen to twenty-six front north side of Hughes street; twenty-seven to thirty-nine, south side of Hughes street.

J. Foster's subdivision of lots twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, in Roe's addition; J. W. Foster, Master Commissioner, November 27, 1839: Four lots front Seventh street, east side, and three front Hughes street, north side.

Wm. Galigher's subdivision of lots fifteen and sixteen, Roe's addition, November 14, 1843: Three lots front Ninth street.

Hughes & Spurck's addition, by Thomas Hughes and George Spurck, July 10, 1838: Subdivision of east part of McIntire's outlot number six, east of, and adjoining Roe's addition; twelve lots front south side of Marietta street; four front a half street running east and west; four front Hughes street, north side; four front Spurck street, east side, and four, west side; four east, and four west side of Stillwell street.

Charles Hill's addition, subdivision of part of McIntire's outlot 7, June 7, 1852: Nine lots front north side of Main street, extended, and nineteen south side. Lots 38 to 47, inclusive, front north side, and 57 to 66 front south side, Summit street. Lots 29 to 37, inclusive, and 48 to 56, inclusive, that part of Summit street lying between these lots and the alley west of them, were vacated June 4, 1866.

Thomas B. Townsend's subdivision of part of McIntire's outlot 8, March 17, 1871: Lots 1 to 12, inclusive, front south side of Harvey street,

extended, and lots 13 to 30, inclusive, front north side.

Thomas B. Townsend's second addition, subdivision of another part of said outlot 8, April 12, 1872: Lots 1 to 9 front south side of a thirty-three-foot street, lots 10 to 14 front south side of South street, extended, and lots 21 to 25, north side South street. Lots 17 to 20, front east side Hill street.

Alexander Harper's addition, being a subdivision of McIntire's outlot 10, made December 14, 1853, was vacated by Common Pleas Court, February 24, 1859.

Charles C. Russell's addition, subdivision of McIntire's outlot 10, December 18, 1875: Thirteen lots front south side of old Wheeling road and Main street, extended, and two large lots back, fronting McOwen street; also, a triangular piece, lying between Main street and the old Wheeling road, and a strip six feet wide off the east side of the lot.

Lot 11 has never been subdivided.

Richard Adams' first addition, subdivision of parts of outlots 9 and 12: Twelve lots north and twelve south, of Marietta street, now covered by Raddin's addition.

Hughes & Spurck's second addition, subdivision part of outlot 9, and is platted as an extension of Harvey's south meadow, on Marietta street, the lots being numbered from 18 to 33, inclusive, and leaves a strip, forty-nine and one-half feet wide, north of the lots. November 2, 1838.

Thomas M. Drake's addition, being subdivision of lot 18, in Harvey's south meadow, and of Hughes & Spurck's second addition; hence, part of McIntire's outlots 5 and 9; June 8, 1854: Twenty lots front north side Marietta street, and eighteen front a half street, north, running east and west.

Richard Adams' second addition, part of outlots 5 and 9, September 2, 1841: Six lots, lying east of a street running from Marietta street to Marietta road, now covered by Raddin's addition.

Richard Adams' southeast addition, part of outlot 9, June 14, 1846: Now covered by Raddin's addition.

Raddin's addition: by Daniel Brush, executor of Benjamin Raddin, deceased; June 8, 1854; covering Adams' first, second, and southeast addition, and other parts of outlots 5, 9, and 12: Square one: Lots 1, 2, and 3, front west side, and lots 12, 13, and 14, east side, of McIntire's lane: lots 4 to 11, north side Marietta street, extended. Square two: Lots 1 to 17, front south side Marietta street. Square three: Lots 1 to 7 front street running from Marietta street to Marietta road; lots 8 to 11, north side Marietta road; lots 12, 13, and 14, a cross street, and lots 15, 16, and 17, occupied by "Stemler" school building, front south side Marietta street.

Howson & Crotzer's addition: by Bernard Howson and Jacob Crotzer, May 26, 1868: Part of McIntire's outlots 9 and 12. Lots 1 to 22 run from Marietta road, north, to Lippitt street, and lots 23 to 42 front north side of Lippitt street.

John S. Parkinson's addition, March 18, 1837: Part of outlot 12. Thirteen lots, running from Marietta road, north, to Lippitt street.

Arnold Lippitt's addition, July 23, 1844: Part of outlot 12. Twelve lots front north side Lippitt street, and lots 13 to 17 front north side Moore street; also, a triangular strip, lying between this and Parkinson's addition.

Margery Fell's addition, May 9, 1876: Part of outlot 13. Lots 1 to 6 front south side old Wheeling road, and 7 to 12 front street running east and west. Outlots 14 and 15 have been platted, but no lots have been sold by the proprietors, and the plats have never been recorded.

Ballentine & Clark's addition; part of section five, township twelve, range thirteen, immediately south of, and adjoining, Roe's addition, and north of Slago run; by John Ballentine and Adam Clark, August 15, 1841: Lots 1 to 5 front River road; 6 and 7 front a back street, which runs north and south; 8 to 11 front a street running east and west; 12, 13, and 14, front the south side of Hughes street.

W. H. Ball's subdivision of an eight-acre tract, in section six, township twelve, range thirteen, December 12, 1859: Nine lots, fronting the south side of the Marietta road, a short distance east of its junction with Marietta street.

W. H. Ball's subdivision of the residue of an eight-acre tract, May 10, 1860, consists of four large lots, immediately south of the foregoing.

John Dillon's subdivision of part of the east fraction of section six, township twelve, range thirteen, April 23, 1844: Fourteen lots, varying in size from 65-100 to 6 60-100 acres, fronting River road, and running east.

J. C. Howard's outlots, part of section 6. No date: Nine lots fronting, and east of, River road, south of Dillon's subdivision, in size 1 50-100 to 11 50-100 acres.

Christopher Coyle's subdivision of parts of Dillon's and Howard's subdivision, February 13, 1876: Seven lots, irregular in size and shape.

James McGuire's subdivision of parts of sections 5 and 7, township 12, range 13, made by order of the Court of Common Pleas, April 6 and 7, 1840: Lots 1 to 10 front, south side of Chandlersville road; 11, 12 and 13 north side; 14, 15 and 16 south side Marietta road; 17, 18 and 19 west side of road running south from Chandlersville road, and large lot unnumbered lying between the two roads.

Best's subdivision of parts of sections four and five, township twelve, range thirteen, by the executors of Valentine Best, deceased, July 22, 1817: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 front the north side of the Marietta road, 5 fronts east side Green Lane, 6 and 7 front south side old Wheeling road. Lots 2, 3 and 4 have been cut up into small lots, which are sold by metes and bounds, no plat having been made of them.

Ninth ward, and that part of the Seventh ward lying south of Zane's Grant line, being part of the west fractions of sections five and six in township twelve, and range thirteen, and part of

sections one and twelve in township sixteen of range fourteen.

The town of Springfield was laid out July 27, 1801, by Rufus Putnam, Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple: Lots 1 to 7 front south side Muskingum avenue, Seventh ward, beginning at Luck avenue, and east to Pine street; 8 and 9 front east side Pine street; 10 to 17 front south side Putnam Hill Commons; 18 and 19 front west side Woodlawn avenue, at its intersection with Muskingum avenue; 20 to 147 lie between Woodlawn and Muskingum avenues and Pierce street. The land lying between Muskingum avenue and low water mark of the river is sometimes conveyed by metes and bounds, and sometimes as river bank lot lying opposite lot No. —, in Putnam. Outlots are of about five acres each; 1 to 14 front west side River street; 15 to 45 lie between Pine street, Seventh ward and Woodland avenue, Ninth ward. A tract of eleven and one-half acres is by the plot dedicated for public buildings and the use of religious societies, the part not so used to remain as a "Perpetual Commons." It is now known as Putnam Hill Park. The land lying between the park and the river was reserved for mill purposes.

Edwin Putnam's addition, March 6, 1817: Lots A, B, C, D and E front south side Muskingum avenue, just west of its intersection by Woodlawn avenue; lots F, G and H lie back of these, and are partly occupied by the C. & M. V. Railroad Company.

"Safford's addition to Putnam," subdivision of inlot 7 and outlot 1, in Putnam, by the heirs of Patience V. H. Safford, May 24, 1869: Lots 1 to 6 front west side Pine street; 7 north side Vine street; 8 south side Muskingum avenue; 9 to 23 south side Vine street; 24 to 28 east side Luck avenue; 29 to 33 west side of a cross street, west of school building; 34 to 43 are occupied for school purposes; 44 to 48 front west side Pine street.

"Alexander S. Sullivan's addition to Putnam," subdivision of outlot 2 in Putnam, May 9, 1867: Lots 1 to 8 front Luck avenue, east side; 9 to 16 west side, and 17 to 24 east side of a cross street; 25 to 32 west side of another cross street; 33 to 40 west side Pine street.

There was a subdivision made many years ago of part of outlot 15, into 8 lots, but no plat of the subdivision was ever made, and no name given to it, although the lots are sometimes conveyed by number.

Cliffwood, subdivision of house lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and outlots 17 and 20, in Putnam, and of land lying between lot 17 and the railroad, by Eli B. Beckwith and George W. Howard, August 12, 1867: Sixty-four lots of irregular size and shape, bounded north by "Putnam Hill Park," east by the C. & M. V. Railroad Company's land, south by Putnam street, west by Pine street and outlot 15.

Central sub-division in Cliffwood, by John R. Stonesipher, April 20, 1874; subdivision of lots 47 and 48 into 6 lots fronting Cliffwood avenue and Mound street.

James Buckingham and Charles W. Potwin's addition to Putnam, subdivision of outlots 26 and 32, and part of outlots 22, 27, 28, 33 and 38, March 5, 1869: Lots 1 to 7 front east side of Whipple street; 8 to 19 east side of Summit street; 20 to 26 west side Summit street; 27 to 36 east side Whipple street; 38 to 52 west side Whipple street, and 53 to 67 east side Mathews street.

Luke Walpole's addition to Putnam, subdivision of part of outlot 28, November 24, 1821. Six lots fronting west side Woodlawn avenue, opposite Madison street.

James and Catharine Emery's addition to Putnam, being subdivision of outlot 37, October 4, 1833. Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 20 front west side Whipple street, and 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18 and 19 east side Mathews street.

James I. Cherry's subdivision of the west half of outlot No. 40, September 22, 1853. Lots 1, 2, 3 front Cooper Mill road, north side; 4 to 8 front east side Pine street.

Millwood, by the heirs of Ira Belknap, December 19, 1863, being part of section one in township sixteen of range fourteen. Lots 1 to 8 front the south side of the Old Lancaster Road, now Ridge avenue; 9 to 20 east side, and 21 to 30 west side, of Grant street; 31 to 39 east side, and 40 to 46 west side, of Meade street.

Samuel G. McBride's addition to Millwood, March 9, 1870; part of the same section, lying southwest of Millwood, and a little distance south of Ridge avenue. Lots 1 to 9 front the east side, and 10 to 18 the west side, of McBride street.

Chapman's addition, being subdivision by Samuel Chapman, executor of Levi Chapman, deceased, of a part of section one, lying between the south line of Zane's Grant and Ridge avenue; made January 13, 1873. Lots 1 to 20 front the north side of Ridge avenue; 21 is a triangular lot, fronting three alleys; 22 to 29 front the west side, and 30 to 40 the east side of Meade street; 41 to 50 the west side, and 51 to 58 the east side of Belknap street, or Grant street extended; 59 to 64 the west side, and 65 to 68 the east side of Chapman street.

Farnum's and others' addition to Putnam; Ephraim Farnum, Gilkey Morton and John Irvin, May 4, 1840. Lots 1, 2 and 3 front west side Putnam avenue, south of Pierce street.

Henry Jones' addition to Putnam; subdivision of land immediately south of the original town, September 15, 1866. Lots 1 to 4 front west side, and 5 to 8 east side Moxahala avenue; 9 to 12 the west side, and 13 to 16 the east side Muskingum avenue.

Georgetown: by Samuel Atkinson, April 17, 1872; subdivision of a tract of land south of Putnam. Lots 1 to 10 front east side of Putnam avenue, and 11 to 20 west side Moxahala avenue; 21, 22, 24 and 25 front west side Putnam avenue, and 23 east side Maysville Turnpike.

Lands lying outside of, but adjoining, the city.

The first five squares in Taylor's addition, being part of the west fraction of quarter township three, in township one, of range seven, east of the Dresden road and north of Adair avenue.

Square one, lots 1 to 5 front east side Dresden road; 6 to 12 north side Adair avenue; 13 to 19 south side Thurman street. Square two, lots 1 to 5 east side Dresden road; 6 to 11 north side Thurman street; 12 to 17 south side O'Neill street. Square three, lots 1 to 5 east side Dresden road; 6 to 11 south side O'Neill street; 12 to 17 south side Sheridan street. Squares four and five were changed July 14, 1879, by the proprietor, so that the lots front as follows: Square four, lots 1 to 4 front east side Dresden road; 5 to 10 front north side Sheridan street; 11 to 14 south side Ruth street. Square five, lots 1 to 4 front Dresden road east side; 5 to 8 north side Ruth street; 9 and 10 east of McMechan street: 11 north side Pear street; 12 to 15 front on an alley, the line running with lots in Taylor's second addition to Van Horne avenue. Laid out by John Boggs and Alfred Ball, Executors of Jane T. Boggs, deceased, December 9, 1873.

Taylor's second addition of inlots and outlots, by John Boggs and Alfred Ball, executor of Jane T. Boggs, deceased, June 8, 1877. Square one, lots 1 to 8 front west side Bluff street; 9 to 11 south side O'Neill street; 12 to 14 north side, and 15 and 16 south side Thurman street, and 17 north side Adair avenue. Square two, lots 1 to 4 west side Bluff street; 5 to 9 north side O'Neill street; 10 to 15 south side Sheridan street. Square three, lots 1, 2 and 15 to 17, west side Bluff street; 3 to 9 north side Sheridan street; 10 and 12 to 14 north side Oak street; 11 south side Pearl street; 18 to 28 south side Van Horne avenue; 29 east side Dresden road. Square four, 1 to 6 west side River street; 7 to 12 east side Bluff street. Square five, 1 to 8 west side River street; 9 to 16 east side Bluff street. Square six, 1 to 9 west side River street; 10 to 18 east side Bluff street. Outlots 1 to 5, of 3.48 to 4.81 acres, front east side River road. Outlots 6 to 14, of from 5.53 to 7.45 acres each, run from Hill street to the Muskingum river. Both of these additions are subdivisions of a tract of land formerly owned by Captain James Taylor, lying immediately north of the Zane Grant.

Woodside, by Paul H. Kaemmerer, February 24, 1876; subdivision of part of the fourth quarter of township one, in range eight, of United States military land, lying a short distance north of Zane's grant. Lots 1 to 12 front north side Locust avenue; 13 to 25 south side Walnut street; 26, 29,30, 48, 49, 63, 64 and 72 west side Orchard street; 27, 28, 31, 49, 50, 62, 65 and 73 east side Kaemmerer avenue; 32, 51, 61, 66, 69, 70, 74 west side Kaemmerer avenue; 33 to 39 north side Walnut street; 41 to 46 south side Wood street; 40, 57, 58, 77 and 78 east side Adams street; 5, 2, 60, 67, 71 and 75 east side Limestone street; 53 to 56 north side Wood street; 59 and 76 west side Limestone street; 79 south side Locust avenue.

Pursuant to a law passed May 7, 1878, (O. L. 75–134), the administrators of John McIntire being then the owners, July 2, 1878, applied to the Commissioners of the county for the annexation of lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45 and 46, and the alley between them, to the city of Zanesville; they all lying in one tract of about eight acres, and all within one half mile of the city. The petition was granted.

* * * * *

I hereby certify that the foregoing abstract was carefully compiled from official records and documents, and that it is correct, and for the History of Muskingum County, by J. F. Everhart & Co. WM. H. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney at law.

This is the original draft by Mr. Cunningham.
J. F. EVERHART.

## CHAPTER VI.

### UNITED STATES MAILS,

IN ZANESTOWN, IN 1794, AND ZANESVILLE IN 1881.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 24, 1794.

DEAR SIR: It is proposed to attempt the carriage of a mail from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, by land, and thence by water to Limestone: from Limestone by a new road on the southern side of the Ohio to the mouth of Licking, opposite to Fort Washington, where it will cross over. From Limestone, the mail will be carried through the State of Kentucky. The Post road through the wilderness, in this case, is to be discontinued. I have given directions to have three boats constructed for the purpose, to be formed in the best manner for ease and expedition in pushing up stream, to be managed by five hands each. I hope they will be running sometime in June. Marietta will be a station for the boats to stop at as they pass, and doubtless it will be convenient to have a Postoffice there. Herewith I send a packet, addressed to you, to be put into the hands of the person you judge most suitable for Postmaster. He will see the forms in which the business is to be transacted, with which he should make himself acquainted. The law now sent will expire in a few days; it is substantially the same as the new law as to the regulations. The latter will be forwarded when prepared. The person you designate for Postmaster should be careful and trusty, and there will be an advantage in one where residence will be near the landing place for mail boats. The advantages of a regular mail will be so great to your settlement, I am sure you will omit nothing to secure them.

I am with respect and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

P. S.—I suppose a postoffice may be eligible at Gallipolis, for which reason I send you a second packet addressed to you, to be disposed of as you think best. You will be so good as to favor me with an answer as soon as possible.

General RUFUS PUTNAM, Marietta.

MARIETTA, June 9, 1794.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th ult., with

the packets referred to, has come to hand. I have engaged Mr. Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., to undertake the business of Postmaster at this place, he is a gentleman of probity, is Attorney for the United States in this county, and keeps his office within a few yards of where the boats will naturally land, both on account of convenience and security. With respect to Gallipolis, I am not so well acquainted there as to fix on any one without some further information, which I expect to obtain in a few days.

I am your most obedient servant and friend,

RUFUS PUTNAM.

THIS CONTRACT, made the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, between Daniel Convers, of the one part, and the Postmaster General of the United States of America, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said parties have mutually convenanted as follows, that is to say: The said Daniel Convers covenants with the said Postmaster General:

1. To carry the mail of the United States, or cause it to be carried, from Marietta, in the northwest Territory, to Zanetown, on the Muskingum river, and from Zanetown to Marietta, once a week, at the rate of ninety dollars for every quarter of a year during the continuance of this contract.

2. That the mail shall be delivered at said postoffice, in the said route, at the times specified in the schedule hereto annexed, on penalty of one dollar for each hour which shall elapse between any time so fixed and the time of the mail's actual arrival, to be deducted from the pay of said Daniel, unless he shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General, that the delay was unavoidable.

[Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, refer to various details.]

8. That the said Daniel will enter into bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars, etc.

9. That upon reasonable complaints against any carrier of the said mail, for negligence or misbehavior, such carrier shall be forthwith discharged. That when the mail goes by a stage wagon, it shall be invariably carried within the body of it; and when it stops at night, it shall be put in a secure place, and there locked up.

And the said Postmaster General covenants with the said Daniel to provide portmanteaus and bags necessary, etc., etc., and to pay the said Daniel for the carriage thereof as aforesaid, at the rate afore mentioned, quarterly, in the months of April, July, October and January, the penalties for failure (if any) being first deducted.

And it is mutually covenanted and agreed by the said parties, that this contract shall commence on the first day of November next, and continue in force until the thirtieth day of September, inclusive, in the year one thousand and eight hundred.

*In Witness Whereof*, They have hereto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Samuel Elbert and D. Loring.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Postmaster General.

DANIEL CONVERS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE FIRST P. M. GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1880.

*W. S Harlan, Postmaster, Zanesville, O.:*

SIR:—Your communication of January 29, 1880, in which you ask for the date of the appointment of all the Postmasters who have served at the Zanesville Postoffice, Ohio, has been received at this Department. Please find the following in answer to your inquiry, as found recorded on the books of this Department. Respectfully,

JAMES H. MARR,
For 1st Assistant Postmaster General.

ZANESVILLE.

William McCulloch, appointed Postmaster, January 1, 1801.

David Harvey, appointed Postmaster, July 1, 1802.

C. Spangler, appointed Postmaster, April 1, 1804.

Abel Lewis, appointed Postmaster, April 1, 1805.

Jeffrey Price, appointed Postmaster, January 1, 1806.

William Pelham, appoiuted Postmaster, July 1, 1818.

S. Sullivan, appointed Postmaster, October 13, 1825.

Samuel J. Cox, appointed Postmaster, July 24, 1828.

William Blocksom, appointed Postmaster, May 6, 1834.

A. R. Cassidy, appointed Postmaster, April 1, 1840.

Israel Hoge, appointed Postmaster, February 3, 1841.

BECAME PRESIDENT APPOINTIVE.

Isaac Dillon, appointed Postmaster, May 2, 1849.

John B. Roberts, appointed Postmaster, April 29, 1853.

P. Bateman, appointed Postmaster, March 28, 1861.

W. C. Moorehead, appointed Postmaster, January 9, 1863.

*J. J. Douglas, appointed Postmaster, November 9, 1866.

W. C. Moorehead, appointed Postmaster, November 17, 1866.

J. J. Douglas, appointed Postmaster, March 28, 1867.

Col. J. J. Douglas, appointed Postmaster, March 30, 1871.

William S. Harlan, appointed Postmaster, March 3, 1879.

Moved to present location, August 26, 1872, in Maginnis' Block, southwest corner of Fountain alley and Fifth street.

*His appointment was withdrawn by the President, Andrew Johnson, and the name of William Moorehead sent in and confirmed. HARLAN.

*J. F. Everhart, A.M., Historian:*

SIR—Your communication of the 3d inst., in which you ask for the date of the establishment of the Postoffices of Putnam and West Zanesville, and the names of the different Postmasters who have served at each office to present date, has been received at this Department. By reference to the books of this office, the following is found, which please find in answer to the inquiry above. Respectfully,

JAMES H. MARR.

For First Assistant Postmaster General.

Muskingum—Established June 27, 1838: John W. P. Lane, Postmaster. Discontinued February 16, 1843.

West Zanesville—Established January 14, 1852; Joseph S. Parke, Postmaster.

March 7, '54, W. Wimmer, Postmaster.

January 29, '57, James Miller, Postmaster.

September 23, '61, W. W. Wimmer, Postmaster.

October, 20, '66, D. Dugan, Postmaster.

March 19, '69, L. M. Reamy, Postmaster.

November 4, '72, A. C. Brown, Postmaster.

Putnam—Established January 30, 1817, Henry Safford, Postmaster.

June 19, '29, John Herron, Postmaster.

November, 24, '31, D. M. Sellers, Postmaster.

March 26, '33, Samuel Glass, Postmaster.

March 25, '43, Jas. T. Cherry, Postmaster.

July 25, '46, Jeremiah Elder, Postmaster.

February 8, '49, John Goshen, Postmaster.

May 29, '49, Wm. H. Moore, Postmaster.

April 26, '53, John Goshen, Postmaster.

August 8, '53, Jeremiah Elder, Postmaster.

March 31, '60, W. Stonesipher, Postmaster.

May 4, '61, Jas. Finlayson, Postmaster.

September 23, '63, Francis R. Potts, Postmaster.

August 30, '66, Daniel Dugan, Postmaster.

October 20, '66, John Dixon, Postmaster.

November 27, '66, Francis R. Potts, Postmaster.

July 8, '72, Samuel Large, Postmaster.

July 27, '75, Eliza A. Large, Postmistress.

March 5, '79, Chas. Parsons, Postmaster.

A Postoffice notice, taken from the Zanesville "Express," August 14, 1817, is as follows:

THE MAILS.—The eastern and western mails are now carried through this State in stage coaches. The eastern mail arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock a. m. The western mail arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. Thus far they have performed well, and there can be no doubt of the practicability of carrying the mails in this manner, especially if the people on the route will exert themselves to improve the roads.

The Money Order Department: [Page 188, Sec. 958]. Design of Congress in establishing money order system. The following is the construction given by the late Attorney General (Williams) to the Statute creating the money order system.

Congress designed to give money orders in some respects, the character of ordinary negotiable instruments, to the end that they might be received with full credit, and their usefulness, in a business point of view, be promoted.

The Statute does not contemplate that the remitter of the money order shall be at liberty to revoke it and demand back his money against the will of the payee after it comes into the possession of the latter; to enable the former to obtain a payment of funds deposited, he must produce the money order.

The payee of the money order, upon complying with the requirements of the law and the regulations of the Postoffice, is entitled to payment of the money on demand, and the remitter of the money order cannot, previous to its being paid, by any notice that he may give to the Postoffice at which it is payable, forbid the payment thereof to the payee.—[Postal Laws and Regulations].

"POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1864.

SIR—I have this day sent you by mail, a package containing two books of money order and advice forms, numbered 1 to 500, also blanks for special advices. Please acknowledge the receipt of the same. The amount of money order funds which you will be allowed to retain in your hands as a reserve (see section 49 of the instructions), has been fixed at $300. This sum, you will, immediately upon commencing the money order business, transfer from the "Postage" to the "Money Order" account, and enter in your cash book, as directed in sections 37 and 38 of the instructions, and also in your first weekly statement.

The first of November has been fixed as the date on which the money order system is to be put into operation—simultaneously at all designated offices, and you are required to be in readiness to commence this business at that time.

It is earnestly requested, with a view to expedite business, that the letters "M. O. B.," should be legibly written on every envelope sent from your office containing money order advices. Respectfully,

C. F. MCDONALD,
Superintendent.

W. C. MOOREHEAD, Esq.
Postmaster, Zanesville, Ohio.

With this addition to the labor and responsibility of the Postmaster at Zanesville, came the requirement of surety for the faithful performance of the duties and trust. [Vide. page 199, section 964]. New bonds required at the Postoffices made money order offices.

Postmasters whose Postoffices are designated as Money Order Postoffices are required, before commencing the money order business, to give a new bond to the Government, with at least two sureties, which is conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties and obligations im-

posed upon them by the laws relating to postal, as well as to the money order business.

The money order system was inaugurated in the Zanesville Postoffice, November 1, 1864. The following comparative statement of the business of the first year, and for 1880, taken from the books kept by the officer in charge, exhibits the growth and importance of this branch of the postal service:

1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of orders issued | $ 5,357 46 |
| Fees received therefor | 55 00 |
| Orders paid | 5,562 50 |
| Aggregate | $ 10,974 96 |
| Number of orders issued | 416 |
| Average amount per order | $ 12 87 |
| Average amount per month | 446 45 |
| Average amount per month paid | 463 54 |

1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of orders issued | $ 66,378 52 |
| Fees received therefor | 750 30 |
| Orders paid | 72,175 99 |
| Aggregate | $139,304 81 |
| Number of orders issued | 6,610 |
| Average amount for order | $ 10 84 |
| Average amount for month | 5,531 54 |
| Average amount per month paid | 6,114 66 |

A statement is rendered to the Department every week.

When orders are presented for payment in excess of amount of cash on hand, the Postmaster is authorized to make a draft on the Postmaster at New York city, where a fund is kept to his credit by orders of the Postmaster General; and when this fund (of $2,000), is nearly exhausted, the local Postmaster asks the Postmaster General for a new credit to be placed with the Postmaster at New York city; and under no circumstances is the Postmaster permitted to use general postal funds for money order purposes and vice versa.

Provision has been made to keep the Government funds in constant use, so that no large balance is idle. A "reserve" of $250 is allowed the Zanesville Postmaster, as the money order business fluctuates. If the amount of cash on hand exceeds the amount of unpaid orders drawn on his office for the two weeks last past, he remits the excess to the Postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, when a certificate of deposit is issued in duplicate by the Postmaster at Cincinnati. The original is sent to the Department at Washington, and the duplicate is sent to this office, where it is retained.

The receipts of the Zanesville postoffice—"postal account proper"—including the sale of waste paper, stamps, cards, and envelopes, for the year 1880, amounted to $21,272.96: the expenditures, including salaries, $6,556.50. The net income amounted to $14,716.46.

Depository.—Paragraph second, section seventy-six, page 52, Postal Laws and Regulations, defines: Depositing postoffices, such as are directed to deposit, at some designated point, their surplus funds, quarterly, or oftener.

Paragraph third—Depository and draft offices: Those which are directed to retain their own funds, the surplus funds of depositing postoffices, and funds received by collection, drafts on hand, to meet drafts drawn by the Third Assistant Postmaster General and countersigned by the Auditor.

This was a slow, and complicated, system; accordingly, August 3, 1880, the following order was issued, amendatory to the Regulations:

"POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Order No. 33.]

"To secure uniformity of postal revenues, and to enable the Auditor of the Treasury of this Department to promptly settle the accounts of postmasters and contractors, as well as to keep intelligent control of the several annual appropriations, covering the transportation of the mails, a task which, he states, is now practically impossible; it is—

"Ordered, That the system of collecting quarterly balances in the hands of postmasters, by what are known as collection orders, be discontinued, and the depository system, described in section seventy-six, of Postal Regulations, be substituted. All postmasters, therefore, at what are now known as collection offices, will, hereafter, unless specially instructed otherwise, deposit their surplus postal funds with such depositories, and in such manner as may be directed by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who will see that this order is carried into effect at once."

In compliance with the foregoing order, the Postoffices in the following counties deposit at the Zanesville Postoffice, viz.: Belmont, Coshocton, Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, and Washington. The number of Postoffices thus depositing is 337. The average amount deposited here, is, in round numbers, $11,000 per quarter, or $44,000 per year. Each depositor receives an original, and duplicate, certificate of deposit. The original is transmitted to the Department, and the duplicate is retained by the depositor. Under no circumstances is money sent to the Department. Contractors and Postmasters are paid by means of drafts drawn on the Depositary, by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and verified by the Auditor of the Treasury.

FREE DELIVERY.

The amount of revenue required under section 307, page 94, being "not less than twenty thousand dollars," was not reached until the early part of 1880. June 30th, of that year, the revenue of the Postoffice of this city exceeded that sum $2,000, whereupon, application having been made, asking for free delivery at Zanesville, the following order was issued:

"POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1880.

"Ordered: Discontinuance of the Postoffice at West Zanesville and Putnam, in the city of

WE HAVE A CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
CLOTHS CASSIMERES
STYLES ALWAYS THE NEWEST
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
TERMS CASH ONE PRICE ONLY
LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

Interior of the BOSTON ONE PRICE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORES of Sturtevant & Martin, Zanesville, Ohio.

THE foregoing carefully prepared engraving affords unmistakable and gratifying evidence of what may be—and has been—accomplished by shrewd business capacity, enterprise and indomitable perseverance. Some four years ago, Mr. H. Sturtevant and Mr. John Martin associated in the retail dry goods business in Zanesville, where they soon won a prosperous business. Nor was their happy conception of introducing the famous "Boston One Price Cash System" of trading by any means a less favorable introduction for them. Equal to any emergency, the then new firm strikingly demonstrated, by timely improvements, extension of premises, and other features of enterprise, that none were better mated (commercially) to keep fully apace with even the most approving smiles of Dame Fortune. From the humble complement of some half a dozen assistants at the outset, to handle a trade of about $50,000 the first year, that force is now quadrupled, and a business done of at least $150,000 annually.

Down to the present spring they have held a position on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in the City Hall buildings, but having exhausted every available foot of space therein, they have now also secured the extensive double stores on the corner of Third and Main streets, in the Star block, being one hundred and twenty-eight feet long by fifty feet wide, and sixteen feet high, with equal basement facilities. Here, as will be seen, the departments are classified—the conveniences for patrons are replete, and system is supreme, even to the adoption of Lampson's ingenious cash system, and other equally commendable acquisitions.

Of this mammoth and replete dry goods establishment this engraving is a faithful representation, and a striking compliment to the trade of the county as found to-day.

In addition to their flourishing dry goods business, something over twelve months ago they opened, as a branch, A FIRST CLASS CLOTHING STORE, for the finest grades of ready-made clothing and gent's furnishing goods, submitting a stock of unsurpassed excellence, quantum and attractiveness, which soon gained equal prestige in public estimation with their familiar dry goods house. This branch of their business is conducted distinct, and has been transferred to their old dry goods stand, giving them a floorage of sixty by forty feet, and presenting a commodious, light and prominent clothing house, without a compeer out side of the largest metropolitan centers.

In view of the foregoing, it is therefore safe to say, that notwithstanding the popular remark that "Zanesville is one of Ohio's old steady-going towns," there are those within her borders at least capable of making business interesting to patrons and decidedly lucrative to themselves.

Messrs. Sturtevant & Martin, by their integrity, efficiency, zeal, and urbanity, have made their mark in the commercial arena, while their frugality and judicious enterprise has justly earned a leading distinction and worthy patronage for the "Boston One-Price Stores" that it is to be hoped will long perpetuate their fair name and fame.

Zanesville, Ohio, and established, the Free Delivery System, at Zanesville Postoffice, with two regular carriers, at $850 per annum, each, and two auxiliary carriers, at $400 per annum, each; allowed, the postmaster $200 per annum, each, for the hire of two horses, to be used by the auxiliary carriers. This order to take effect on the 1st day of October, 1880.

[Signed.] D. M. KEY.
"Postmaster General."

The number of letter-carriers was found inadequate, and so represented to the Department, and thereupon the following letter was indited:

"POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1880.

"*W. S. Harlan, Postmaster, Zanesville, Ohio:*

"SIR:—You are hereby authorized to nominate to this office, for appointment, three, full, letter-carriers, at $850 each, per annum, instead of two; also, two auxiliaries, as heretofore authorized. The authority to hire two horses, at an expense of $200 each, is hereby revoked.

Very respectfully,
"JAMES H. MARR,
"For First Assistant Postmaster General."

The free delivery was inaugurated October 1, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of pieces of mail matter delivered by the carriers, during the first three months, was..... | 186,132 |
| The number of pieces collected from street boxes. ..... | 80,653 |
| The total number of pieces handled..... | 266,785 |

The postal business is enormously enlarged by the exchange correspondence with foreign countries.

Page 231, section 1102, of the Laws and Regulations quoted, is as follows: The Convention of Paris, Universal Postal Union, concluded between Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain, and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain, and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy and Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Salvator, Switzerland, Turkey.

The plenipotentiaries of the governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Paris, by virtue of Article XVIII of the Treaty constituting the General Postal Union, concluded at Berne, on the 9th of October, 1874, have, by mutual agreement, and subject to ratification, revised the said Treaty, conformably to the following stipulation:

ARTICLE I. The countries between which the present convention is concluded, as well as those which may join it hereafter, form, under the title of "Universal Postal Union," a single postal territory, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their Postoffices.

The International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union has made many regulations, in order to secure the object desired, and thereby greatly increased the labors of every post official in the countries embraced in the arrangement. Thus, when it is realized that our postal system is extended over such vast territories—its expenditures will dwindle into insignificance—while the labors performed by the employes are increased beyond any other class receiving the same compensation. * * * * *

We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the foregoing recital of postal affairs, hereby certify that they are correct.

W. S. HARLAN, Postmaster.
GUS A. WYNAKIN, Assistant Postmaster.

Robert F. Smart succeeded Gus A. Wynakin, as Assistant Postmaster, August 9, 1881.

## CHAPTER VII.

### BOATS AND BOATING.

Boating, for pleasure or profit, has always been a very enjoyable mode of travel. In "ye olden time" it was often enlivened by romantic adventure. It has attractions to many who would dream life away, that no other mode of transit offers. Our beloved poet, Longfellow, has graciously told us of the materials and mode of boat building by the aborigines. Hiawatha exclaims:

"Give me of your bark, O birch tree!
Of your yellow bark, O birch tree!
Growing by the rushing river,
Tall and stately in the Valley!
I a light canoe will build me,
Build a swift cheeman for sailing,
That shall float upon the river,
Like a yellow leaf in autumn,
Like a yellow water lily!"

And how with boughs of cedar they made ribs to strengthen and hold it shapely, and bound them together with the fibrous roots of the larch tree, and with the balm of the fir tree closed the seams, that water could not enter, and with the quills of the hedge-hog made a necklace and a girdle for their beauty.

"And two stars to deck her bosom."

And how they dragged the dead trees from the rivers and made "a pathway for the people!"

The successors of that ancient people took heed of their boats of birch bark, and other boats of pine trees, and being unskilled in working bark, imitated the ruder boat which white men called "a dug-out," and built them boats called "flat boats," and other boats called "keel boats;" and in after years, when boat building became the art necessary for commerce, the majestic steam boat usurped the water courses. And not a few navigators have made to themselves an enviable name for skill and intrepidity, in the management of boats. Many, it is true, have acted well their part and passed from the theatre of their deeds, unhonored and unsung; and again, some have made this a step to higher

life, as for example President James A. Garfield, who once served on the tow-path!

BOATS THAT HAVE TRAVERSED THE MUSKINGUM SINCE THE ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

About 1822, Richard Reeves built a small boat, which was known as "Dicky Reeves' first steam boat;" it, however, was propelled by horse power. Mr. Reeves subsequently built the boats that were called "Faith," and "Charity."

In 1829, Captain Wm. Scales built a keel boat which he named "The Rifleman of Zanesville;" these boats ran between Zanesville and Pittsburgh, making the trip each way in from four to six weeks."

The "Hope," a flat bottomed boat, with a wheel at the stern, was the first boat on the Muskingum river that was propelled by steam; it was built by Richard Reeves in 1827–8. The engine was made at the Richmond and Bostwick foundry, by Mr. Nicholson, a machinist from Pittsburgh. Mr. Reeves also built the "Walhonding," a twenty ton boat intended for low water on the Ohio; and in 1828 he launched the "Mary Ann," a fifty ton boat, commanded by Captain Nicholson. She made her trial trip to Coshocton, was successfully floated over the dam, and, on that account, was called "Sam Patch." James Sprague owned this boat.

The "Zanesville," was built in 1833, by Captain Wm. Scales and John Alter, Jr. Her machinery was constructed and placed by Messrs. Dare and Ebert. This was "a stern wheeler. Wm. Scales, Captain.

The "Tuscarora," was built in 1835, by the same parties.

The "Muskingum," Frank Cogswell Captain, was built in Zanesville in 1845, by the Bishop Brothers; the machinery by Ebert and Whitaker.

The "Belle Zane" was built a short time previous, and intended for the trade between Zanesville and New Orleans. During the night of January 8th, 1845, twelve miles below the mouth of White river, in the Mississippi, she struck a snag and sunk. Out of ninety passengers, only fifty escaped drowning, and a number of those who reached the shore froze to death. Munroe Ayers was Captain and David Hahn engineer of the ill-fated boat—they survived.

The "Moxahala" was built during 1845; and the "Putnam," about that time—the latter by—— Blue and Robert Hazlett ("Black Bob"), at the foot of Second street, just below the Second street M. E. Church, and launched in the canal. It was a hundred and fifty ton boat. The machinery was made by Ebert and Loudan.

The "Zanesville," (the second by this name) was built in 1846, by Perry Smith.

The "Jenny Lind" was built at McBride's ship yard, (located where the new power house of the city water works now stands), for M. W. Graham & Co. Ebert and Loudan made the machinery. Chas Gallagher was Captain.

The "Phil Dodridge" was built by Bishop & Co., in 1848–9. The machinery by Ebert and Loudan,

The "Independence," the largest and most powerful side wheel steamer of that date—1850—was constructed for Beaumont and Hollingsworth. Geo. W. Graham was Captain.

The "Buckeye Belle" was built in 1850, and blown up at Beverly Locks in 1852, when thirty-two persons perished.

The "Ohio" was built in 1853, for the trade between Zanesville and Dresden.

The "Julia Dean" was built at Marietta, about the same time, and brought to Zanesville for her machinery, which was furnished by Ebert & Loudan.

The "Del Norte," a stern wheeler, was built at Zanesville, and made her first trip in 1852 or '53.

The "Daniel Convers" was launched in 1853, and "Emma Graham" in 1855.

The Geo. B. Reeves, White Cloud, Rainbow and Live Oak were also in the trade, according to Mr. Elias Ebert, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing data; and from a journal kept by Mr. "Milt" C. McLaughlin the following additional names have been obtained, omitting such as were named by Mr. Ebert:

The Arroline, Alice, Arrow, U. S. Aid, Austin, Monongahala Bell, Bell, Buck, Ben Bolt, Best, Bowen, Brooks, Barnard, Kate Cassel, Caroline, Comet, Clarion, Mingo Chief, Hail Columbia, Cheviot, St. Cloud, Prairie City, J. M. Camden, Combs, Lizzie Cassel, Dime, Brown Dick, Dresden, Defiance, Mary D. Devol, Enterprise, Empress, Elk, Falcon, Freighter, Freedom, Fox, Emma Graham No. 2, J. B. Gordon, Loyal Hannah, Hope, Helen Marr, Silver Heels, Tom Hackry, Hubble, Heatherington, Itaka, Ida, Julia No. 1 and 2, Ludlow, Lowell, R. H. Lindsey, Malta No. 1 and 2, McIntire, Martin, Mink No. 1 and 2, McCormick, McConnell, Newark, Nymph, Octarara, Oella, Ohioan, Obenchain Ohio No. 3, Pacific, Petona, Patton, Potwin, Progress, Powell, Rufus Putnam, Pilgrim, Pinta, Relief, Sechler, Swallow, Swan, Speer, Thompson, Union, Muskingum Valley, Virogna, Jim Walt, Wild Wood and Zanesville Packet.

Prominent steamboat men of the Muskingum river, deceased:

Captains—Wm. Scales, Absalom Boyd, Wm. Boyd, Wm. Bowen, Frank Cogswell and George W. Graham.

Retired Captains—Munroe Ayers, Joseph McVey, David Pittman, David Brown and Edward Martin.

Engineers Deceased—Sylvester Ebert, D. Hahn, G. Printz, D. Muncy, J. Sylvester and George West.

Retired Engineers—J. C. Bevis, Joseph Howland, Edward Nash, J. Brown, J. Hahn, T. Sloan and John Munch.

The steamboats now in the Zanesville trade are as follows:

"Gen. H. F. Devol," J. R. Martin, Captain; Noah Kincaid and J. Van Law, Clerks.

"Lizzie Cassel," Wm. Davis, Captain; L. McGrew and Lewis Myrick, Clerks.

"Mink," C. C. Morgan, Captain; "Bart" Roney, Clerk.

OTHER BOATS.

"Obenchain," A. Bailey, Captain; —— Neff, Clerk.

"Indianola," James Helmick, Captain.

"Come and See Me," Stephen Sprague, Captain.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### BURYING GROUNDS.

"There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And, with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."

The first burying-ground in Zanesville was where the Gas Works now are—on North Sixth street. It was laid out in the year 1800.

The second graveyard, was where the Cooper Mill road now intersects Woodlawn avenue. In 1802, Dr. Increase Mathews donated this tract, containing two and one-half acres, to the village of Putnam, for a burying-ground. The first person buried there was Mrs. Mathews, consort of Dr. Increase Mathews; this event took place in June, 1802. These grounds now form a part of "Woodlawn Cemetery."

The graveyard at the head of Main street was probably opened as early as 1807. A Mr. Elijah Hart was buried there, in March, of that year. John McIntire's tomb is all that remains distinguished as such to mark this burial-ground. The fragments of gravestones, scattered around, are sad mementoes of the forgotten and neglected dead—the heroes and honored of long ago. Perhaps a thrill of grateful remembrance may enter the bosoms of the City Fathers and induce them to take better care of this place; it would seem to be their duty, for as early as 1816 the town of Zanesville took charge of this Cemetery.

ZANESVILLE CITY CEMETERY was laid out in 1835, and bodies were removed from other grounds to it. The original tract contained a little less than seven and one-half acres, purchased of Richard Stillwell, March 5th, 1835, for $476.00. It is located about one mile east of the Court House, on the north side of the National road. The first addition to this cemetery was made by the city of Zanesville, April 1, 1852, in the purchase from Captain Joseph Moorehead of a fraction over two acres, for the sum of $600.00; and, on the same day, a further addition of a little more than five acres, purchased from J. V. Cushing, for $1,560.00. [See Muskingum county Records of Deeds, Book P, p. 337, and Record of Deeds, Book 21, pp. 317, 322.] The next addition, April 13, 1852, by purchase of six and one-third acres from R. P. Robinson, for $1,270.00; [See Record of Deeds, Book 21, p. 365]; and again, March 11, 1875, by purchase of two acres from Wm. W. Miner, for $2,000.00; [See Record of Deeds, Book 62, p. 337]; and again, March 6, 1878, about twenty acres, from Henry Blandy, for $6,000.00. [See Record of Deeds, Book 66, p. 619.]

The first interment in the City Cemetery, was that of Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob Stout; she was buried Sunday, October 24th, 1835. The second was Lot Barr; the third, Mr. James Durban, father of Thomas Durban.

In 1869, the control of the City Cemetery passed from the City Council to a Board of Trustees.

The Trustees in 1880 were: John M. Bonnet, Thomas Lindsay, and J. W. Conrade.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—In 1850, Charles C. Convers obtained a charter for an association known as "The Proprietors of Woodlawn Cemetery;" in anticipation of which, C. C. Convers and A. A. Guthrie purchased from Dr. Increase Mathews the east end of the north half of the southwest quarter of section twelve, Springfield township sixteen, ranges thirteen and fourteen, embracing fifty-five and one-half acres, more or less (see Record of Deeds, book 20, p. 14), for which was paid $4,358.00.

On the 5th of August, following the purchase, Charles C. Convers, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, Isaac Dillon, Solomon Sturges, Corrington W. Searle, Hugh J. Jewett, Ebenezer Buckingham, Albert A. Guthrie, Alvah Buckingham, Henry Blandy, Daniel Applegate, George James, Daniel Brush, William Galligher, Allen Metcalf, Ezra B. Eastman, and George N. Guthrie, having each paid fifty dollars for a first-class lot, met pursuant to notice, at the office of C. C. Convers, in Zanesville, and organized the society, and elected officers, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, resulting as follows:

President, A. A. Guthrie; Treasurer, D. Applegate; Secretary, Charles C. Russell.

Directors: Richard Stillwell, Charles B. Goddard, Charles C. Convers, H. J. Jewett, Henry Blandy, E. Buckingham, and A. A. Guthrie.

The Board then confirmed the purchase of the tract of land heretofore specified, on the terms stated. The terms of purchase were, $1,000 down and the balance as follows: $1,000, payable November 1, 1853; $1,000, payable November 1, 1854; and $1,000, payable November 1, 1855, and the balance payable November 1, 1856, the several notes bearing interest.

The improvement of the grounds began in 1852, under the personal direction of the President, who laid them out. He designed the avenues and walks, and it is but just to say that he not only preserved the natal beauty, but added greatly thereto, and also devised harmonious adornments, rendering it a place of peculiar attraction.

In 1853, the cemetery was publicly dedicated. Among the exercises, was an address by the President, A. A. Guthrie, that, on account of its beauty and appropriateness, was printed in pamphlet form.

In 1880, the officers were as follows:

President, C. W. Potwin; Secretary and Treasurer, James Buckingham.

Directors: Daniel Applegate, Moses M. Gran-

ger, Alexander Grant, Edmund J. Brush, and James R. Peabody.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—The first graveyard used by this denomination was on the rear of the lot now occupied by St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth street. The first person buried on this ground was John S. Dugan, who was accidentally killed March 11, 1825. It has been claimed that three persons, named Nicholas, Tudor, and Pratt, who were Quakers, were buried here, in 1815, and that this was "the Quaker graveyard;" this, however, is all we know, and is not certified. When St. Thomas' Church was erected, the dead were removed to the present Cemetery, on the National road, about a mile east of the Court House. The site was purchased for the church, by Bishop John B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, of Richard Stilwell, for $160. It contains a fraction less than two acres. The purchase was made August 14, 1835. [See Record of Deeds, Book Q, p. 30.]

The Cemetery was dedicated by Bishop Purcell. It is under the control of the Parish Priest of St. Thomas' Church.

## CHAPTER IX.

### SCHOOLS.

THE FIRST SCHOOL—THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING—SEMINARY—ZANESVILLE ACADEMY—THE M'INTIRE SCHOOL — SPECIAL SCHOOL LAW—THE FIRST BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE FIRST GRADED SCHOOL—THE GRADED SYSTEM COMPLETED—THE FIRST SUPERINTENDENT — THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT SUSPENDED—THE FIRST LADY PRINCIPAL—A SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED—TEACHERS—SPECIAL TEACHERS—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT—1876, '77, '78, '79, '80—THE ATTENDANCE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS—THE COST OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS—REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOLS—THE BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS—TEACHERS FOR 1880–81—ZANESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL—BOARDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS FROM 1838 TO 1881—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—ST. COLUMBIA'S ACADEMY—GERMAN LUTHERAN SCHOOL — ZANESVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

For data concerning the early schools, we are indebted to Mr. E. H. Church, whose zeal and fidelity in gleaning reminiscences of early times merit great praise. From his notes, we learn that the first school was in West Zanesville (now the Eighth ward), in the summer of 1800. At that time the largest part of the settlement was on that side of the river, and contained nearly all of the children of school age. The teacher was David Harris, and the school was located near the east end of Lee street, on the river bank. There were in all about twenty-five or thirty pupils in attendance. John Green and sister, James Cordry and brother, and one other, were all who belonged on the east side of the river. George M. Crooks and cousin, were all who attended from South Zanesville (Seventh Ward). Henry Crooks (father of George M.), had an Indian living with him who took his children over the Island to school and brought them home again. The children from the east side of the river waded the stream most of the time, and crossed in a boat when the water was up. The first school on the east side of the river was taught in a cabin on Second street, between Main street and Fountain alley—the property was afterwards owned by the Casgill's. The name of the teacher was Joseph Jennings; the attendance was not large. James Cordry, brother and sister, attended this school in 1802. The next school was on Putnam Hill, in the spring of 1804, and was taught by Daniel Dimmick.

In 1805, Samuel Herrick, a young lawyer, came to Zanesville; there were not more than thirty-five buildings in the town, and all cabins, except two or three hewed log houses, with shingle roofs and stone chimneys; and not more than a hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. A school teacher was wanted, however, and Mr. Herrick, having but little business in his profession (there being two other lawyers, Wyllis Silliman and Lewis Cass, in town), accepted the position. The citizens erected a log school house on the lot now occupied by the Market street school building. It was a primitive structure, having only an earth floor, with one log cut out for a window; over this opening was pasted greased white paper, which kept out the winds, and yet admitted the light. The benches were made of logs, split in two, with four legs. The desks were of common boards, fastened along the walls. In the center was the stump of a tree, which served as a "dunce block," where mischievous boys were placed as a punishment. This was the first public school building erected in Zanestown. John McIntire donated the lot to the town for school purposes. The school taught by Samuel Herrick in this building, was attended by Richard Stilwell, Eliza Price, Harriet Convers, Amelia McIntire, Hattie Taylor, Mary Vickers, James Cordry, Isaac Spangler, Margaret and William Thompson, David Spangler, Sarah and Jefferson Van Horne, and others. The information in regard to this school was obtained from Mrs. Charles B. Goddard and Mrs. John S. Cochran, a few years before their death. They were pupils in the first school, taught by Samuel Herrick.

Charles Roberts (youngest son of James Roberts), taught school in the old school house on Putnam Hill in 1808; he afterwards taught in Coshocton and, at a later period, again in Zanesville; he was an honest and enterprising citizen and highly respected; he was noted for sociability and the pleasure he took in entertaining friends. He died June 26, 1854, in the seventy-second year of his age. His father and mother died in Zanesville in 1813 or 1814.

In 1808, the citizens of Springfield raised money by subscription and built the large "Stone Academy" in the southeastern part of the town. A two-story house, with a hall and two large

rooms, located on a fine large lot. It was built for a State House, to induce the Legislature to come to Springfield, and in case of failure in this it was deemed suitable for an academy or church purposes.

A custom of early school teachers: They had a rule that, if a girl did any thing wrong, she might get any of the boys to go her bail—i. e., if she failed to be perfectly good for a week or two, the boy was to be punished in her stead—just as the master ordered, and in case of punishment, one boy was made to hold the other while the master lammed him, and the girl never forfeited her bail.—[From memories of school days, by E. H. Church].

Mr. Church, when seven or eight years old, attended a school taught by a Mr. Black, in a log cabin, on the site now occupied by the Kirk House; and soon after, in 1811, a school taught by "old mother Goff," and remembered being struck by her while trying to learn his "A B Ab's!" This school house was on the corner of Spruce alley and Main street.

In 1808, or 1809, one Patterson, brother-in-law to Charles and John Roberts, taught school in the same room formerly used by Mr. Black. And in 1810, '11 and '12 Richard Kearns taught on the northeast corner of Sixth and North streets; he died in 1813. Rev. William Jones, Presbyterian minister, taught in the old frame Court House in 1810–11, and taught some of the higher branches, including Latin and Greek.

In 1810, in the corner room of Frazey Tavern, on the corner of Sixth street and Locust alley, Jonathan Hobby, John W. Spry, and Mr. and Mrs. Colerick, established a "Seminary for Young Ladies."

In 1812, '13 and '14, Arthur Reed taught in a house on the corner of Fountain alley and Seventh street.

In 1817, David Hall, as appears by his advertisement in the Zanesville "Express," October 2, 1817, opened a school for young gentlemen and ladies. This school was in "a large and convenient room in the Academy in Putnam." Instructions in the various branches of English education. Price of tuition, three dollars per quarter; application to be made to the subscriber at the Putnam hotel.

"September 4, 1817.—Education,—Stephen Devol (from Troy, New York,) has taken and fitted up a commodious room in Frazey's brick house, for the reception of youth and children of both sexes, in the several branches of literature common in an English school."—[Zanesville "Express," September 14, 1817].

"Schools.—Zanesville, 1818.—Jonathan Hobby respectfully informs the public that he has lately opened a school in Zanesville, in a commodious room in Mr. Frazey's large brick (situate a few rods south of the clerk's office), where due attention will be paid to the education and instruction of all who may may be entrusted to his care.—[Zanesville "Express," March 7, 1818]. J. Hobby."

"Mrs. M. Colerick's Young Ladies' Seminary," in the brick building on the southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets. The terms of tuition are as follows:

"Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Tambour and Embroidery, Cotton Work, Fringe and Netting, Plain Sewing and Marking, $4 per quarter.

"Second Class—Orthography, Reading and Writing, Plain Sewing, Marking, Fringe and Netting, $3 per quarter.

"Small children (boys and girls) will form the Third Class for Orthography, Reading, etc., $2.50 per quarter.

"Parents and guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their morals and manners.—[Zanesville "Express," October 28, 1818.] Mrs. M. Colerick."

"School.—A Card.—The subscriber, having taken the lower part of the brick house, in Putnam, belonging to Dr. C. Conant, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Zanesville and Putnam that he intends opening a Seminary, on Monday, the 7th inst., for improvement in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Mensuration, Guaging, Surveying, and Navigation, with the Mathematics generally, and the Classics, if required. The public may rest assured that the morals, as well as the intellectual improvement, of those confided to his charge shall receive his individual attention. (Here follows terms, ranging from $3 to $5.)—[Zanesville "Express," Nov. 3, 1819.] F. Fowler."

John W. Spry, who was afterwards for many years County Auditor, taught a school in Frazey's brick house, on the corner of Locust alley and Sixth street, in 1819, and afterwards in 1823-24, in the old Harvey tavern, on the corner of Third and Main streets.

"Female Education.—Mr. and Mrs. Steinhauer, from Bethlehem, Pa., beg leave to inform their friends, and the public, that they intend to open a school for the instruction of young ladies, in Zanesville, towards the end of August, upon a similar plan with the justly celebrated establishment at Bethlehem, Pa.

"Mr. S., being a member of the church of the "Unitas Fratrum," (more generally known by the name of Moravians) is thoroughly acquainted with their approved mode of conducting their schools; the more so, as he has himself been engaged for many years in teaching, in one of their most respectable academies, in England. Parents and guardians who are disposed to entrust Mr. and Mrs. Steinhauer with the important charge of educating their children, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their morals, and no efforts be wanting to insure their comfort, and to promote their advancement in every branch of their studies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Terms:—Boarding, (per quarter) | | $30 00 |
| Washing | " | 4 00 |
| Entrance | " | 6 00 |

(The course of instruction, as usual, but specified.)—[Zanesville "Express," July 30, 1819.]

"Mr. & Mrs. Steinhauer."

"ZANESVILLE ACADEMY.—For the information of those who are unacquainted with the terms upon which scholars are received into this institution, it is deemed necessary by the Trustees to state that the price for tuition is Three Dollars per quarter, with an addition of fifty cents per scholar for contingent expenses, in said Academy; no scholar will be received for a shorter term than three months. The school at present taught in the Academy, is under the conduct of Mr. William C. Pope, who is well qualified to instruct in the different branches usually taught in English Seminaries. His plan of instruction, which is perspicuous and rational, merits the approbation of his friends, and the public patronage.—["Messenger," May 1, 1824.] ROBERT MITCHELL,
"Secretary."

James Perry taught in a two story log house, on Market street, where Robinson's machine works now stand.

Rev. George Sedgwick taught a "Seminary for Young Ladies," in a house which stood on the river bank, below the lower bridge. This was from 1822 to 1824.

At the time the town of Zanesville was laid out, the proprietors, Jonathan Zane and John McIntire, set apart and appointed the west halves of lots fifteen and sixteen, in the tenth square, for the use of schools. In 1818, after the death of John McIntire, Jonathan Zane, the surviving proprietor, executed a deed for these grounds to Daniel Convers and others, authorizing them to enter upon, and take possession of the same for school purposes. Soon after this, Daniel Convers, associating with himself about thirty others, organized a sort of joint stock company, for the purpose of erecting a school house on the ground thus secured by them. The number of shares, which was limited to fifty-three, at twenty-five dollars each, were all taken, and with the funds so raised, the first and second stories of the Old Market Street Academy were built. The third story was added by Amity Lodge, of the Masonic Fraternity, and used by them as a place of meeting. The building was completed, and the first school opened in it, in February, 1822. By the articles of association, each stockholder was entitled to send one pupil for each share of stock owned by him. The school was maintained under this organization for a number of years. During a portion of its history, two departments of learning were taught. The first teacher employed in this school, was Ezekiel Hildreth. William Pope, Jonathan Hobby, Allen Cadwallader and others, were his successors. After the public schools of the town began to assume an organized form, this building was rented for a number of years, for school purposes, by the Board of Education, and, in 1858, it was finally re-leased to the city by the survivors and representatives of the stockholders, and by Amity Lodge.

THE MCINTIRE SCHOOL. John McIntire, as will be seen in his will, expressly declared that "the President and Directors of said company, (The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company) are annually to appropriate all the profits, rents, and issues of my stock, as aforesaid, (see will), and all of my estate, of whatever kind the same may be, for the use and support of a "Poor School," which they are to establish in the town of Zanesville, for the use of the poor children of said town. The children who are to be the objects of this institution, are to be fixed upon by the President and Directors of said company. This bequest to be absolutely void, in case my daughter Amelia, before described, should leave an heir, or heirs, of her body."

Amelia McIntire died without issue, and, consequently, the income of the estate accrued to the town of Zanesville, for the purpose named by the testator.

The "McIntire Academy," as it was known, was built by the executors under the foregoing will, and was first occupied for school purposes about 1836. The first Principal of this school, was John M. Howe, who had, for sometime previously, conducted a private seminary in a building on the corner of North and Seventh streets, known as Howe's "Seminary." He was assisted by A. E. Howe and George Miller, and subsequently, by Thomas H. Patrick. Mr. Howe remained as Principal of this school some ten or twelve years. The school was one of high order; Latin and Greek, and other branches of higher education, being taught in it. The highest, or classical department, was taught by Mr. Howe in person, the lower departments, by his assistants.

Mr. Howe was succeeded by Mr. Theodore D. Martindale, who was assisted by Mr. T. H. Patrick and two female assistants. Mr. Martindale was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Davidson, who was assisted by about the same corps of teachers.

Mr. Davidson was succeeded by Mr. T. H. Patrick, who remained as Principal of the school until 1856, when the graded school system having been fully organized, it was thought by the McIntire executors, as well as others interested, that the purposes of the testator would best be carried out by placing the school under the control of the Board of Education, and causing it to be merged in the general graded system of the city. Accordingly, an arrangement was made between the McIntire Trustees and the Board of Education that "the school house was to be put in thorough repair, and furnished with furniture similar to that in the other school buildings of the city. The school to be organized and conducted under the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Education, and to be under the control of the Superintendent of the City Schools.

"The expenses of repairs, furniture, salaries of teachers, together with all incidentals necessary to the conduct of the school, to be paid by the McIntire Trustees; the McIntire Trustees reserving to themselves the right of visitorial supervision."

### THE SPECIAL SCHOOL LAW.

Prior to the first of April, 1839, the Public Schools of Zanesville were conducted under the general school laws of the State, and were of the same ungraded character as the schools of the rural districts.

The general State school law (that passed March 7, 1838,) was not considered adapted to the wants of the town in the expenditure of funds for school purposes, especially so in consequence of the existence of the McIntire school fund, which rendered the situation of Zanesville, in that regard, peculiar.

On the 29th day of December, 1838, a meeting was held in what is known as the Senate Chamber, pursuant to a notice from the School Directors of Zanesville district, (Ezekiel T. Cox, Uriah Parke and Henry Eastman), a committee was appointed to draft a bill adapted to the educational wants and interests of the town of Zanesville; while another committee was appointed to circulate petitions to the Legislature, for the "Support and Better Regulation of the Schools of the Town of Zanesville," of which law the following are among the provisions:

SECTION 1. * * * It shall be the duty of the Town Council of the town of Zanesville, on or before the first of April next, to hold an election, at the Court House, in said town, for the election by ballot of six School Directors for said town, to serve as follows: Two to serve until the third Tuesday in September, 1839; two to serve until the third Tuesday in September, 1840; and two to serve until the third Tuesday in September, 1841; and annually afterwards, on the third Tuesday in September, two directors, as aforesaid, shall be elected to serve for the period of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, to be filled by appointment of the Council * * * until the next election.

*Provided*, that none but free-holders, householders and heads of families shall vote.

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said Board, on or before the first day of May next, to determine the location of a site, or sites, for a school house, or school houses, having in view the possibility of purchase on reasonable terms, and they shall determine the number and description of buildings necessary for school purposes in said town, and report the same in writing to the Council.

"SEC. 4. That thereupon it shall be the duty of said Council, at the expense of said town, to purchase said site, or sites, and cause to be erected thereon, under the supervision of said Board, such school building, or school buildings, as may be described in said report. * * *

"SEC. 6. Provided that, as soon as the necessary buildings were erected, it should be the duty of the Board of Education to employ teachers, make rules and regulations for the schools, and to keep the schools in constant operation, except during reasonable vacations, to be by them established—and, when the public money was insufficient, to supply the deficiency by a tax levied upon the parents and guardians of pupils attending, in proportion to the time of their attendance, and to exempt from such tax such parents or gurdians as, in the opinion of the Board, were unable to pay it, and were not entitled to send to the McIntire School.

"SEC. 7, Made it the duty of the Board of Education to report annually to the Town Council the receipts and expenditures of all moneys coming into their hands for school purposes.

SEC. 9, Made it the duty of the Board of Education to make a yearly estimate of the probable expense of repairs, for fuel and furniture, and the Council to provide for the same by a tax levied for that purpose.

SEC. 11, Made it the duty of the Council to appoint three suitable persons to act as a Board of School Examiners, whose duty it was to examine applicants for teachers' positions, to examine the schools, and to report semi-annually to the Council."

On the first day of April, 1839, an election was held at the Court House, and the following named gentlemen were elected as members of the first Board of Education, under the foregoing law:

Hugh Reed, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1839.

George W. Manypenny, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1839.

Allen Cadwallader, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1840.

Charles G. Wilson, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1840.

Richard Stillwell, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1841.

John A. Turner, to serve till the third Tuesday in September, 1841.

This Board organized April 6th, by electing Richard Stillwell President, John A. Turner, Secretary and Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer.

The first Board of Examiners appointed by the Council consisted of Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. William A. Smallwood and Wyllys Buell.

During the same year, (1839), the Board of Education selected sites for the school buildings, but put the schools in operation in rented buildings, as follows:

James Barton's room, corner of Market and Fifth streets.

Mrs. Barton's room, Fifth street, between Market and South.

Mr. Spaulding's school house, Sixth street, near Marietta.

Old Methodist Church, between Fifth and Second streets.

First floor of old Academy, on Market street.

Room in basement of Market street Baptist Church.

Second floor of old Academy, on Market street.

Mr. N. Harris' school room, on Third street.

In September of this year, Messrs. Reed and Manypenny were re-elected as members of the Board of Education. February 15, 1840, the

Board of Education recommended to the Council the erection of a school house in the northwest part of the old graveyard, and submitted plans and specifications for the same. The Council adopted the recommendation of the Board, and immediately advertised for bids for the erection of the building. On the 12th of March, 1840, the contract was awarded to James Ramage, at $3,750.

On the 28th day of March, 1840, the Council rented again all the rooms previously occupied by the schools, except Mr. J. Barton's, and rented three additional rooms, namely: One of Colonel John Hall, one of Mr. Stratton, and another in the basement of the Market Street Baptist Church.

In July, 1840, Allen Cadwallader resigned, and Uriah Parke was appointed a member of the Board of Education in his stead. In September of the same year, Uriah Parke and C. G. Wilson were re-elected, and H. J. Cox appointed in place of Dr. Turner, deceased. October, 1840, Rev. Amos Bartholomew was appointed Examiner, vice Buell. On the 6th day of November, 1840, the new school house on the hill being ready for occupation, the following rented rooms were vacated, and the schools transferred to the new building: John Hall's Old Methodist Church, two rooms in the basement of the Market Street Baptist Church, and Mr. Stratton's. Mrs. Barton's room had been previously vacated, and the school transferred to Nathaniel Wilson's room, corner of Fifth and South streets. On the 27th of November, 1841, Richard Stillwell resigned, and Jesse Keene was appointed a member of the Board of Education in his stead. On the 9th day of December, 1841, the Council purchased of John Howe the building on the corner of Seventh and North streets, known as "Howe's Seminary," together with the lease of the grounds upon which it was located, for the sum of $1,500. This building was repaired and improved, and ready for occupation on the first of April, 1842. With the occupation of this building, begins the history of the graded school system of Zanesville.

### THE FIRST GRADED SCHOOLS.

In September, 1842, the following system of organization was adopted and went into immediate operation:

1. "The Zanesville public schools shall be divided into the Male Seminary, and the Female Seminary. [The former to occupy the new school house on the hill, and the latter, the "Howe Seminary," on Seventh street.]

2. "Each division shall be divided into a Junior and Senior department. In the Junior department, shall be taught Spelling, Reading, and the elements of Arithmetic and Geography, and the scholars shall be allowed to attend lessons in Singing and Writing. All the higher branches studied shall be taught in the Senior departments, with such continuation of the studies pursued in the Junior departments as may be necessary.

3. "Theres hall be a principal in each department, who shall have such assistants as may be necessary. There shall also be a teacher of writing and vocal music.

4. "The teacher of Writing and Music shall occupy the room at each building appropriated to his use, and the scholars shall attend his instruction in such classes, and under such arrangements as he, with the sanction of the Board of Education, shall think proper. His services shall be divided between the Seminaries, as their wants may require.

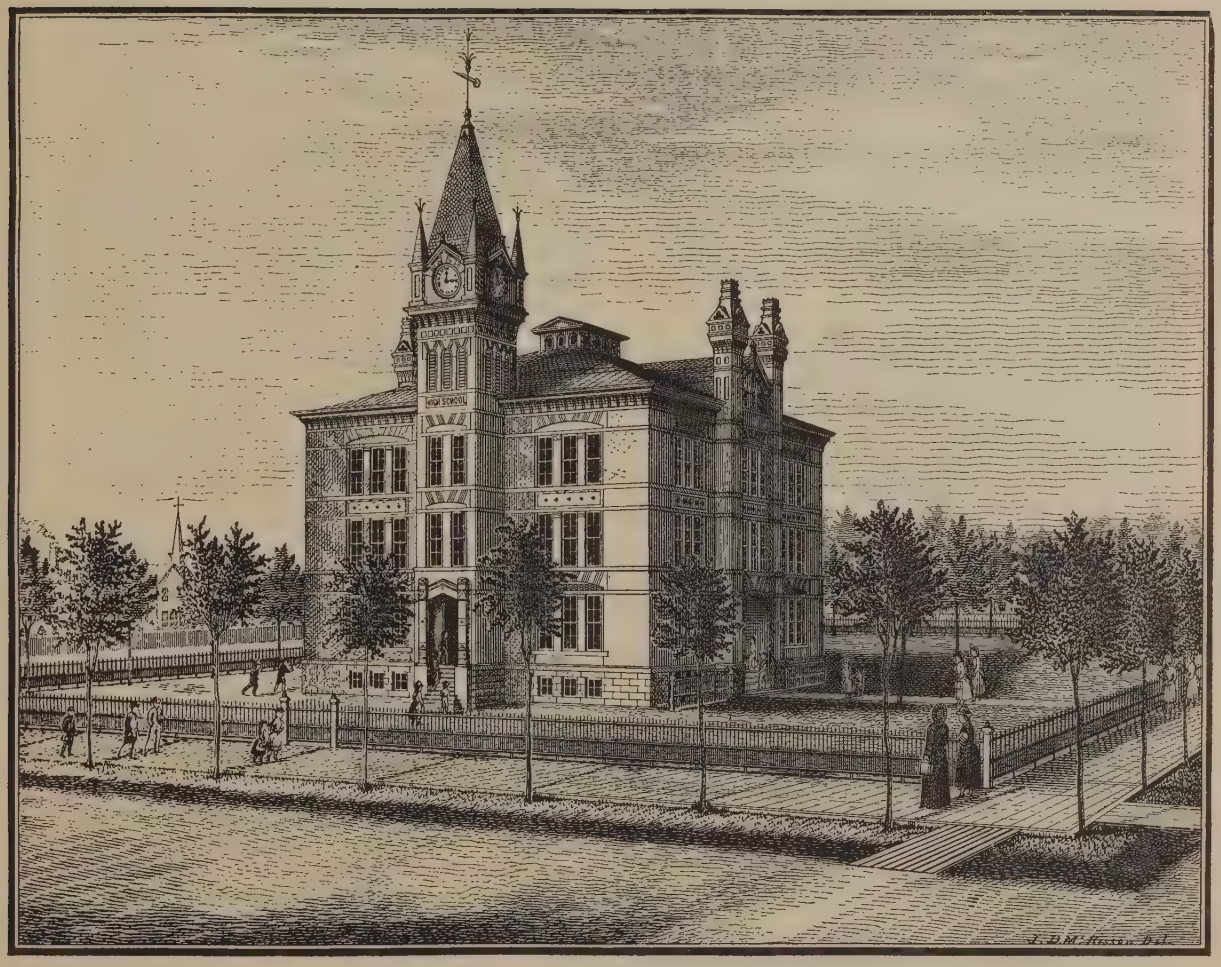
5. "The Principal of the Senior Department of the Male Seminary, shall be General Superintendent of that school, and as such shall receive all applicants and assign them to their proper departments; and whenever the departments are brought together for an examination, or for other purposes, he shall have the direction, and shall decide all questions of general arrangement. He shall exercise a general supervision, and see that the rules of the school are duly enforced, and neatness and good order observed throughout. Any one feeling aggrieved by his action, may appeal to the Directors.

6. "The teacher of Writing and Music shall be General Superintendent of the Female School, and as such shall discharge all the duties pertaining to the Superintendent of the Seminary. He shall reside in the building, and protect it and the premises from injury.

7. "There shall be a Curator of the Male Seminary, who shall reside in the building and have charge of it, for the purpose of protection. He shall also have charge of the Cabinet and apparatus, under regulations to be hereafter defined."

Fifteen other sections follow, defining more minutely the duties of teachers, officers, and pupils; but the foregoing are deemed sufficient to indicate the character of the system organized at the time. The school year consisted of four quarters, of twelve weeks each. The income from taxation, under the general and special school laws then in force, not being sufficient to maintain the schools, tuition at the rate of one dollar per quarter in the Junior departments, and one dollar and a half in the Senior departments, was charged for each pupil residing within the borough, and not entitled to attend the McIntire School. Pupils entitled to attend the McIntire School, or residing without the borough, were charged three dollars per quarter in Junior departments, and four dollars in Senior departments. The Board of Education, to whom this organization of the schools is due, consisted of Messrs. Charles G. Wilson, Uriah Parke, Horatio J. Cox, Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, and Jesse Keene.

The testimony of the Board of Education, upon his retirement therefrom some years subsequently, to the efficiency of Mr. Parke's services, would indicate that, in the judgment of his associates, much of the credit of the efficiency of the school system was due to him. He is still remembered in this community, for his earnest devotion to the cause of popular education.




HIGH SCHOOL, Zanesville, Ohio.

The Board of Examiners at this time (September, 1842), consisted of Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. W. A. Smallwood, and Dr. Thomas M. Drake—Dr. Drake having been appointed in July, of this year, in place of Rev. Amos Bartholomew.

On the 20th of September, 1842, Mark Lowdan and Adam Peters were elected members of the Board of Education, in place of Messrs. Reed and Manypenny, and on the 26th, Colonel John W. Foster was appointed, in place of Jesse Keene.

In April, 1843, E. E. Fillmore was appointed a member of the Board of Education, in place of John W. Foster, resigned, and in September of the same year was elected to the same office.

On the 7th of April, 1845, the residence of Uriah Parke, then Secretary of the Board of Education, was destroyed by fire, and with it all the records and papers belonging to the Board. The foregoing facts are gathered from the minutes of the Town Council, and from a brief abstract of the history of the schools, prepared from memory by Mr. Parke, and recorded in June, 1845, in the records of the Board.

In June, 1845, the following corps of teachers was in the employ of the Board, at the salaries named:

George W. Batchelder, Principal of Male Seminary, salary $600 per annum; Samuel C. Mendenhall, Assistant, Senior Department, salary $240; N. A. Gray, Principal of Junior Department, salary $350; James H. Thompson, Asssistant, Junior Department, salary $240; William D. Chase, Second-Assistant, Junior Department, salary $150; Jesse P. Hatch, Principal of Female seminary, and teacher of Writing and Music in both schools, salary $400; Miss Adaline Parker, Principal, Senior Department, salary $300; Miss Isabel Cary, Assistant, Senior Department, salary $175; Miss J. Williams, Principal, Junior Department, salary $260; Miss Amanda Charlott, Assistant, Junior Department, salary $96; Miss Martha Hatch, Second-Assistant, Junior Department, salary $96.

N. A. Gray resided in the Male Seminary building, and J. P. Hatch in the Female Seminary building, rent and fuel free.

The number of pupils enrolled, and in attendance, in June, 1845, was as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | Seminary, | Senior | Department, | enrolled..... 67 |
| " | " | " | " | attendance..... 60 |
| " | " | Junior | " | enrolled..... 154 |
| " | " | " | " | attendance..... 139 |
| Female | " | Senior | " | enrolled..... 89 |
| " | " | " | " | attendance..... 65 |
| " | " | Junior | " | enrolled..... 157 |
| " | " | " | " | attendance..... 120 |
| Total, in both Schools, enrolled ..... | | | | 467 |
| Total, in both Schools, attendance..... | | | | 384 |

The following was the course of study, authorized by the Board:

Spelling—Sanders' Spelling Book.

Reading—Pierrepont's Introduction and National Reader, Sanders' Reader, and the Scriptures.

Geography—Smith's.

Grammar—Smith's.

Arithmetic—Emerson's Mental and Parke's Practical.

Algebra—Bailey's.

History—Goodrich's First, Second and Third Books, and Weem's Washington.

Music—Mason's Sacred Harp.

Philosopy—Comstock's.

Surveying—Gummere's.

Geometry—Playfair's Euclid.

Latin—Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, Andrews' Reader, and Virgil.

Greek—Anthon's Grammar, First Lessons and Reader.

On the 16th of September, 1845, Gottlieb Nattinger and Leonard P Bailey were elected members of the Board of Education, in place of Adam Peters and Mark Lowdan.

Subsequent changes in the Board of Education are given in the roll of the Board, appended to this sketch.

In July, 1847, Mr. Batchelder resigned his position as Principal of the Male Seminary, and Mr. Mendenhall, that of First Assistant in the same. On accepting the resignation of these gentlemen, the Board of Education bore hearty and unanimous testimony of their efficiency and success as teachers, and added emphasis to that testimony by their subsequent re-employment in the schools.

Mr. Orlando L. Castle was elected to succeed Mr. Batchelder, and Mr. William D. Urquhart to succeed Mr. Mendenhall. In October, 1847, Mr. Urquhart was succeeded by Mr. William A. Castle.

In April, 1848, Mr. Hatch resigned his position as Principal of the Female Seminary and teacher of writing and singing. As a temporary arrangement, Miss Adaline Parker was made Principal of the Female Seminary, and Mr. O. L. Castle took charge of the writing and singing in the Male Seminary. In July, 1848. Mr. N. A. Gray resigned his position in the Male Seminary, and Mr. S. C. Mendenhall was elected to fill his place. Mr. L. P. Marsh, then of Delaware, Ohio, was elected teacher of writing and singing, and entered upon the discharge of his duties January 3, 1849. His salary was at the rate of $400 per annum. In February, 1849, Mr. J. H. Thompson, then assistant teacher in the Male Seminary, was made Principal of the Female Seminary, at a salary of $500 per annum, with dwelling and fuel free.

In April, 1849, the length of the school year was fixed at four quarters, of eleven weeks each.

On the 26th of March, 1850, Mr. O. L. Castle, Principal of the Male Seminary, resigned, and Mr. Marsh was made Acting Principal till June, 1850, when Mr. George W. Batchelder was elected to that position, at a salary of $800 per annum.

In September, 1850, the corps of teachers consisted of Mr. Batchelder, as Principal of the Male Seminary, with four assistant teachers. Mr. Thompson, was Principal of the Female Seminary, with four assistant teachers, and Mr. Marsh as teacher of writing and singing in both schools. The average enrollment of pupils, at this time, was about five hundred.

In October, 1850, Mr. Marsh resigned, and Captain Hatch was again employed as teacher of writing and singing.

### THE FIRST SUPERINTENDENT.

No important change was made in the organization of the schools till February, 1852, when Mr. Batchelder was made Superintendent of all the schools. His salary was fixed at $1,000, and he was assisted by twelve subordinate teachers.

In May, 1852, the Female Seminary was destroyed by fire and its schools transferred to the basement of the Seventh street M. E. Church and the Market Street Academy.

In June of this year, the Board of Education took action looking to the provision of additional and more suitable accommodations for the schools. A committee was appointed to select sites for four ward schools and a high school.

In April 1853, the lots on which were built the Third and Fourth Ward buildings were selected, and Mr. Batchelder was sent to Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus to inspect the school buildings of those cities, with a view to advising the Board in their adoption of plans, and application was made to the Council for funds to purchase the lots selected, to erect two ward schools, and to make alterations and repairs on the High School building, so as to fit it for the use of a High School. The Council promptly responded to this call, authorized the issue of twenty-five thousand dollars of school bonds for the use of the Board, and advertised for bids for the erection of two ward buildings. In July, 1853, the contract for the erection of the Third and Fourth Ward buildings was awarded to Jonathan Swank, at $7,645 for each building, exclusive of the stone work. Mr. John M. James was employed to superintend the erection of the buildings.

In the spring of 1853, the first school for the education of colored children was established. Under the laws in force at that time, this school was controlled by a separate board of directors, elected by colored people, and sustained by taxes levied upon property of colored citizens.

In October, 1854, Mr. Batchelder resigned his office of Superintendent. Very much credit is due Mr. Batchelder for his labors in behalf of the better organization of our public schools. He earnestly advocated before the Board of Education and before the City Council, the advantages of the graded system over that of the mixed schools, as they then existed, and gave impetus and direction to the preliminary efforts that were made to build up in our city a system of public instruction that should be creditable in its character and remunerative in its results.

THE GRADED SYSTEM COMPLETED.—In April, 1855, the new school buildings were completed, and the organization of the graded system began to assume tangible shape. Mr. Almon Samson had been elected Superintendent, and Mr. Charles W. Chandler, Principal of the High School.

The following departments were organized, and courses of study adopted:

The Primary Department, embracing the first three years of the course.

The Secondary Department, embracing the second three years.

The Senior Department, embracing the third three years.

The High School Department, embracing three courses of study, of two years, four years and five years respectively.

During the school year, ending July 3d, 1857, there were sustained by the Board: One high school, two senior schools, five secondary schools, ten primary schools, one unclassified school, and one colored school. The whole number of teachers was thirty-one.

The enumeration of white youth, of school age, in this year, was 2,857, of whom 289 were under six years of age—leaving 2,568 entitled to attend the public schools. The whole number of pupils enrolled in the white schools was 1,500, leaving 1,068 entitled to admission who did not enter school at all.

The average enrollment and attendance in the several departments were as follows:

| | *Enrollment.* | *Attendance.* |
|---|---|---|
| In High School | 78 | 75 |
| Senior | 85 | 83 |
| Secondary | 265 | 252 |
| Primary | 612 | 585 |

In his report to the citizens of Zanesville, at the close of this school year, (July, 1857), Mr. Bigelow, then President of the Board of Education, says: "We, (the Board), have endeavored to secure the most competent teachers in every department; adopted the most approved methods of teaching; provided the necessary appliances, and sought, by a rigid conformity to the regulations, to make the internal working of the schools in every way successful."

M. D. LEGGETT, SUPERINTENDENT.—At the close of this school year, (July, 1857), Mr. Samson resigned his position as Superintendent, having filled that office a little over two years, and having, with the co-operation of the Board of Education, fully established the graded system of schools, and witnessed its entrance upon a career of popularity and usefulness. Mr. M. D. Leggett was elected to succeed Mr. Samson, at a salary of $1,200 per annum. In his first report to the Board, made August 3, 1858, Mr. Leggett thus justly compliments the work of his predecessor: "In taking charge of the schools at the beginning of the last school year, I found a classification of scholars, and a course of study, which, in their adaptation to the wants of children,

their simplicity, their system, and thoroughness, could hardly be equaled by any other system of schools with which I was acquainted. This classification of courses of study is constantly becoming more and more popular with the patrons of the schools. * * * *

I think there are in the city very few patrons of our schools who would be willing to have any material alteration made, either in the course of study or classification."

Mr. Leggett remained in charge of the schools till January, 1862, when he resigned his office to accept the appointment of Colonel of the 78th Regiment, O. V. I.

The condition of the schools at the close of the year 1859–60, is indicated by the following statistics, taken from Superintendent Leggett's annual report for that year:

The number of schools sustained during the year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| High School | 1 |
| Senior Schools | 2 |
| Secondary Schools | 6 |
| Primary Schools | 12 |
| Rural School | 1 |
| German School | 1 |
| Colored School | 1 |
| Total | 24 |

In which were employed the following number of teachers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Male Teachers | 8 |
| Female Teachers | 30 |
| Total | 38 |

In addition to the above, two night schools were sustained from the first of November to the first of March, in which were employed four teachers, two male and two female.

The following is the table of enrollment and attendance in the several departments:

| | *Enrollment.* | *Attendance.* |
|---|---|---|
| High School | 109 | 93 |
| Senior Schools | 204 | 159 |
| Secondary Schools | 418 | 360 |
| Primary Schools | 932 | 644 |
| Rural Schools | 58 | 37 |
| German School | 114 | 61 |
| Colored School | 100 | 56 |
| Night School | 191 | 95 |
| Total | 2126 | 1505 |

The following was the schedule of salaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superintendent of Instruction | $1,600 |
| Principal of High School | 1,000 |
| Principals of Districts | 600 |
| Senior, Secondary and Primary Teachers | 300 |
| Senior, Secondary and Primary Assistants | 240 |
| Assistants in High School | $450 to 600 |

Superintendent Leggett's resignation was accepted January 7, 1862, and Mr. C. W. Chandler, Principal of the High School, was elected to superintend the educational department, at a salary of $1,000, and Mr. A. Fletcher, President of the Board, was employed as financial agent; salary, $300. This arrangement was continued through the next school year, but the exigencies of the times having made it the duty of the Board of Education to exercise the strictest economy, a reduction of the salaries of superintendent, principals and teachers was made, of from ten to twenty per cent.

### OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT SUSPENDED.

As a further measure of economy, at the close of this school year, the office of Superintendent was suspended.

During the period through which this suspension of the office of Superintendent was continued, no very full statistics of the schools were kept. From the report of the President of the Board, made in August, 1865, the following facts, relating to the condition of the schools for that year, are derived:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of pupils enrolled in all the schools | 2,110 |
| Average daily attendance | 1,289 |

There were employed seven male and twenty-eight female teachers. The arrangement with the McIntire trustees, by which they paid all expenses of the McIntire school, had now continued for nine years, and a new arrangement was entered into with them, under a contract authorized by a special act of the Legislature. This act enabled the McIntire trustees to contract with the Board of Education for the tuition of the "poor children" who would be entitled to the benefit of the McIntire fund under the will of Mr. McIntire, and to pay to the Board of Education such sum from the income of that estate as in their judgment might be right and proper as an equivalent for such tuition. Under this contract, the Board has annually received from the McIntire trustees the sum of $8,000, and in addition to that, from $500 to $800 per year to furnish books and clothing to destitute children.

At the close of the school year, in June, 1865, Mr. C. W. Chandler, who had been Principal of the High School since its establishment, in 1855, with the exception of one year in which he filled the office of Superintendent, resigned his position, and Mr. A. T. Wiles, who had been, for the three years previous, Principal of the schools of the Second District, was elected to that position, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The First Lady Principal.—The Principalship of the Third District, made vacant in June, 1865, by the promotion of Mr. Wiles to the Principalship of the High School, was filled by the election of Miss Maria Parsons, who had been for several years teacher of the senior school in that district. This was the first instance in the history of the Zanesville schools in which a lady was placed in the responsible position of Principal, and the innovation was regarded by many earnest friends of the public schools with serious distrust. At the close of the school year, however, the Board of Education was so well satisfied with the result of its experiment that they applied the same policy to the other two districts.

A. J. Wiles, Superintendent.—No further change was made in the organization or management of the schools until the close of the years 1869–70, when the office of Superintendent of Instruction was restored, and Mr. A. T. Wiles, who had served five years as Principal of the High School, was elected to that office, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, and Miss Margaret Stultz, who had served for five years as assistant in the High School, was made Principal of the same, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

At the beginning of the school year, 1869–70, the new school building on Marietta street, known as the "Stemler" building, was completed and ready for occupation by the schools. Later in the year, the Council purchased the Presbyterian Mission Sunday School building, on Monroe street, and the Board opened in it a secondary school.

The schools were all now accommodated in buildings owned by the city, except the three schools in the rooms rented of the Masonic Hall Association.

In the summer of 1870, School District No. 9, of Springfield township, including the un-incorporated village known as South Zanesville, was annexed to the city. The Board of Education assumed control of the two schools of that district, and attached them, for the time being, to the Third District of the city schools. In November of this year, the village of West Zanesville was annexed to the city, adding four more schools to the number already under control of the Board. The teachers formerly in charge of these schools were all re-employed by the city Board of Education, and their salaries adjusted to the schedule in force in the other city schools. The schools of the Seventh and Eighth wards were constituted the Fourth District, and placed under the Principalship of Mr. David Harris, who had been for many years teacher and Principal of the West Zanesville schools.

In 1871, Orlando C. Marsh was First Assistant of the High School, and Principal of the same in 1871–72.

In May, 1872, the incorporated village of Putnam was annexed to the city, constituting the Ninth ward. The Board of Education assumed only a nominal control of the schools of this ward until the close of the school year, deeming it best for their interest to make no attempt at that time to adjust them to the system of the other schools. By this annexation, seven schools were added to the city school system. By the three annexations just named, the area of the city, and its population, were increased about one-third, and the number of schools and teachers in about the same ratio—the number of teachers prior to these annexations being forty-five, and immediately subsequent thereto, sixty.

During the year 1873, the City Council—at the request of the Board of Education—erected a commodious and substantial brick school house, containing six rooms, in the Sixth ward, one in the Seventh ward, containing four school rooms, and an addition to the Eighth ward school building, containing two school rooms. The cost of these three improvements, with the grounds upon which they were placed, was about $30,000.

The School Funds.—Prior to 1839, the public schools of Zanesville were operated under the general school laws of the State. The first general school law was enacted by the General Assembly of 1824–25. It provided for the election of three directors for each school district, and for a levy for school purposes of one-half a mill on the dollar of taxable property. This law was amended in 1829 so as to authorize County Commissioners to levy a school tax of three-fourths of a mill. In 1836, the County Commissioners were authorized to levy one and a half mills, and in 1838 two mills. In 1839, the County Commissioners were authorized to reduce the school levy to one mill.

The special law for "The support and better regulation of the schools of the town of Zanesville," passed in 1839, made no provision for a levy by the Board of Education of a tax for school purposes, but provided that the Town Council should, upon requisition by the Board of Education, appropriate annually a sufficient amount of funds to defray the contingent expenses of the schools, for rent, fuel, repairs, &c. The tuition fund was still raised under the provisions of the general law.

The funds so obtained were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the schools, and the deficiency was made up by tuition fees, varying in amount in different years.

There were, at this time, two school districts in Zanesville township, outside the corporate limits of the town, that shared equally with the borough in the funds arising from taxation. In 1848, the Board of Education of the town secured an amendment to the law, whereby the taxable property of the borough was made returnable separate and apart from that in the township, outside the borough.

In 1849, a law was enacted by the general Assembly for the "Support and better regulation of public schools in cities and towns," the twelfth section of which authorized Boards of Education to determine the amount of tax to be levied for all school purposes, except the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, provided that such tax should not exceed four mills upon the dollar of taxable property.

In 1851, this section was, by special act, made applicable to the city of Zanesville. This last enactment relieved the City Council of the duty of providing for the contingent expenses of the schools, leaving with that body only the duty of purchasing sites and erecting buildings. Under the special law of 1839, modified by the several amendments named above, the schools of Zanesville were conducted until the enactment of the present general school law.

Besides the amendments directly affecting the law under which the schools of Zanesville were conducted, it was further modified by provisions

contained in the City Charter, and subsequently by those of the municipal code, as well as by amendments of the general school law of the State. These acts and amendments were so conflicting and contradictory, and so inconsistent with the original Zanesville school law of 1839, that it became a very difficult matter to determine what were the legal rights and duties of the Board of Education, and to what extent the powers of the City Council extended to the educational department of the city, and led to much embarrassment in the relations of these two bodies. These embarrassments have been removed by the provisions of the general school law of 1873, which vests the title of all property formerly held by the City Council for school purposes, in the Board of Education, and authorizes the Board of Education to provide for tuitional and contingent expenses by the levy of a tax not exceeding seven mills on the dollar of taxable property, and, if necessary, to borrow money upon bonds for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings.

In addition to the funds arising from taxation, the Board of Education received from the Trustees of the McIntire estate, from 1856 to 1865, a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the schools taught in the McIntire building, since which time they have received annually, from the same source, the sum of eight thousand dollars, up to the close of the school year, July 1st, 1880. And the administrators have contributed funds for clothing, etc., for the indigent children, amounting to from five hundred to eight hundred dollars per annum. The last contribution for this purpose, for 1880, amounted to twelve hundred dollars.

TEACHERS—1874-75.

HIGH SCHOOL—W. D. LASH, A.M., Principal.

Corner Main and Ninth streets—Mary C. Moorehead, Assistant; Rose A. Kerner, Assistant; Z. M. Chandler, Teacher Commercial Department.

DISTRICT NO. 1—Miss SELENE R. CHANDLER, Principal.

Fourth Ward Building, Centre street, between Seventh and Underwood—Senior School No. 1, Miss Roberta M. Hoge, teacher; Secondary No. 1, Mary J. Greaves, teacher; Secondary No. 2, Clara Rishtine, teacher; Secondary No. 8, Florence O. Baldwin, teacher; Primary No. 1, Florence J. Cole, teacher; Primary No. 2, Eliza J. Harris, teacher.

Sixth Ward Building, Monroe street—Secondary School No. 12, Miss Florence McDill, teacher; Primary No. 3, P. R. Stultz, teacher; Primary No. 9, Elizabeth Griffiths, teacher; Primary No. 12, Ella Nutt, teacher; Primary No. 23, Sarah Throckmorton, teacher.

Rural Building, Adamsville Road—Secondary School No. 10, Miss Lizzie H. Johns, teacher; Primary No. 7, Hattie B. Johns, teacher.

Dymond Building, Underwood street—German-English School No. 4, Christine Arend, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—Mrs. M. G. HILLS, Principal.

Third Ward Building, corner of Seventh and Harvey streets.—Senior School No. 2, Miss Helen Printz, teacher; Secondary No. 3, Mary McMulkin, teacher; Secondary No. 4, Mrs. Leila C. Gibbs, teacher; Secondary No. 9, Miss Amanda A. Hilliard, teacher; Primary No. 4, Edith E. Hahn, teacher; Primary No. 5, Mary C. Shinnick, teacher.

Stemler Building, head of Marietta street.—Primary School No. 6, Miss Sophronia L. Stevens, teacher; Primary No. 13, Maggie Green, teacher; Primary, No. 15, Ella C. Atkinson, teacher.

Colored School Building, South Ninth street.—Colored School, No. 1, Mr. M. N. Brown, teacher; Colored School, No. 2, Miss Minnie A. Self, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 3—Miss FANNIE BURNS, Principal.

McIntire Building, Corner of Fifth and North streets.—Senior School No. 3, Miss Lillie E. Shinnick, teacher; Secondary No. 6, Hattie W. Guille, teacher; Secondary No. 5, Mary J. Hilliard, teacher; Secondary No. 7, Maggie M. Parsons, teacher; Secondary No. 11, Annie Dutro, teacher.

Masonic Building, corner of Fourth and Market streets.—Primary School No. 8, Miss Lizzie McFadden, teacher; Primary No. 10, Mary Parsons, teacher; Primary No. 11, Alice V. Drone, teacher; German and English School No. 1, Mr. J. J. Bodner, teacher; German and English School No. 2, Miss Lucretia J. Stultz, teacher; German and English School No. 3, Lavina Printz, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 4—Mr. DAVID HARRIS, Principal.

Moore Building.—Senior No. 4, and Sec. 14, Miss Frank C. Thompson, teacher; Secondary Sec. 15, Hannah M. Parsons, teacher; Secondary Sec. 16, Anna Gilded, teacher; Primary Sec. 17, Lizzie Fenstemaker, teacher; Primary Sec. 18, Kate Buchanan, teacher; Primary Sec. 24, Emma T. Gurley, teacher.

Hose Building.—Primary School No. 19, Mrs. C. J. Ward, teacher.

Seventh Ward Building.—Secondary School No. 13, Miss Sue M. Allen, teacher: Secondary No. 19, Miss Charlotte W. Launder, teacher; Primary, No. 25, Miss Lizzie Patrick, teacher; Primary, No. 26, Miss Mary A. Gallogly, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—Miss MISSOURI STONESIPHER, Principal.

Madison street Building, between Putnam and Moxahala avenue.—Senior School No. 5, Miss S. A. Wilson, teacher; Secondary, No. 17, Miss Mary Nesbaum, teacher; Secondary No. 18, Miss Mary N. White, teacher; Primary No. 20, Miss Julia Brelsford, teacher.

Woodlawn Avenue Building—Primary School No. 21, Miss Augusta Ely, teacher; Primary No. 22, Miss Kate S. Wiles, teacher.

Colored School Building, Cooper Mill road.—Colored School No. 3, Mr. James A. Guy, teacher.

Moxahala avenue.—Colored School No. 4, Miss Mattie Carter, teacher.

Special Teachers.—Music, Elizabeth Stultz, Lizzie Roper; Penmanship, Jacob Schwartz.

TEACHERS—1876-77-78.

High School.—W. D. Lash, A.M., Principal.

Corner Main and Ninth streets.—Z. M. Chandler, assistant; Mary C. Moorehead, assistant; Rose A. Kerner, assistant.

District No. 1.—Miss Selene R. Chandler, Principal.

Fourth Ward Building, Centre street, between Seventh and Underwood.—Senior School, No. 1, Miss Clara Rishtine, teacher; Secondary No. 1, Lucretia J. Stultz, teacher; Secondary, No. 2, Florence A. McDill, teacher; Primary, No. 1, Alice Searle, teacher; Primary No. 2, Florence J. Cole, teacher; Primary No. 3, Eliza J. Harris, teacher.

Sixth Ward Building, Monroe street.—Secondary School No. 3, Miss Mary J. Hilliard, teacher; Primary No. 4, Philena R. Stultz, teacher; Primary No. 5, Elizabeth Griffiths, teacher; Primary No. 6, Ella Nutt, teacher.

Rural Building, Adamsville road.—Secondary School No. 4, Miss Lizzie H. Johns, teacher; Primary, No. 7, Hattie B. Johns, teacher.

District No. 2.—Mrs. M. G. Hills, Principal.

Third Ward Building, corner of Seventh and Harvey streets—Senior School, No. 2, Miss Helen Printz, teacher; Secondary, No. 5, Miss Hattie W. Guille, teacher; Secondary, No. 6, Miss Amanda Hilliard, teacher; Primary, No. 8, Miss Edith E. Hahn, teacher; Primary, No. 9, Miss Mary C. Shinnick, teacher.

Stemler Building, head of Marietta street—Primary, No. 10, Miss Sarah Throckmorton, teacher; Primary, No. 11, Miss Charlotte Cline, teacher; Primary, No. 12, Miss Ella C. Atkinson, teacher.

Colored School Building, South Ninth street—Colored School, No. 1, Mr. M. N. Brown, teacher; No. 2, Miss Minnie A. Self, teacher.

District No. 3—Miss Fannie Burns, Principal.

McIntire Building, corner of Fifth and North streets—Senior School, No. 3, Miss Lillie E. Shinnick, teacher; Secondary, No. 7, Miss Anna Dutro, teacher; Secondary, No. 8, Miss Alice V. Drone, teacher; Primary, No. 13, Miss Lizzie McFadden, teacher; Primary, No. 14, Miss Belle Brooks, teacher.

Masonic Building, corner of Fourth and Market streets—Primary School, No. 15, Miss Mary Parsons, teacher. German and English School, No. 1, Mr. J. J. Bodner, teacher; No. 2, Miss Edith Geiger, teacher; No. 3, Mrs. Emma Artzman, teacher; No. 4, Mrs. Christine Arend, teacher.

District No. 4—Mr. David Harris, Principal.

Moore Building—Senior School, No. 4, Miss Sarah Wilson, teacher; Secondary, No. 9, Miss Hannah M. Parsons, teacher; Secondary, No. 10, Miss Anna Gildea, teacher; Primary, No. 16, Miss Barbette Bailey, teacher; Primary, No. 17, Miss Kate Buchanan, teacher; Primary, No. 18, Miss Emma T. Gurley, teacher.

Jackson Street Building—Primary School, No. 19, Mrs. C. J. Ward, teacher.

Seventh Ward Building—Secondary School, No. 11, Miss Sue M. Allen, teacher; Secondary, No. 12, Miss Charlotte W. Launder, teacher; Primary, No. 20, Miss Lizzie Patrick, teacher; Primary, No. 21, Miss Mary A. Gallogly, teacher.

District No. 5—Miss Missouri Stonesipher, Principal.

Madison Street Building, between Putnam and Moxahala avenues—Senior School, No. 5, Miss Mary McMulkin, teacher; Secondary, No. 13, Miss Mary Nesbaum, teacher; Secondary, No. 14, Mrs. Letitia Howard, teacher; Primary, No. 22, Miss Julia E. Brelsford, teacher.

Woodlawn Avenue Building—Primary School, No. 23, Miss Kate Thomas, teacher; Primary, No. 24, Miss Lizzie Roper, teacher.

Colored School Building, Cooper Mill Road—Colored School, No. 3, Mr. James A. Guy, teacher.

Moxahala Avenue—Colored School, No. 4, Miss Mattie Carter, teacher.

Special Teachers—Teacher of Penmanship, Jacob Schwartz; Teacher of Drawing, Miss Gertrude L. Stone.

The Superintendent, A. T. Wiles, in his Annual Report for the School Year ending August 31st, 1876, sets forth the following:

In addition to the above, there was received from the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, $1,000.00, which was expended in the purchase of books and clothing for indigent pupils.

To ascertain what our Public Schools actually cost the citizens of Zanesville, it is necessary to note the following facts:

1st. That there was received from the McIntire estate the sum of $8,000.00.

2d. That there was received from the State Common School Fund, including the Irreducible School Fund, the sum of $9,095.56, while there was paid by the city, into the State Common School Fund, $7,406.44, leaving a balance of $1,689.12 received by the city more than was paid.

3d. That there was received from tuition fees of non-resident pupils, the sum of $635, which, as the instruction of these pupils enters into the cost of the schools as given in the above statement, should be taken as an abatement of that cost.

4th. That there was received from rent of the dwelling on the Madison Street School lot, the sum of $70.

These sums amount, in the aggregate, to $10,-394.12, which, deducted from the $51,666.40, leaves $41,272.28, as the actual amount paid by the citizens of Zanesville, for school purposes, during the year covered by this report.

It should be noted, also, that there was erected and paid for, during the year, a new school-house in the Eighth ward, costing $5,785.18. If this amount, also, be deducted, there remains the sum of $35,487.10, as the amount actually paid for the ordinary running expenses of the schools for the year.

### POPULATION.

By the Census of 1870, the population was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Zanesville (old city) | 10,011 |
| Putnam (now Ninth ward) | 2,050 |
| West Zanesville (now Eighth ward) | 1,744 |
| South Zanesville (now Seventh ward), estimated | 600 |
| Total | 14,405 |

In September, 1873, the census of the city was taken by order of the City Council, showing the population to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Zanesville (old city) | 11,367 |
| Ninth ward | 1,756 |
| Eighth ward | 2,041 |
| Seventh ward | 1,182 |
| Total | 16,346 |

The verage number of pupils to the teacher was as follows:

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the High School | 41 | 32 | 30 |
| In the Senior Schools (exclusive of Principals) | 43 | 37 | 34 |
| In the Secondary and Primary Schools | 51 | 40 | 37 |
| In the German-English Schools | 51 | 42 | 39 |
| In the Colored School | 51 | 36 | 32 |
| In all the Schools | 50 | 39 | 36 |

### COST OF TUITION.

Cost of tuition (exclusive of supervision and special teachers) on the whole number enrolled was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | $ 23 50 |
| In the Senior Schools | 20 99 |
| In the Secondary and Primary Schools | 8 71 |
| In the German-English Schools | 10 59 |
| In the Colored Schools | 10 79 |
| In all the Schools, including supervision and special teachers | 17 93 |

The entire cost of the schools for the year covered by this report (exclusive of the cost of the new building in the Eighth ward), was $1,877.18 less than the preceding year, and $7,088.98 less than it was two years before. More recent action of the Board will probably effect a further reduction of the cost of the schools for the current year, of about $4,000.

The whole number of teachers in charge of school rooms last year, was fifty-eight, with an average daily attendance of thirty-six pupils to the teacher. If, by consolidation, this number could have been increased to forty, the number of teachers required would have been fifty-three. If it could have been increased to forty-five, the number of teachers required would have been forty-seven. The Board has already moved in this direction toward economy, but the movement should be carried still farther. A comparison of the cost of the schools in this and other cities, shows that the cost of instruction here is made proportionately greater, from this cause, rather than from excessive salaries paid to teachers.

No measure of economy is wise, which is calculated to impair the efficiency of the schools. Cheap schools are not, necessarily, the best schools. It is, therefore, to the interior workings of our schools, that I would call the attention of the Board, and of the community. Visit and examine them. Point out the defects, wherever you find them, and, by your counsel, assist those in charge in correcting them.

### ENUMERATION, ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

| | 1870–71 | 1871–72 | 1872–73 | 1873–74 | 1874–75 | 1875–76 | 1876–77 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enumeration of youth of school age, 6 to 21 years | 4,032 | 3,682 | 4,757 | 5,266 | 5,370 | 5,496 | 5,411 |
| Total enrollment, 6 to 21 years of age | 2,231 | 2,290 | 2,797 | 2,970 | 3,063 | 2,946 | 2,965 |
| Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration | 43 | 62 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 55 |
| Enumeration, over 16 years of age | 800 | 985 | 1,468 | 1,571 | 1,714 | 1,735 | 1,692 |
| " between 6 and 16 years of age | 3,232 | 2,697 | 3,296 | 3,695 | 3,656 | 3,761 | 3,719 |
| Number enrolled over 16 years of age | 115 | 92 | 154 | 133 | 148 | 180 | 183 |
| " " between 6 and 16 years of age | 2,116 | 2,198 | 2,643 | 2,837 | 2,915 | 2,766 | 2,782 |
| Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration, 6 to 16 years | 65 | 81 | 80 | 77 | 80 | 74 | 75 |
| Average number belonging, (St. Louis Rule) | 1,669 | 1,698 | 2,143 | 2,296 | 2,325 | 2,291 | 2,269 |
| " daily attendance | 1,567 | 1,597 | 1,993 | 2,155 | 2,160 | 2,118 | 2,104 |
| Per cent. of average attendance on number belonging | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 93 |
| " " " " " total enrollment | 67 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 72 | 71 |
| " " " " " enumeration | 37 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 |

## SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT—1877–78.

*To the Board of Education of the City of Zanesville, Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN:—I submit the following, as the Statistical Report of the Zanesville Public Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1878:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total enumeration of youth, September, 1876 | 5,411 |
| " " " " 1877 | 5,439 |

This shows an increase in the school population of the city of 28.

### TEACHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | 4 |
| In the Senior Schools | 5 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 40 |
| In the German-English School | 4 |
| In the Colored Schools | 4 |
| Special Teachers,—Writing, 1; Drawing 1; Total | 2 |
| Principals of Districts | 5 |
| Total | 64 |

### PUPILS.

Whole number of different pupils enrolled:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | 140 |
| In the Senior Schools | 307 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 2152 |
| In the German-English Schools | 203 |
| In the Colored Schools | 206 |
| Total enrollment | 3008 |
| Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration | 55 |

Average number of pupils belonging:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | 111 |
| In the Senior Schools | 247 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 1657 |
| In the German-English Schools | 177 |
| In the Colored Schools | 142 |
| Total | 2334 |

Average daily attendance:

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | 104 |
| In the Senior Schools | 230 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 1602 |
| In the German-English Schools | 165 |
| In the Colored Schools | 134 |
| Total | 2235 |

Per cent. of average daily attendance on total enrollment.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the high School | 74.2 |
| In the Senior Schools | 74.9 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 74.7 |
| In the German-English Schools | 81.2 |
| In the Colored Schools | 65.6 |
| In all the schools | 74.3 |

Per cent. of average daily attendance on the average number belonging.

| | |
|---|---|
| In the High School | 93.7 |
| In the Senior Schools | 93.1 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 96.6 |
| In the Colored Schools | 94 3 |
| In all the Schools | 95.7 |
| Per cent. of attendance on enumeration | 42.9 |
| Number of pupils withdrawn | 698 |
| Per cent. of pupils withdrawn | 23 |
| Number cases of tardiness | 1475 |
| Number cases of corporal punishment | 292 |

The average number of pupils to the teacher are as follows:

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the High School | 47 | 37 | 35 |
| In the Senior Schools | 61 | 49 | 46 |
| In the Primary and Secondary Schools | 54 | 41 | 40 |
| In the German-English Schools | 56 | 44 | 41 |
| In the Colored Schools | 52 | 36 | 34 |
| In all the Schools | 54 | 40 | 39 |

### COSTS OF THE SCHOOLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Tuition | $34 154 25 |
| For Contingent Expenses | 9 246 35 |
| Total Cost | $43 400 60 |

Cost per pupil for tuition, (exclusive of supervision and special teachers).

| *On the number* | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| High School | $23 31 | $29 27 | $31 25 |
| Senior Schools | 18 11 | 22 51 | 24 18 |
| Primary and Secondary Schools | 8 13 | 10 56 | 10 92 |
| German-English Schools | 10 22 | 11 72 | 12 57 |
| Colored Schools | 10 67 | 14 78 | 15 67 |

Cost per pupil for tuition, including surpervision and special teachers:

| *On the number* | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| All the Schools | $11 35 | $14 36 | $15 28 |

Cost for pupils for contingent expenses, on the number:

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending* |
|---|---|---|---|
| All the Schools | $3 07 | $3 91 | $4 14 |

Total cost per pupil on the number:

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| All the Schools | $14 42 | $18 54 | $19 42 |

## SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT—1878–79.

*To the Board of Education of the City of Zanesville, Ohio:*

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my first annual report of the schools under your charge, being the report for the school year ending August 31, 1879:

### ENUMERATION.

The school enumeration taken in September, 1878, was 5,497. That taken in September, 1879, was 5,571. This shows an increase of 72 in the school population of the city.

The number enumerated between the ages of 6 and 16, was 3,728; the number between 16 and 21 years of age, was 1,769.

The following shows the number of schools and teachers:

| | *No. Schools.* | *No. Teachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| High School | 1 | 5 |
| Senior Schools | 5 | 5 |
| Secondary Schools | 17 | 17 |
| Primary Schools | 25 | 25 |
| German-English Schools | 4 | 4 |
| Colored Schools | 5 | 3 |
| Principals of Districts | | 5 |
| Special Teachers (Music 1, Drawing 1, Writing 1.) | | 3 |
| Total | 57 | 69 |

INTERIOR OF THE STORE OF H. C. WERNER, Main Street, Zanesville.

HENRY C. WERNER is the eldest son of the late Hartman Werner, who landed in the city of Baltimore in 1842, a poor, friendless boy, with but limited means, as reckoned by dollars and cents. Imbued with a desire to better his condition, he soon found himself in Wheeling, West Virginia. Not satisfied with the opportunities there presented, he continued his journey to Zanesville, and opened a shoe shop here soon after, commencing business on a cash capital of less than one dollar. He worked industriously at his trade, squaring his dealings with the public by the unswerving laws of simple honesty. By this course, in which he ever had the sympathy and assistance of his wife, in a few years he accumulated sufficient money to purchase property on Main street. About the year 1860, he added to his stock, goods from Eastern manufacturers, and gradually the business grew until Werner's Shoe Store took on the proportions of a leading commercial enterprise.

In 1876, the two sons, Henry C. and Frederick A., were admitted to a partnership, and this continued until the death of the father, in June following. The firm then became H. & F. Werner, and the two brothers continued the development so auspiciously begun by their honored father, until the house now ranks as one of the most stable and enterprising in the State of Ohio. On the 1st of January, 1882, Henry C. Werner succeeded to the ownership, his brother's impaired health compelling him to seek another climate.

The magnificent store now occupied by Henry C. Werner, No. 133 Main street, first door east of the Court House, is one of the model wholesale and retail emporiums of Eastern Ohio. The room has a frontage of twenty-one feet, and extends back one hundred and seventeen feet, the entire depth of the Central Block, of which it forms a part. Every variety and style of boots, shoes, slippers, brogans, plow-shoes—in a word, everything known to the domain of boot and shoe manufacture, is shown in boundless profusion. The great salesroom is admirably arranged for the personal comfort of customers—carpeted, mirrored and supplied with easy chairs, all in the height of elegance. At the rear, on an elevated platform, is the office; on the second floor are the shoemakers, for "mending" and "repairing" is a part of the business. The large basement is full of reserve stock to be drawn upon as necessity may require. The business of the house, wholesale and retail, exceeds $100,000 annually.

The total enrollment last year was 3,008. This year it is 3,103, being a gain of 95 pupils. There is an increase of 36 in the high school, 97 in the primary and secondary schools, and 14 in the colored schools; and a decrease of 39 in the senior schools, and 13 in the German-English schools.

The per cent. of enrollment on the enumeration was, for 1877–78, 55. For the present year, it is 56.4.

The average daily attendance is 2,172, being only 70 per cent of the number enrolled, and 90 per cent. of the number belonging. This is not a good showing, being less than for several years.

The following shows the per cent. of attendance for the last nine years, on the number enrolled and the number belonging:

| *Years.* | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1870–71 | 67 | 94 |
| 1871–72 | 70 | 94 |
| 1872–73 | 71 | 93 |
| 1873–74 | 73 | 94 |
| 1874–75 | 71 | 93 |
| 1875–76 | 72 | 92 |
| 1876–77 | 71 | 93 |
| 1877–78 | 74 | 95 |
| 1878–79 | 70 | 90 |

The prevalence of diptheria in certain parts of the city, was the principal cause of the low per cent of attendance. This affected more especially, the primary and secondary grades.

The attendance in the colored schools is very poor, being only 57 per cent of the enrollment.

The following table shows the number of pupils permanently withdrawn during the year, and the number remaining at the close of the year:

| | *No. withdrawn.* | *No. remaining.* | *Per cent. withdr'n.* | *No. cases of tardiness.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High School | 43 | 133 | 24 | 223 |
| Senior School | 79 | 189 | 29 | 73 |
| Primary and Secondary School | 646 | 1603 | 28 | 827 |
| German-English Schools. | 42 | 148 | 22 | 182 |
| Colored Schools | 106 | 114 | 48 | 132 |
| Total | 916 | 2187 | 151 | 1437 |

Of the 220 pupils enrolled in the colored schools, 48 per cent. were withdrawn.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases of corporal punishment | 178 |
| Number of schools in which one case occurred | 7 |
| Number of schools in which no case occurred | 24 |

The following shows the cost for pupils for tuition (exclusive of supervision and special teachers) on number enrolled, number belonging, and number attending:

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| High School | $21 00 | $25 51 | $27 13 |
| Senior School | 20 75 | 24 72 | 26 73 |
| Primary and Secondary Schools | 8 37 | 10 74 | 12 06 |
| German-English Schools | 10 92 | 13 65 | 14 82 |
| Colored Schools | 12 83 | 18 61 | 19 72 |

The cost per pupil for tuition, including cost of supervision and special teachers, for contingent expenses, and total cost per pupil, will be seen from the following:

In all the schools, on number,

| | *Enrolled.* | *Belonging.* | *Attending.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Tuition | $12 06 | $15 51 | $17 24 |
| For Contingent Expenses | 3 87 | 4 97 | 5 53 |
| Total cost per pupil | $15 93 | $20 48 | $22 77 |

The expense attending the opening of a colored high school, the employment of a special teacher of music, and other additional teaching force, cause an increase in the expenditures for tuition over that of last year, to the amount of $3,314.38.

There is also an increase in the amount expended for contingent expenses.

The total increase in the amount expended for schools, is $4,966.72.

Respectfully submitted,
W. D. Lash, Superintendent.

### SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1879–80.

*To the Board of Education of the City of Zanesville, Ohio:*

Gentlemen—I respectfully submit the following report of our public schools for the year ending August 31, 1880:

According to the census of 1880, the population of the city is 18,237.

The school enumeration, taken September, 1879, was 5,571. That taken September, 1880, is 5,782. This shows an increase of 211 in the school population of the city:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of different pupils enrolled during the year | 3,144 |
| Average monthly enrollment | 2,521 |
| Average number belonging | 2,486 |
| Average daily attendance | 2,283 |
| Number of class teachers | 61 |
| Number of teachers not in charge of rooms | 1 |
| Number of principals | 6 |
| Number of special teachers | 2 |
| Whole number of teachers | 70 |
| Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration | 56.4 |
| Per cent of attendance on enrollment | 69.4 |
| Per cent of attendance on number belonging | 92 |
| Local levy for school purposes | 3.8 mills. |

In reviewing the work of our schools for the last year, it is gratifying to be able to report some progress. Our schools have increased in number, as to both pupils and teachers. There has been improvement in the attendance, in the discipline, in the character, and in the mode of instruction. In general, teachers of all grades have labored with a zeal and diligence that are in every sense commendable. With rare exceptions, teachers have been devoted to their work, and the results of their labor have been quite satisfactory. In some cases the success attained has not been commensurate with the labor, owing to the inexperience of teachers, or their want of adaptation to the work. The want of the proper co-operation on the part of parents with the teachers, in some instances has not tended to produce good results, the pupils being allowed

to absent themselves from school without any reasonable excuse.

VISITS.

During the school year just closed, I made 725 official visits to the school, including schools of all grades, giving attention to their organization, to the discipline, to the instructions, and to all matters pertaining to the curriculum of the schools.

The course of study and the work of each grade have been made subjects of careful study. Some changes have been made in the course of study, which, it is believed, will be productive of good results.

The principals of the different school districts have given close and careful attention to the schools under their immediate control, having made, during the year, 1,453 visits to them. One hundred and eight visits were made by the members of the Board of Education.

It is a matter of regret that the patrons of the schools do not visit them oftener. Their interest, manifested by their frequent visits, would greatly encourage both teachers and pupils.

As parents and teachers are both directly interested in the education of the pupils, there should exist between them the proper understanding in all matters pertaining to the school.

It is hoped that parents will show their interest by more frequent visits.

ATTENDANCE.

The per cent. of attendance on the average number belonging, is 92. In this item, I am able to report an improvement on last year, the per cent. for last year being 90.

TRUANCY.

There were 348 cases of truancy reported during the year. This is a subject in which all persons are interested. The evils of truancy, idleness, and youthful vagrancy, are not felt in the school room only; they are widespread, and affect all grades of society.

On this subject, allow me to quote the following remarks of J. M. B. Sill, of Detroit:

"This matter demands immediate attention by all friends of education, and of good order. Reckless and vicious boys, truants from school, infest the streets in many quarters of the city, enticing from better surroundings, those otherwise well disposed, and forming, in effect, organizations for the training of future criminals and pests to society. Unless some means can be devised to bring such persons under better influences, the good effect of all our efforts in the direction of free education will be largely neutralized and lost. This element is one whose growth is, from the nature of things, cumulative to an unfortunate extent, each addition to its strength increasing in a fearful ratio its power for harm. Cannot something be done to limit its harmful influence, and its dangerous growth?

"The census enumerators were instructed to make a careful record of all persons of school age who attend any school other than the public schools of our city, and of those engaged as help, or are in business. They report 481 who attend some other school than our public schools, and 981 who are engaged as help or are in business. Our reports show that 3,144 are enrolled in our schools, thus leaving about 1,000 persons of school age accounted for, either as pupils attending any school, or as persons engaged in any employment. All of this number are not vagrants. But a large per cent. of the number may be classed as such. Do we need a compulsory law that will be "operative?"

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

Six regular examinations are held during the year, one at the middle of each term, and one at the close of each term. The examinations at the close of the term cover the work of the term. A record of these examinations is kept, and helps to form the data upon which the pupil is promoted. The annual examination, held in June, is on the year's work. In determining the pupil's fitness for promotion, more stress is placed upon this examination. The Superintendent, assisted by the principals, prepares the examination questions, and grades the papers. These papers are generally very neatly prepared by the pupils, after a form with which they are familiar. Neatness in their preparation in all cases is insisted upon.

Promotions are made annually, and, although this plan is open to objection, it is believed to work the best in a city like ours. It is true, that the pupil who fails to gain his promotion may lose a year's time, and, in some instances, lose his interest and drop out of school. Such cases, however, are not of frequent occurrence. Perhaps as many pupils leave school from being overworked, or from being promoted when not prepared for promotion, as do from failure of promotion. Being unable to do the work of the higher grade, discouragement overtakes them, and they give up altogether.

There are various causes of failure of promotion. Some are physically unable to do the work of their grade. The school work which such pupils are required to do should be very light. Their health being the first consideration, their failures to make the higher grades should be regarded as blessings. Some pupils are mentally unable to do the work, their minds not being sufficiently matured to comprehend the studies pursued in the grade. These are greatly benefited by the review.

Failures arise from indifference to school work on the part of pupils, and, in spite of all the encouragement and assistance given them, habitual truants fail. Irregularity in attendance during the different terms causes a large percentage of the failures. Every absence from school lessens the probabilities of promotion. The most trival excuses are sufficient to keep some children from school. Many of the excuses presented are worthless as excuses. They are accepted by the teachers, the explanation of what is a "satisfactory excuse" as intended in the rule of the Board on this subject, never having been very clearly understood by them. It is hoped that parents will not keep their children from school except

when it is positively unavoidable, and that they will send written excuses to that effect.

READING.

The character of the work done by pupils and teachers during the school year, may be ascertained, to a great extent, from the condition of the schools at the close of the year. If they have been earnest and faithful, their work will be manifest in the progress they have made in their studies. I am sure that a review of the work of the past year will show progress in the studies taught and improvement in the methods of instruction.

In the teaching of Reading there is improvement. The course has been so shortened that more time may be given to the subject matter of the lessons read, and that supplementary reading matter may be introduced. The object not only to make good readers of our pupils in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but to develop in them a love of reading, to acquaint them with good authors, and to direct them, as far as is possible, in the selection of good reading matter.

In the Senior B grade, no Reader is used. In its place a book of selections from our best American authors is in daily use. Some attention is given to the life of the author, but the selections from his writings are made subjects of careful study. While oral reading is not discontinued, special attention is given to the study of the language of the selections, to learning how to read, and how to comprehend what is being read.

It is hoped that the methods introduced will result in making better general readers of our pupils, and in inducing them to read and to love the literature of good authors, rather than the trashy matter offered them at the common news-stands.

LANGUAGE.

Closely related to the study of Reading, is that of Language and Composition. We are aiming to teach the pupils of the lower grades language proper, rather than technical grammar. Language being of little value unless it can be used readily, our course is arranged to give pupils practical lessons in its use, both in oral and in written work. In addition to the regular lessons from the book used in these grades, the every day reading lesson is made a language lesson, so far as the time will allow. In fact it is our aim to make the entire school work contribute directly to clearness of thought and accuracy of expression. In the higher grades, attention is given to the study of analysis and technical grammar. The development of the sentence, and construction exercises in the use of subject and predicate, and their immediate modifications, accompany the work in the study of etymology. We endeavor to establish amicable relations between these studies and the practical study of composition, by regular exercises in written work.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

The progress made in the study of Writing and Drawing, and in Music, under the supervision of special teachers, is as satisfactory as can be expected, owing to the limited time given them Four lessons per week, of 25 minutes each, are given to Writing, 3 to Drawing, and 3 to Music.

An inspection of our schools will show that very marked progress is being made in the study of Music. Pupils are not only learning to sing, but are learning to read music at sight, with great readiness.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Our High School is well patronized, the enrollment for the year 1878-'79 being 176 and that for the year 1879-'80 173. The per cent. of daily attendance for 1878-'79, 93; for 1879-80, 94.

Our tables show that the attendance during the last term of the school year is lower than for the other two terms. Many boys leave the school to engage in various employments. Forty-six pupils were permanently withdrawn. The inducements to leave school and "go into business" are very great, and, to many, irresistible.

If the educated man makes the better citizen, if, in consequence of his education, he is better prepared to fulfill the purposes of life, it is certainly a loss to a community to have its boys and girls forego the advantages for higher education, which our High Schools afford.

In June, 1879, 11 boys and 17 girls graduated from our High School, and in June, 1880, 10 boys and 24 girls received diplomas, besides a number who completed the book-keeping course, receiving certificates to that effect.

Two years ago, a colored High School was organized for the benefit of those of our colored pupils who might desire to pursue the higher branches of study. The courses of study, adopted for the white High School, were adopted for this school. Eight pupils are now pursuing the English course, doing the same work and taking the same test examinations that are taken by the corresponding classes in the white High School. It is hoped that the number of pupils will be largely increased.

The proper apparatus, and better accommodations, are needed, and, doubtless, will be furnished whenever the number in attendance will justify the Board in doing so.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The attention of the Board is called to our course of study, to the amount of work required of the pupils, and to the time given to that work.

The following are the studies of the Secondary schools: Reading, Spelling, Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Language, Geography, Music, Writing and Drawing, nine in all. To the three special studies, the time of two recitations is given, thus reducing the number of recitations to eight each day. Allowing ten minutes for roll call, ten minutes for the interchange of classes, and forty minutes for the two recesses, as required by the rule, there remain five hours, or 300 minutes for study and recitation, or 37 minutes in which to study and recite each lesson.

This is little time enough for any one of the studies; for the greater number, the time is entirely too short. Some of these lessons cannot be prepared in the 37 minutes; neither can they be properly recited in less than that time. The result is either an imperfectly prepared lesson, or one imperfectly recited. Experience proves that,

in the attempt to do both, neither is well done. The result is poor scholarship. Thorough work is impossible. The course embraces many studies and much work in each. Too much is required of our pupils in the time given in the course of study. There are three remedies:

1. Lessen the work to be done by omitting something from a part, or all of the studies, or by dropping one or more of them altogether.

2. Add one year to the present course, making it a course of nine years.

3. Shorten the work of the present course, and establish an intermediate grade, between the present senior grades and the first year of the High School course.

Pupils enter the High School too young. Their minds are not sufficiently mature to comprehend the subjects taught there. Were they to receive one more year's drill before taking up the work of the High School course, they would be much better prepared in every sense, to do that work thoroughly. They would leave the school better scholars, and better prepared to enter upon any professional course of study, or to engage in any employment. Many pupils, for various reasons, have "outgrown" the senior grades of our schools, but are not prepared to enter the High School. The result is, they are becoming men and women without that educational training to be derived from attendance upon our schools. An intermediate grade, as recommended, could give such pupils an opportunity for continuing their studies, or fit them for the High School proper. Very little expense would attend the establishment of such a school.

### COST OF THE SCHOOLS.

The total cost of the schools for the year just closed, was $44,605.01, being $4,862.31 less than for the year 1878-'79. There was a reduction in the expenditures, both for tutition and for contingent expenses.

The cost per pupil was $19.51, on the average daily attendance; $3.24 less than it was last year.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the official and personal assistance and courtesy tendered me by the members of the Board, and all with whom I have had official relations. My thanks are due the teachers, for the kind and cheerful manner in which they have aided me and performed the work assigned to them. I hope the same support and confidence may be continued during the school year upon which we have just entered.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. LASH, Sup't.

TABLE SHOWING ENUMERATION AND ATTENDANCE FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

| | 1870-71 | 1871-72 | 1872-73 | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | 1879-80 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enumeration of youth between 6 and 21 years | 4,032 | 3,682 | 4,757 | 5,266 | 5,370 | 5,496 | 5,411 | 5,439 | 5,497 | 5,571 |
| Total enrollment, 6 to 21 years of age | 2,231 | 2,290 | 2,797 | 2,970 | 3,063 | 2,946 | 2,965 | 3,008 | 3,103 | 3,144 |
| Per cent. of enrollment on enumeration | 53 | 62 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 |
| Enumeration of youth over 16 years of age | 800 | 985 | 1,468 | 1,571 | 1,714 | 1,735 | 1,692 | 1,740 | 1,769 | 1,586 |
| Enumeration of youth between 6 and 16 years | 3,232 | 2,697 | 3,296 | 3,695 | 3,656 | 3,761 | 3,719 | 3,699 | 3,728 | 3,985 |
| Number enrolled over 16 years | 115 | 92 | 154 | 133 | 148 | 180 | 183 | 134 | 88 | 129 |
| Number enrolled between 6 and 16 years | 2,116 | 2,198 | 2,643 | 2,837 | 2,915 | 2,766 | 2,782 | 2,874 | 3,015 | 3,015 |
| Per ct. of enrollment on enumeration between 6 and 16 | 65 | 81 | 80 | 77 | 80 | 74 | 75 | 80 | 83 | 76 |
| Average number belonging | 1,669 | 1,698 | 2,143 | 2,296 | 2,325 | 2,291 | 2,269 | 2,334 | 2,413 | 2,486 |
| Average daily attendance | 1,567 | 1,597 | 1,993 | 2,155 | 2,160 | 2,118 | 2,104 | 2,235 | 2,172 | 2,283 |
| Per ct. of average attendance on number belonging | 94 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 90 | 92 |
| Per ct. of average attendance on total enrollment | 67 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 70 | 69 |
| Per ct. of average attendance on enumeration | 37 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 39.5 | 42 |

TABLE SHOWING COST OF THE SCHOOLS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

| COST OF THE SCHOOLS. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuition | $27,970 01 | $25,583 14 | $37,392 84 | $38,171 62 | $39,074 00 | $38,250 00 | $34,350 00 | $34,154 00 | $37,448 63 | $34,372 51 |
| Contingent Expenses | 10,840 24 | 7,238 57 | 13,127 70 | 15,598 58 | 9,484 40 | 7,744 55 | 8,397 92 | 9,246 35 | 12,018 69 | 10,232 50 |
| Total Cost | $38,810 25 | $32,821 71 | $50,520 54 | $53,770 20 | $48,558 40 | $45,994 55 | $42,747 92 | $43,400 35 | $49,467 32 | $44,605 01 |
| COST PER PUPIL FOR TUITION. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74 | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Total Enrollment | $12 09 | $11 13 | $13 87 | $12 77 | $12 76 | $12 95 | $11 59 | $11 35 | $12 06 | $10 93 |
| Average Monthly Enrollment | 16 75 | 15 07 | 17 35 | 16 51 | 16 76 | 16 70 | 15 14 | 15 41 | 14 85 | 13 09 |
| " Daily Attendance | 17 85 | 16 02 | 18 25 | 17 59 | 18 09 | 18 06 | 16 33 | 15 28 | 17 24 | 15 03 |
| COST PER PUPIL FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Total Enrollment | $5 14 | $3 20 | $4 69 | $5 25 | $3 10 | $2 63 | $2 83 | $3 07 | $3 87 | $3 25 |
| Average Enrollment | 6 22 | 4 26 | 6 12 | 6 79 | 4 08 | 3 38 | 3 70 | 3 60 | 4 75 | 3 82 |
| " Attendance | 6 68 | 4 58 | 6 59 | 7 24 | 4 39 | 3 66 | 3 99 | 4 14 | 5 53 | 4 48 |
| TOTAL COST PER PUPIL. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
| Total Enrollment | $17 23 | $14 33 | $18 06 | $18 02 | $15 86 | $15 58 | $14 42 | $14 42 | $15 94 | $14 18 |
| Average Enrollment | 22 97 | 19 33 | 23 47 | 23 80 | 20 84 | 20 08 | 18 84 | 16 91 | 19 60 | 16 99 |
| " Attendance | 24 53 | 20 55 | 24 86 | 24 83 | 22 48 | 21 72 | 20 32 | 19 41 | 22 77 | 19 51 |

From the foregoing extracts, it will be seen that the Zanesville public schools of to-day are eminently adapted to their purpose. The march of improvement has been onward from the beginning. A review of the School Boards, found at the close of this article, will reveal to the student of our past and present history that the members have been selected, with but few exceptions, for their special adaptation to the work committed to them; and it will be a proud satisfaction to find that each has done what he could for the cause of education. It is owing to this fact that the present worthy Superintendent has been able to make the grand showing found in his report for the school years ending August 31, 1878, August 31, 1879, and August 31, 1880. The efficiency of the Board of Education will be more apparent, perhaps, when their mode of procedure is stated, and as it cannot be condensed to advantage, it is added in full, with some of the other important data in the report.

REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. ORGANIZATION—The Board shall meet on the third Monday in April, in each year, and after the members elect have been duly qualified, organize by the election of a President and Clerk.

The President shall appoint the following standing committees:

1. A Committee on Claims.
2. " on Discipline.
3. " on Supplies.
4. " on Course of study and Text Books.
5. " on Buildings and Repairs.
6. " on Teachers.
7. " on Sites.
8. " on Furniture.
9. " on Boundaries.
10. " on High School.
11. " on German Schools.
12. " on Law.
13. " on Rules and Regulations.
14. " on Salaries and Expenses.
15. " on Music.

2. REGULAR MEETING—The regular meetings of the Board of Education shall be held on alternate Monday evenings during the year, beginning with the second Monday after organization.

At each meeting the Board shall be called to order at the hour fixed by resolution, and the Clerk shall record the names of the members present.

3. ORDER OF BUSINESS—At regular meetings, the business shall be disposed of in the following order:

1. Reading and approval of the minutes of previous meeting.
2. Report of the Clerk on the state of accounts.
3. Report of the Superintendent on condition of schools.
4. Reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Consideration of accounts.
7. Communications received and acted upon.
8. Miscellaneous business.

And such order shall not be departed from except by the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

4. Committees shall report on any matter referred to them at the regular meeting next succeeding such reference; but further time may be allowed by the Board.

5. Claims against the Board may be presented at any regular meeting, and shall lie over till the next regular meeting; and no account or bill shall be paid until after the same shall have been examined and approved by the Committee on Claims.

6. The Board will not be responsible for the payment of any debts contracted on their account, or for the fulfilling of any contracts for supplies or repairs, except those made by the proper committee.

7. Specials meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or any two members, but no business shall be transacted at any such meeting except that for which it was called.

The government of the Board shall be according to Cushing's Manual, so far as it may be applicable to a body of this kind.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

A Superintendent of Instruction shall be elected at the close of each school year, whose duty it shall be:

1. To visit each of the schools of the city as often as may be practicable or necessary, giving attention to its organization, discipline and instruction, directing the teachers, from time to time, to make such changes, not contrary to adopted rules, as shall seem best calculated to give greater efficiency to the school.

To carefully observe the government, mode of instruction and general conduct of each teacher; and whenever he shall doubt his or her efficiency or fitness, to report the same promptly and plainly to the Board of Education.

2. To hold meetings of all the teachers, once in four weeks, on Saturdays, from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of giving instructions or direction to the teachers in relation to the discharge of their duties, assigning to the principals and special teachers such duties in connection therewith as he may deem necessary to secure the object of such meetings.

3. To hear and decide all cases of discipline which may be referred to him by the principals; which decision shall be binding upon teacher and pupil, unless reversed, upon appeal, by the Committee on Discipline or the Board of Education.

4. To devise a system of blanks for registers and reports, have charge of their distribution to teachers and return by them, and prescribe to teachers rules for keeping them.

5. To see that the regulations of the schools

are uniformly and faithfully observed and executed in all the departments of the schools, that registers are kept and reports made by the teachers with care, neatness and uniformity.

6. To report in writing at the end of each term, or whenever required by the Board, giving a detailed statement of the condition and prospects of the schools, and recommending such measures for their improvement as he may deem advisable, and to make an annual report as soon as practicable after the close of the school year.

7. To furnish to the Clerk of the Board such statistics relating to the membership, attendance and instruction of the schools, as may be required for his annual report to the State School Commissioner.

8. To conduct all examinations of pupils for promotion from one grade of the schools to another, and to examine and grant cards of admission to all applicants who have not before been members of the schools.

9. To inform the Board of any supplies or repairs that may be needed.

10. To keep himself and the Board informed in regard to the school systems of other cities, their plans of organization, modes of government, methods of instruction, and such other matters as may assist the Board to legislate wisely for the highest interests of the schools, and, for this purpose, to effect the best possible arrangement for a permanent exchange of reports between this and other School Boards.

11. To fill, with the concurrence of the Committee on Teachers, all vacancies occasioned by the temporary illness or necessary absence of teachers, and to make other temporary arrangements relative to the schools, which he may deem proper, and report the same to the Board at its first subsequent meeting.

12. To keep regular office hours each day of the week, except Sunday, giving due notice thereof to the teachers and the public.

### THE PRINCIPALS.

1. The principals shall be in attendance at their respective school buildings at twenty minutes before the time for opening school for each half day's session, shall have a general supervision of the grounds, buildings and appurtenances of the schools, and shall be held responsible for the neatness and cleanliness of the premises, and whenever any repairs are necessary, shall give notice thereof to the Superintendent.

2. They shall have supervision of the pupils during the recesses and other times of relaxation, calling upon the teachers for any assistance and assigning to them any duties in relation thereto that may be necessary in order to secure the proper deportment of the pupils at such times.

3. They shall keep a general register, in which they shall record the name, name of parent or guardian, age and residence of each pupil in their respective districts, and shall make out at the close of the school year a consolidated report of all the schools in their respective districts, according to the blanks furnished by the State School Commissioner.

4. They shall visit the schools of their respective districts as often as their duties may permit, see that the directions of the Superintendent and the regulations of the Board are faithfully observed, and in every way possible co-operate with the Superintendent in advising the teachers as to the best methods of government and instructing their schools; and shall report to him any delinquencies or failures on the part of teachers.

5. They shall assist the Superintendent in conducting the examination of pupils for promotion from one grade of the schools to another.

6. They shall each, within one week after the commencement of each term, furnish the Superintendent with a programme of the daily exercises in all the schools under their charge.

7. They shall hold district teachers' meetings as often as once in two weeks, for the purpose of conferring with their teachers on any matters coming under their jurisdiction as principals.

8. They shall be governed by all the rules of Section IV, so far as they are applicable to them as teachers.

### TEACHERS.

1. No person shall be allowed to enter upon the duties of a permanent teacher in any of the public schools, who shall not first have passed a satisfactory examination and received a certificate thereof from the Board of Examiners.

2. The teachers of the public schools shall be elected by the Board of Education, annually, before the close of the schools for the summer vacation, and shall hold their positions for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board. Provided, that the marriage of any female teacher while in the employ of the Board, shall be considered equivalent to a resignation.

The Committee on Teachers shall report their nominations for the ensuing year at the last regular meeting in May, which report shall lie over for two weeks.

3. It shall be the duty of the teachers to make themselves familiar with all the school regulations, and to co-operate with the Board in such measures as will best secure their observance.

4. Each teacher is required to have a copy of the regulations at all times in his or her school room, and to read to the scholars, at least once each term, so much of the same as will give them a just understanding of the rules by which they are to be governed.

5. Teachers shall have the immediate care of their respective school rooms, and be held responsible for the preservation of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging; they shall also co-operate with the Principal in securing good order and neatness in the halls and about the school premises.

6. Teachers shall pay careful attention to the warming and ventilating of their school rooms. They shall ventilate their school rooms by low-

ering the upper sashes (except in warm, summer weather, when the windows may also be opened from below,) taking special care, however, that children be not allowed to sit in currents of cold air. At recess the teacher shall in all cases see that a proper supply of fresh air is admitted into the room.

7. Teachers shall be in attendance at their respective school rooms, and open the same, for the reception of pupils, at least twenty minutes before the opening of each half day's session. They shall report their own tardiness to their respective principals, and to the Superintendent, stating the number of minutes so lost.

Any teacher who, from sickness, or other sufficient cause, shall be detained from his or her school, shall send notice of such detention to the office of the Superintendent, at least one hour before the time for opening school.

8. Teachers shall attend the meetings provided for in Section II, Rule 2, any special meetings called by the Superintendent, and no excuse for absence therefrom will be allowed, other than would justify absence from a regular session of the schools.

9. The Superintendent may, at his discretion, grant permission to any teacher to visit any of the public schools of the city for the purpose of observing the modes of instruction and discipline pursued therein.

* * * * * * *

And other judicious requirements, that for obvious reasons are not given in this chapter.

PUPILS.

1. All unmarried youth, of proper age, not connected with the schools, may be admitted on the first day of each month, but at no other time, unless for special and satisfactory reasons; provided, that no such pupil shall be admitted at any time without a card of admmission, signed by the Superintendent, and if the pupil be a non-resident, endorsed by the President of the Board.

2. Non-residents may be admitted by paying to the President of the Board, by the term, in advance, tuition at the following rates: Primary Schools, 30 cents per week; Secondary Schools, 37½ cents per week; Senior Schools, 45 cents per week; High School, 60 cents per week.

3. No pupil shall be received, or continued in school, known to be affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or coming from a family where such disease prevails; and no pupil shall be admitted who does not exhibit to his teacher satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated.

4. Pupils absent for more than three days at the beginning of a term, will not be considered members of the school, nor will their seats be retained for them, unless they notify the teacher of their intention to return, and render satisfactory excuse for their absence.

5. To secure their continuance in school, pupils are required to attend school regularly and punctually, to conform to all the rules of the school, to be obedient and respectful to their teachers, kind and courteous to their schoolmates, studious in preparing their lessons, and attentive in reciting them, to observe good order and propriety of deportment, to refrain, entirely, from the use of profane language, to be neat and clean in person, and to abstain from the use of tobacco, in any form, while on or about the school premises.

6. Pupils, in case of absence, or tardiness, shall render to the teacher a satisfactory excuse, which the teacher may require to be presented in writing, signed by the parent or guardian.

7. Any pupil who has been absent three successive days, and has not notified his teacher of the cause of such absence, and of his intention to return, shall be considered as withdrawn from school, and shall not be re-admitted without a card of admission from the Superintendent.

8. Any pupil, who, from irregularity of attendance, or want of industry, has fallen behind his class, may be transferred, at the discretion of the Principal, to one of lower grade.

9. Any pupil who shall injure or deface the school buildings, furniture, fences, or out-houses, shall be required to repair such injury or defacing.

10. Pupils shall not be allowed to attend the examinations of other schools, without the consent of the Superintendent.

11. No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the close of school hours, except at the written request of the parent or guardian, or for some urgent reason, of which the teacher shall be the judge.

12. Pupils shall not be allowed to assemble about the school premises at unreasonable hours, before the commencement of school, nor to remain after the dismissal of the same.

13. Pupils shall not be allowed to climb upon the fences, trees, or out-buildings, belonging to the schools, nor to sit in the windows of the school rooms or halls.

14. Any pupil who is disobedient to the rules of the schools, or has been guilty of any gross immorality, or has absented himself from any examination, shall be referred to the Superintendent.

15. Pupils whose deportment has been such that their teachers cannot sign their certificates of good character, may be promoted on trial, by the Superintendent.

16. All pupils must be promptly furnished with the books and stationery necessary for their school work.

17. Any pupil who shall bring, or bear, firearms, of any description, upon any of the school premises, shall be immediately referred to the Superintendent, and by him suspended from school.

BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

1. The High, German, and Colored, School Districts, embrace the city of Zanesville.

2. The First District includes all that part of the city lying north of Market street, and east of Cypress alley. Pupils living within these bounds

shall attend the McIntire Schools, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

It is especially provided, that pupils living within the following bounds, viz.: North of Mill Run, to Fox's slaughter house, thence, across said run, taking in a few families which are on the south side of it, under the hill, shall attend McIntire School No. 6.

3. The Second District includes all that part of the city lying south of Market street, and east of Sewer alley. The pupils living within these bounds shall attend the schools in the Third Ward and Stemler buildings.

4. The Third District includes all that part of the city lying west of Cypress alley, and north of Market street to Sewer alley, and west of Sewer alley to the river. Pupils living within these bounds, shall attend the McIntire Schools, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

5. The Fourth District includes the Seventh and Eighth wards. Pupils living within these bounds shall attend the schools of the Seventh and Eighth wards, so far as the classification of those schools will admit.

6. The Fifth District includes the Ninth ward. Pupils living in this District shall attend the schools of this ward.

7. If, at any time, the school rooms of any of these districts cannot accommodate all the pupils within their limits, the Principal of such districts shall refer those thus thrown out, to the Superintendent, who shall provide for them, at his discretion, in the schools of adjoining districts.

8. The Superintendent is authorized to grant permits to pupils in one district, to attend school in another, when there are good reasons for the change.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The school year shall consist of three terms (the first of sixteen weeks; the second and third of twelve weeks,) commencing on the last Monday in August or the first Monday in September, and continuing regularly from that time, except a vacation of two weeks, including the Christmas holidays, and a vacation of one week, including the first day of April.

2. All holidays shall be the twenty-second day of February, and all thanksgiving and fast days authorized by the State and General Governments.

3. The daily sessions of the schools shall be from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 o'clock, M., and from 1½ o'clock, P. M. to 4½ o'clock, P. M., in all the schools except those of the Primary A grade, which shall be dismissed one hour earlier, both forenoon and afternoon.

4. There shall be a recess of twenty minutes in both forenoon and afternoon sessions, and no school shall be dismissed before the time fixed in rule 3 of this section, in consequence of the omission of the recess.

5. No school shall have its exercises suspended in order to permit the teacher or pupils to attend any public procession, meeting, spectacle, lecture, painting or exhibition, without the consent of the Board of Education, obtained through the Superintendent.

6. No text-book shall be used in any of the schools which is not included in the list adopted by the Board, and assigned in the course of study.

7. The public examinations of the schools shall be in the month of March, within the last two weeks preceding the April vacation; and examinations for promotion in the last half term of the school year.

8. Parents or guardians feeling aggrieved may apply to the Principal or the Superintendent for redress; but in no case will they be permitted to seek satisfaction from the teachers at their school rooms in such a way as to embarrass them in the discharge of their duties.

9. The Board of Education will not entertain any complaint against a teacher, unless the same shall have been first made to the Superintendent, nor then, unless it be presented in writing and signed by at least one responsible person.

SPECIAL RULES.

1. The pupils of the High School must complete their course of study before being permitted to graduate, and their diplomas shall be signed by their Principal and the President and Clerk of the Board of Education.

2. Privilege of partial attendance upon the High School course may be granted by the Superintendent in cases wherein circumstances may seem to him to justify such action.

AMENDMENTS.

Any of the foregoing Rules and Regulations may be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board, at any regular meeting, after two weeks' notice.

LIST OF TEACHERS FOR 1880-81.

HIGH SCHOOL—W. D. LASH, Superintendent.

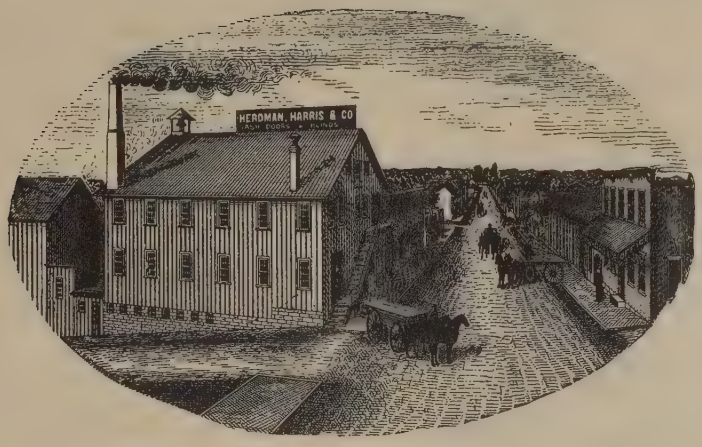
Corner Main and Ninth streets—C. R. Long, A. M. Principal, Miss Mary C. Moorehead, Assistant; Senior School, Miss Rose A. Kerner, teacher; Junior B School, Alice B. Garside, teacher; Junior A School and Business Course, Z. M. Chandler, teacher.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—Miss SELENE R. CHANDLER, Principal.

Fourth Ward Building, Center street—Senior School No. 1, Miss Clara Rishtine, teacher; Secondary No. 1, Florence A. McDill, teacher; Secondary No. 2, Lucretia J. Stultz, teacher; Secondary No. 3, Mary C. Shinnick, teacher; Primary No. 1, Maggie McCarty, teacher; Primary No. 2, Eliza J. Harris, teacher.

Sixth Ward Building, Monroe street—Secondary School No. 4, Miss Mary J. Hilliard, teacher; Primary No. 3, Philena R. Stultz, teacher; Primary No. 4, Elizabeth Griffiths, teacher; Primary No. 5, Ella Nutt, teacher; Primary No. 6, Bell Brooks, teacher; German-English No. 2, Rosa Metzendorf, teacher.

Rural Building, Adamsville Road—Second-




Factory and Yards of HERDMAN, HARRIS & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

Marble Works of MITCHELL & STULTS, Zanesville, O.

In 1828 Mr. M. C. Mitchell settled at Zanesville, and in 1857 established a marble yard on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets. He had but little capital save energy, honesty and an indomitable will. The business steadily prospered, and about 1863 caused him to purchase ninety-seven feet on Fourth street, and one hundred and thirty-two feet on Market street. On the latter site he erected a substantial business building, and on the former a well finished and durable residence. He had been importing Scotch granite, which for a time won its way so largely in popular favor. In January, 1876, Mr. Mitchell admitted to partnership Mr. A. P. Stults, who has contributed much to the popularity of the enterprise. Messrs Mitchell & Stults transact a business that will compare very favorably with any similar concern in Central Ohio. At their yards may be found a full and complete stock of foreign and domestic marble, Scotch and American granite monuments.

ary School No. 5, Miss Lizzie H. Johns, teacher; Primary No. 7, Hattie B. Johns, teacher; Secandary No. 6, Eva Peairs, teacher.

DISTRICT No. 2—Mrs. M. G. HILLS, Principal.

Third Ward Building, corner of Seventh and Harvey streets.—Senior School No. 2, Miss Helen Printz, teacher; Secondary No. 7, Amanda Hilliard, teacher; Secondary No. 8, Sarah A. Wilson, teacher; Secondary No. 9, Ella C. Atkinson, teacher; Primary No. 8, Susie Williams, teacher: Primary No. 9, Edith E. Hahn, teacher.

Stemler Building, head of Marietta street.—Primary School No. 10, Miss Mary Dare, teacher; Primary No. 11, Charlotte Cline, teacher; German-English No. 3, Mr. Chas. J. Deiterly, teacher.

Colored School Building, South Ninth street—Colored High School, Chas. S. Harrison, Principal; Colored School No. 1, Miss Minnie A. Self, teacher: Colored School No. 2, R. P. Harper, teacher.

DISTRICT No. 3—Miss FANNIE BURNS, Principal.

McIntire Building, corner Fifth and North streets—Senior School No. 3, Miss Lillie E. Shinnick, teacher; Secondary No. 10, Anna Dutro, teacher; Secondary No. 11, Sarah Throckmorton, teacher; Secondary No. 12, Alice V. Drone, teacher; Primary No. 12, Alice Searl, teacher; Primary No. 13, Lizzie McFadden, teacher.

Market street building, between Third and Fourth streets.—Primary School No. 14, Miss Mary A. Gallogly, teacher; German-English No. 1, Mr. A. Berlinger, teacher; German-English No. 4, Mrs, L. P. Bodner, teacher.

DISTRICT No. 4—Mr. DAVID HARRIS, Principal.

Moore Building.—Senior School No. 4, Miss Kate Buchanan, teacher; Secondary School No. 13, Emma Gurley, teacher; Secondary School No. 14, Mary Joselyn, teacher; Secondary School, No. 15, Anna Gildea, teacher; Primary No. 15, Lillie White, teacher; Primary No. 16, Barbette Baily, teacher.

Jackson street building.—Primary School No. 17, Miss Nellie Baird, teacher; Primary No. 18, Mrs. C. J. Ward, teacher.

Seventh Ward Building—Secondary School No. 16, Miss Sue M. Allen, teacher; Secondary No. 17, Charlotte W. Launder, teacher; Primary No. 19, Carrie Granger, teacher; Primary No. 20, Lizzie Patrick, teacher; Primary No. 21, Miss Hannah M. Parsons, teacher.

Colored School Building, Pearl street.—Colored School No. 5, Miss Eva Guy, teacher.

DISTRICT No. 5—Miss MISSOURI STONESIPHER, Principal.

Madison street building, between Putnam and Moxahala avenues.—Senior School No. 5, Miss Mary McMulkin, teacher; Secondary No. 18, Mary Nesbaum, teacher; Secondary No. 19, Mary Parsons, teacher; Secondary No. 20, Mrs. Letitia Howard, teacher; Primary No. 22, Miss Julia E. Brelsford, teacher.

Woodlawn Avenue Building—Primary School No. 23, Miss Kate Thomas, teacher; Primary No. 24, Lizzie Roper, teacher.

Colored School Building, Moxahala avenue—Colored School No. 3, Mr. James A. Guy, teacher; Colored School No. 4, Miss Rose C. Clinton, teacher.

Special Teachers.—Teacher of Drawing and Penmanship, Jacob Schwartz; teacher of Music, J. D. Luse.

COURSE OF STUDY IN ZANESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH COURSE

*First Year.*—First Term—Algebra, Physiology, United States History.*
Second Term—Algebra, Natural History, Rhetoric.*
Third Term—Algebra, Botany, Rhetoric.*

*Second Year.*—First Term—Geometry, Natural Philosophy,* General History.
Second Term—Geometry, Chemistry,* Astronomy.
Third Term—Geometry, Chemistry,* Civil Government.

*Third Year.*—First Term—Trigonometry, Physical Geography and Geology, Intellectual Philosophy.
Second Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, English Literature.
Third Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, English Literature.

ENGLISH AND LATIN COURSE.

*First Year.*—First Term—Algebra, United States History,* Latin (Grammar and Lessons.)
Second Term—Algebra, Rhetoric,* Latin (Grammar and Lessons.)
Third Term—Algebra, Rhetoric,* Latin (Grammar and Lessons.)

*Second Year.*—First Term—Geometry, General History, Latin (Cæsar.)
Second Term—Geometry, Natural History, Latin (Cæsar.)
Third Term—Geometry, Botany, History, Latin (Cicero.)

*Third Year.*—First Term—Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy,* Latin (Cicero.)
Second Term—Astronomy, Chemistry,* Latin (Virgil.)
Third Term—Civil Government, Chemistry, Latin (Virgil.)

*Fourth Year.*—First Term—Physiology, Physical Geography and Geology, Intellectual Philosophy.
Second Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, English Literature.
Third Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, English Literature.

BUSINESS COURSE.

*First Year.*—First Term—Arithmetic, Physiology, Book-Keeping.
Second Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping.
Third Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping.

*Twenty weeks each.

*Second Year.*—First Term—Algebra, Natural Philosophy,* Book-Keeping.
Second Term—Algebra, Rhetoric,* Book-Keeping.
Third Term—Algebra, Rhetoric,* Book-Keeping.

BUSINESS AND ENGLISH COURSE.

*First Year.*—First Term—Arithmetic, Physiology, Book-Keeping.
Second Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping.
Third Term—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping.
*Second Year.*—First Term—Algebra, Natural Philosophy,* Book-Keeping.
Second Term—Algebra, Rhetoric,* Book-Keeping.
Third Term—Algebra, Rhetoric.* Civil government.
*Third Year.*—First Term—Geometry, Physical Geography and Geology, Political Economy.
Second Term—Geometry, Chemistry,* Astronomy.
Third Term—Geometry, Chemistry,* Reviews.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation required throughout each course.

BOARDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS—1838–1881.

1838–39.—Uriah Parke, Ezekiel T. Cox, Henry Eastman.

1839–40.—Richard Stillwell, President; John A. Turner, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Allen Cadwalader.

1840–41.—Richard Stillwell, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Hugh Reed, George W. Manypenny, Horatio J. Cox.

1841–42.—George W. Manypenny, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Hugh Reed, Horatio J. Cox, Jesse Keene.

1842–43.—Horatio J. Cox, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, John W. Foster.

1843–44.—Horatio J. Cox, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1844–45.—Horatio J. Cox, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; Mark Lowdan, Adam Peters, E. E. Fillmore.

1845–46.—Horatio J. Cox, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Charles G. Wilson, Treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, Leonard P. Bailey, Gottleib Nattinger.

1846–47.—Horatio J Cox, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; Nelson W. Graham, Treasurer; E. E. Fillmore, Leonard P. Bailey, Gottleib Nattinger.

1847–48.—E. E. Fillmore, President; Uriah Parke, Secretary; N. W. Graham, Treasurer; Leonard P. Bailey, Gottlieb Nattinger, George Fracker.

1848–49.—E. E. Fillmore, President; N. W. Graham, Secretary; L. P. Bailey, Alexander Sullivan, William Schultz, Henry Blandy; H. J. Cox, Treasurer.

1849–50.—E. E. Fillmore, President; Alex. Sullivan, Secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, George B. Reeve, William Schultz; H. J. Cox, Treasurer.

1850–51.—E. E. Fillmore, President; Alex. Sullivan, Secretary; George A. Jones, L. P. Bailey, James L. Cox, George L. Shinnick; H. J. Cox, Treasurer.

1851–52.—E. E. Fillmore, President; Alex. Sullivan, Secretary; L. P. Bailey, George A. Jones, George L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner; H. J. Cox, Treasurer.

1852–53.—E. E. Eillmore, President; Alex. Sullivan, Secretary; L. P. Bailey, James L. Cox, Jacob Glessner, George L. Shinnick; H. J. Cox, Treasurer; G. W. Batchelder, Superintendent.

1853–54.—James L. Cox, President; Alex. Sullivan, Secretary; George L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner, Michael Dulty, John M. James; H. J. Cox, Treasurer; G. W. Batchelder, Superintendent.

1854–55.—Jacob Glessner, President; L. H. Bigelow, Secretary; Michael Dulty, John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, Bernard Van Horne; H. J. Cox, Treasurer; G. W. Batchelder, Superintendent.

1855–56.—L. H. Bigelow, President; L. P. Marsh, Secretary; John T. Fracker, James F. Adams, William Schultz, William M. Shinnick; H. J. Cox, Treasurer; Almon Samson, Superintendent.

1856–57,—L. H. Bigelow, President; James F. Adams, Secretary; William Schultz, Wm. M. Shinnick, J. T. Fracker, A. C. Ross; H. J. Cox, Treasurer; Almon Samson, Superintendent.

1857–58.—L. H. Bigelow, President; John F. Adams, Secretary; A. C. Ross, Wm. M. Shinnick, D. D. Yarmett, Adams Fletcher; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; M. D. Leggett, Superintendent.

1858–59.—A. C. Ross, President; A. P. Blocksom, Secretary; D. D. Yarmett, Wm. M. Shinnick, Adams Fletcher, W. A. Graham; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; M. D. Leggett, Superintendent.

1859–60.—Adams Fletcher, President; A. P. Blocksom, Secretary; Wm. M. Shinnick, D. D. Yarmett, W. A. Graham, Alfred Ball; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; M. D. Leggett, Superintendent.

1860–61.—Adams Fletcher, President; A. P. Blocksom, Secretary; W. A. Graham, Wm. M. Shinnick, A. Ball, F. A. Thompson; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; M. D. Leggett, Superintendent.

1861–62.—Adams Fletcher, President; A. P. Blocksom, Secretary; Wm. M. Shinnick, A.

*Twenty weeks each.

Ball, F. A. Thompson, Thomas Lindsay; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; M. D. Leggett, Superintendent.

1862-63.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; A. P. Blocksom, William M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell; Moses Dillon, Treasurer; C. W. Chandler, Superintendent.

1863-64.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; A. P. Blocksom, William M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell; A. H. Brown, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1864-65.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; William M. Shinnick, Thomas Lindsay, M. C. Mitchell, John R. Price; A. H. Brown, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1865-66.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; Thomas Lindsay, J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, William M. Herriott; A. H. Brown, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1866-67.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; Thomas Lindsay, J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott; W. A. Graham, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1867-68.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, W. M. Herriott, M. C. Mitchell; W. A. Graham, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1868-69.—Adams Fletcher, President; F. A. Thompson, Secretary; J. R. Price, C. C. Russell, M. C. Mitchell George W. Gheen, George W. Griffee, Theobald Stemler; W. A. Graham, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1869-70.—Adams Fletcher, President; C. C. Russell, Secretary; J. R. Price, M. C. Mitchell, George W. Griffee, Theo. Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade; W. A. Graham, Treasurer: A. Fletcher, Financial Agent.

1870-71.—Adams Fletcher, President; C. C. Russell, Secretary; Geo. W. Griffee, Theo. Stemler, F. A. Victor, J. W. Conrade, Wm. H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol; J, R. Slack, Treasurer; A. Fletcher, Financial Agent; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent.

1871-72.—Geo. W. Griffee, President; C. C. Russell, Secretary; J. W. Conrade, W. H. Hurd, Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, William Geiger; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent.

1872-73.—Geo. W. Griffee, President; Wm. H. Hurd, Secretary; Isaac Piersol, Richard Hocking, Wm. Lilienthal, C. W. Chandler, Jesse Atwell, S. Jacobs Moore, C. C. Russell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent.

1873-74.—George W. Griffee, President; W. H. Hurd, Secretary; C. C. Russell, Richard Hocking, William Lilienthal, Jesse Atwell, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, J.C. Gillespie; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent.

1874-75.—George W. Griffee, President; W. H. Hurd, Treasurer; Richard Hocking, Matthew Calhoon, J. V. Smeltzer, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, Andrew L. Pierce, J. C. Gillespie; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent and Clerk.

1875-76.—James C. Gillespie, President; W. H. Hurd, Treasurer; Richard Hocking, George W. Griffee, William Lilienthal, James A. Cox, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan, A. L. Pierce; A. T. Wiles, Superintendent and Clerk.

1876-77.—James C. Gillespie, President; Alva T. Wiles, Clerk and Superintendent; James A. Cox, Eugene Printz, Wm. Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, Martin V. Mitchell, A. L. Pierce, John L. Turner, Orlando C. Marsh, Joseph Crosby, John W. King; Chas. C. Goddard, Treasurer.

1877-78.—Eugene Printz, President; James A. Cox, Clerk; James C. Gillespie, Treasurer; Jacob Crotzer, William Lilienthal, Alfred Ball, Martin V. Mitchell, Homer C. White, John L. Turner, Orlando C. Marsh, Joseph Crosby, John W. King; Alva T. Wiles, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,—1878-79.

First Ward—James A. Cox, term expired, April, 1879.

Second Ward—Wm. M. Shinnick, Jr., term expired, April, 1880.

Third Ward—Jacob Crotzer, term expired, April, 1879.

Fourth Ward—Chas. J. Brenholtz, term expired, April, 1880.

Fifth Ward—Alfred Ball, term expired, April, 1879.

Sixth Ward—Martin V. Mitchell, term expired, April, 1880.

Seventh Ward—Homer C. White, term expired, April, 1879.

Eighth Ward—John L. Turner, term expired, April, 1880.

Ninth Ward—James C. Gillespie, term expired, April, 1879.

President, Martin V. Mitchell; Clerk, James A. Cox; Treasurer, Jacob Crotzer; Superintendent of Instruction, Alva T. Wiles.

Board of Examiners—Orlando C. Marsh, term expired, May, 1879; Joseph Crosby, term expired, May, 1881; John W. King, term expired, May, 1880.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,—1879-'80.

First Ward—James A. Cox, term expired April, 1881.

Second Ward—William M. Shinnick, Jr., term expired, April, 1880.

Third Ward—Jacob Crotzer, term expired, April, 1881.

Fourth Ward—Charles J. Brenholts, term expired, April, 1880.

Fifth Ward—George R. Humphreys, term expired, April, 1881.

Sixth Ward—Martin V. Mitchell, term expired, April, 1880.

Seventh Ward—H. D. Munson, Sr., term expired, April, 1881.

Eighth Ward—John L. Turner, term expired, April, 1880.

Ninth Ward—James C. Gillespie, term expired, April, 1881.

President, Charles J. Brenholts; Clerk, James A. Cox; Treasurer, Jacob Crotzer; Superintendent of Instruction, W. D. Lash.

Board of Examiners—Orlando C. Marsh, term expired, May, 1882; Joseph Crosby, term expired, May, 1881; John W. King, term expired, May, 1880.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—1880-'81.

First Ward—James A. Cox, term expired, April, 1881.

Second Ward—William M. Shinnick, Jr., term expired, April, 1882.

Third Ward—George J. Crotzer, term expired, April, 1881.

Fourth Ward—William Lilienthal, term expired, April, 1882.

Fifth Ward—George R. Humphreys, term expired, April, 1881.

Sixth Ward—Martin V. Mitchell, term expired, April, 1882.

Seventh Ward—H. D. Munson, term expired, April, 1881.

Eighth Ward—John L. Turner, term expires, April, 1882.

Ninth Ward—James C. Gillespie, term expired, April, 1881.

President, William M. Shinnick; Clerk, W. D. Lash; Treasurer, G. J. Crotzer; Superintendent of Instruction, W. D. Lash.

Board of Examiners Orlando C. Marsh, term expired, May, 1882; Joseph Crosby, term expired, May, 1881; William D. Lash, term expires, May, 1883.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

This was opened in 1842, in a small frame building, on the site of the present brick structure, and served its purpose until 1870, when it gave way for the commodious building now occupied; this school building cost between $7,000 and $8,000.

The school is under the supervision of the Parish Priest, and taught by Sisters of the Order of St. Francis. The attendance is about 240; capacity of the school building is about 250. The school is sustained chiefly by subscription.

The following Priests, officiating at the church, have been also in charge of the school: Father's Gallinger, Otto Borgess, Henry Rensen, M. Deselears, M. Herzog, William Deters, J. C. Kramer, J. W. Brummer, A. Berger, F. J. Goetz, G. Uhlinger, A. Berger, the second time, A. Hechinger, John J. Rauck, J. G. Nordmeyer, and, in the spring of 1869, the present incumbent, Rev. Magnus Eppink.

German and English are taught in the school.

ST. COLUMBIA'S ACADEMY.

This school was organized in 1856. The building, a commodious brick structure, occupies the southwest corner of Fifth and North streets, and, until 1873, was a day and boarding school for young ladies. In 1863, the building was partially consumed by fire, and immediately rebuilt. From the time of its discontinuance as a day and boarding school, it has been known as St. Thomas' Parochial School, yet it retains the first name.

The school, like all parochial schools, is under the supervision of the Parish Priest. The teachers, from the beginning, have been of the Order of Dominican Nuns.

This is a graded school, and Music and French are included in the curriculum. The average attendance is about 275.

The following members of the Order of Priesthood, have superintended the school: L. C. Eagan, C. V. Edlin, P. C. Coll, and the present Parish Priest, Rev. J. A. Bokel.

GERMAN LUTHERAN SCHOOL.

The first record of an effort to organize a school of this denomination, was made by Chas. Dieterly, about 1860. He was succeeded by Schumann, who died, and the school was discontinued until 1866, when a Mr. Diersen, re-opened; but the effort was not an entire success until 1871, when E. H. Dress became the Principal. During this year, the present substantial brick school house was erected, at a cost of about $2,000. One assistant teacher has been employed, from the date of organization under Mr. Dress.

The school is controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of three members of the church, and elected by the congregation. The Board in 1880: John Bonnet, Jr., A. H. Stern, and John Riehl. The pastor of the church is ex-officio President of the Board of Education, although not elected to that office.

The school is supported by subscription. The average attendance is about 100. The exercises are conducted in German and English; the forenoons in the former, and the afternoons in the latter language.

ZANESVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was opened April, 1866, by J. C. Small and J. J. Dinsmore, under the name of "Small's Business College;" it continued under their management for two years, at which time, J. W. Roll and F. M. Choquill became proprietors, under the firm name of Roll and Choquill; the name was changed by them to that of "Zanesville Business College," and so continued to the present. April, 1876, F. M. Choquill became sole proprietor, and conducted the business, with the assistance of H. B. Parsons, till 1880, when H. B. Parsons became associate principal and proprietor.

During the past fourteen years, over two thousand students have been enrolled, and many of the young men who have been connected with it, now hold first-class positions in the largest banking and commercial houses of the country.

O. C. Farquhar

Orlando C. Farquhar, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 4th, 1835. His parents were of Scotch descent, and in religious faith belonged to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He was educated primarily in the village school of Putnam (now the Ninth ward of the city of Zanesville), under the instructions of Professor Z. M. Chandler. The first movement made after leaving school was a trip down the Muskingum and the Ohio rivers, on a trading flat boat. About two years were thus spent in the Western waters and tributaries, at the expiration of which time he returned home and devoted himself, after due consideration, to the study of medicine and surgery.

After remaining as a student three years in the office of his father, Dr. E. A. Farquhar, Sr., he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, during 1857 and 1858. Upon quitting this institution the practice of medicine was begun at Putnam, in partnership with his father, and continued until 1875, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. O. C. Farquhar retiring. In 1872 he graduated at the University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Up to the present time, 1882, he has devoted his time to the investigation and cure of special diseases. He devotes his whole time to the treatment of chronic diseases only, in which line he has won an enviable reputation by reason of the many cures that he has performed where a cure seemed almost beyond the skill of any physician. His practice extends to nearly every county of the State, and he is consulted by persons living in nearly every State of the Union.

He always takes a lively interest in literary and political matters. Is a frequent contributor to several scientific, medical, and pharmaceutical journals, and is a welcome contributor to the columns of the several newspapers of Zanesville. For several years past he has taken an active interest in municipal political proceedings. For six years he was a valued member of the Board of Education, was snbsequently a member of the village Council of Putnam, and became prominent as an able advocate of the annexation of Putnam to the city of Zanesville--an event which was brought about in a great measure through his earnest and well directed labors. After the accomplishment and ratification of that annexation, the members of the dominant party elected him on the Republican ticket to represent them in the City Council for two years. After the expiration of his first term he has been continued as a member of the City Council to the present, with the exception of one year. During his long service as a member of the Council he has been presiding officer three terms successively, and during the fierceness of political debate, when excitement ran high, his decisions were characterized with deliberation and fairness. He conceived the idea of beginning the City Parks, and at once gave his conceptions shape, and planted out the trees on Putnam Hill, known at this time as Putnam Hill Park. So devoted was he to the development of this park that the newspapers of the day dubbed him the "Daddy of the Park."

During the exciting times of what was known as the Temperance Crusade, he had the moral courage to write an ordinance, and work for the repeal of the prohibitory ordinance which was then in force. He thought by so doing he was materially lessening the evils resulting from the stringency of the prohibitory ordinance.

He was married April 2d, 1856, to Elizabeth Jane Irvine, who died in 1859. June 7th, 1860, he was again married to Mary L. Ransom, of Coshocton, Ohio, who still lives.

## CHAPTER X.

### PHYSICIANS.

Increase Mathews was the first regular physician to locate in Zanestown. He came in 1801, and began his profession; but, as the settlement was yet in its infancy, and the pioneers were a hardy set, he could not depend on the practice of medicine, alone, for his support, and, therefore, engaged in merchandising, including in his stock such drugs as were most likely to be needed. This was "the first drug store in all this region."

In those days the physician was known to ride twenty-five or thirty miles to visit a patient. Dr. Mathews would visit patients in his immediate neighborhood, and furnish medicine, at thirty-seven and a half cents a visit!

In the spring of 1805, Dr. Richard Hillier arrived in Zanestown, and began the practice of his profession. He had been a Surgeon in the English Army. He remained here until 1809, when he removed to "Beech Bottom," fifteen miles from Mount Vernon, where he died, March 10, 1815.

In 1807, Dr. Robert Mitchell and wife arrived. He purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Fifth street and Locust alley, and built thereon a two-story log house. He was also a politician, and, as a Jeffersonian, was elected to the Town Council; also Brigadier General of the Third Division of the Ohio State Militia, in 1822, and served several years. He died, November 13, 1848, aged 70; his wife died March 4, 1864, aged 76.

Dr. John Hamm, a native of the State of Delaware, and educated in that State, studied with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated in that city. He came to Ohio in 1808, and settled, first, in Chillicothe, and on the 4th of July, 1809, was the orator of the day; came to Zanestown soon after, and subsequently married Eliza, the fourth daughter of General Van Horne. probably no man in Ohio of that day, except General Lewis Cass, had such a succession of desirable official positions. In 1812, he was a member of the Legislature and a Presidential elector. In 1813, he became Surgeon of the 27th United States Infantry, and succeeded General Cass as Marshall of Ohio, a responsible and dangerous position. In 1827, he was State Senator, and again in 1829. In 1830, he was appointed Charge de Affairs to the Republic of Chili, by President Jackson, and concluded the first treaty with that Government. He returned to his home and kindred, in Zanesville, and died May 22d, 1861, in the 85th year of his age. His widow died April 20, 1868. They had eight children, one of whom became the wife of W. A. Graham, one the wife of Peter Black, and one the wife of Alexander Van Hamm. The daughter not menitoned, died in girlhood; the eldest son, Washington Van Hamm, died in Chicago, Ill., in 1872.

Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes, was also President of the Bank of Zanesville; he came to Zanesville in the summer of 1814. He was a native of Stonington, Connecticut, and studied medicine in the city of Hartford. His first engagement in his profession was an Army Surgeon, which, however, he soon relinquished, for private practice. He died in Zanesville, Saturday, October 16, 1840, and at a meeting of the physicians of that city and vicinity, held at the residence of Dr. Moorehead, October 19, resolutions were passed, as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from among us, and from the sphere of usefulness, our late friend and brother practitioner, Dr. D. W. Rhodes:

*Resolved*, That we view with deep regret this dispensation of Divine Providence; therefore, in as much as it has borne from us one who has, for many years, stood so deservedly high in his profession, and who has been most indefatigable in his exertions to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men:

*Resolved*, That, in the death of Dr. Rhodes, this community has sustained a loss which will be most sincerely felt by those who, in the hour of their affliction, have so long relied upon his skill and judgment:

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, in their painful and melancholy loss:

*Resolved*, That, in testimony of our regard for the deceased, we wear crape on the left arm for thirty days:

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented by Dr. Moorehead to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the papers of the town:

*Resolved*, That we adjourn to meet at the late residence of Dr. Rhodes, at the hour appointed for his funeral, and that we attend the same in a body. ROBERT MITCHELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. HILDRETH, Secretary.

In 1814, Dr. J. Fowler was a practicing physician in Putnam; and in 1816, Dr. Moore was here, and gained some notoriety by introducing vaccination, which some physicians opposed.

In 1817, Drs. John J. Brice, Ebenezer Atwater, Calvin Conant, G. B. Maxfield, and Samuel Moulton, were among the physicians. And in 1822, Dr. Isaac Spangler (who studied with Dr. Hamm) was associated with Dr. Robert Mitchell. During this year, Wm. Clark, E. S. Phelps, Adam Gage, Benjamin Wait, Nathaniel Wait, Noah Harris, Robert Moore, David Pardy, Sylvanus Seeley, Timothy Burr, Adam Gage, and Elmas Wheaton, were admitted to practice medicine, upon examination under the State law.

The diversity of opinion on important subjects in the profession of Medicine, was such that, for the sake of harmony, and also for the purpose of having a recognized standard of authority, or, better still, a guaranty of qualification, an act was passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio authorizing the formation of medical societies, and empowering the incorporators to require the members of such bodies to be gradu-

ates of accredited medical schools, pursuant to which, the first medical society was organized, as hereinafter set forth:

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The First Society.—February 26th, 1824, the following act was passed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio: "An act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of Regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State."

To carry out the object of this act, a considerable number of physicians from the Fifteenth Medical District, then composed of the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking and Knox, assembled at the Court House, in Zanesville, May 25, 1824, (the time appointed by law,) and organized themselves into a Medical Society. The following were the first officers: John Hamm, M. D. President; John B. Brice, M. D., Vice President; Thomas Flanner, M. D., Secretary; Robert Mitchell, M. D., Treasurer.

The medical examiners elected at this meeting were Doctors Calvin Conant, Wm. S. Richards, Thomas Flanner, Wm. Clarke and Dudley W. Rhodes.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the society. They reported in accordance with instructions, and the by-laws were adopted, but a copy cannot now be found. About this time, Percival H. Pardee and Joel S. Thrall, of Putnam, presented themselves for examination before the censors, and were duly licensed to practice physic and surgery in the State of Ohio.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the President to deliver Medical dissertations at the semi-annual meeting, to be held the first Tuesday in November, 1824, viz:

Doctors Spellman, Safford and Thompson.

It was made the duty of the President at each annual meeting to deliver an address, and to recommend a question for discussion at the semi-annual meetings.

The next regular meeting was announced to be held in Zanesville, the first Tuesday in November, 1824.

The following is a list of the members at the date of organization: John Hamm, John B. Brice, Thomas Flanner, Robert Mitchell, Dudley W. Rhodes, Calvin Conant, Robert Safford, Wm. S. Richards, Elisha G. Lee, Alfred C. Thompson, Elmas Wheaton, Benjamin Webb, Wm. Clarke, Francis Fowler, Samuel Baldridge, Harry Fassett, Sylvester Spellman, Samuel Martin, Samuel A. Baker, John Baldridge, David McGary, James Kell, Isaac Spangler, Jesse Morris, David A. Bines, John B. Cooley and Nathan Webb.

This society continued to exist until December 12, 1842, when the Muskingum County Medical Society was formed, by the physicians of the county of Muskingum, at a meeting held on that day at the Eagle Hotel, in Zanesville, at which Dr. Helmick presided, and Dr. J. G. F. Holston was Secretary. He also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we constitute ourselves into a medical society, to be called the Muskingum County Medical Society, by signing our names to this resolution. The following gentlemen signed their names, viz:

James Helmick, Robert Mitchell, John B. Erwin, John Watkins, Jonathan Axline, John R. Wetmore, Robert Marshall, John G. F. Holston, Washington Moorehead, E. Dillon, J. H. McCall, D. G. Campbell, James Shaw, W. E. Ide and Charles C. Hildreth.

The following committee on a constitution for the society, was appointed: Dr's. Robert Mitchell, John Watkins and J. G. F. Holston, with instructions to report on the first Tuesday in January, 1843, "at which time the society shall hold its first regular meeting, notice of which will be given in the public prints."

The next meeting was held January 10th, 1843, at the Eagle Hotel, in Zanesville, when the following officers were elected:

President, Robert Safford, M. D.; Vice President, John Watkins, M. D.; Secretary, Chas. C. Hildreth, M. D.; Treasurer, James Helmick, M. D.; Librarian, J. G. F. Holston, (Sr.,) M. D.

The Constitution of the "Muskingum County Medical Society."

ARTICLE 1st. This society shall be known by the name of the "Muskingum County Medical Society."

ART. 2d. The objects of this society shall be the advancement of the interests of the profession; the promotion of harmony and good feeling, and the elevation of the standard of medical attainment among its members.

ART. 3d. The officers of the society shall be one President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one Librarian and five censors, all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting in May, except the censors, who shall receive their appointment directly by the President.

ART. 4th. This society shall be composed of members, both senior, and junior. Senior members, being regular practitioners of medicine, who, until the next annual meeting, may be admitted to membership, by signing this constitution. After which time they must gain their admission through the board of censors. Junior members shall be students of medicine of the senior members, and shall not be allowed the privilege of voting, speaking, or holding office.

ART. 5th. The society, during its sessions, shall be governed by parliamentary usages.

ART. 6th. The society shall hold its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Zanesville, at which time its officers shall be elected for the ensuing year; also a semi-annual meeting in November; also monthly meetings in Zanesville, on the first Tuesday of every month, for the report of cases, the reading of essays, and the discussion of medical or surgical questions.

ART. 6. The President shall direct the order of exercises for the meeting next ensuing, and shall have power to select a member to read an essay upon any medical or surgical subject, that he may deem appropriate.

ART. 7. Every senior member of the society shall sign this constitution, which signature shall be considered equivalent on his part to being governed by it.

The following were the signers to this constitution:

R. Stafford, J. B. Erwin, Charles Dickinson, David Pierce, John M. Green, E. Dillon, James Little, Lyman Little, David Ferbrache, Robert Mitchell, Thomas J. Redgrave, Thomas J. Hazlett, J. H. McCall, I. N. McMillen, John Watkins, Edward S. Bell, James Shaw, John G. F. Holston, James Helmick, Washington Moorehead, A. Z. Knight, W. E. Ide, J. S. Reasoner, Charles C. Hildreth, James Crawford, D. G. Campbell, J. R. Wetmore, W. H. Vickers, John F. Cunningham, Z. F. Young and Charles Grant.

The full set of officers, elected in 1865, were: President, Z. C. McElroy; Vice President, A. Ball; Treasurer, Charles C. Hildreth; Secretary, T. A. Reamy.

For some time after its organization the society met at the residence of some one of its members; subsequently in the City Council Chamber.

In 1874, the society was merged into the present Zanesville Academy of Medicine. Incorporated in 1875, and reincorporated in 1878.

The charter empowers the Academy to issue certificates of qualification to practice medicine, equivalent to a diploma from a regular medical school, and to charge therefor, including the examination, a fee of $25.00.

To be eligible for membership one must be a practicing physician in good standing, and subscribe for one share of stock, paying five dollars, and an annual assessment of one dollar.

The society has in the Treasury $1,800 and a library of 500 volumes of standard medical works.

The membership numbers one hundred. They meet in the Athenæum building.

The officers for 1880 were: President, L. M. Reamy; Vice President, C. H. Evans; Secretary, J. F. Kennedy; Treasurer, D. C. Peters. Trustees: *James Gallogly, H. Culbertson, A. Ball, J. R. Larzelere, J. S. Haldeman, J. T. Davis, and S. Allen.

The Society, among other rules, adopted "the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association."

The following list embraces the regular physicians engaged in the practice of their profession in Zanesville. The regularly graduated practicing physicians in Zanesville are:

ALLOPATHIC—C. C. Hildreth, Z. C. McElroy, A. Ball, W. H. Holden, J. S. Haldeman, A. E. Bell, L. M. Reamy, C. H. Evans, J. R. Larzelere, H. S. Nye, J. Jordan, J. G. F. Holston, W. C. Lenhart, J. T. Davis, A. C. Oatley, Seth Allen, T. J. Barton, J. F. Kennedy, D. C. Peters, and Mrs. A. M. Johnson.

HOMEOPATHIC.—S. F. Edgar, W. E. Atwell, George W. Mitchell.

ECLECTIC.—E. A. Farquhar and sons, and O. C. Farquhar.

*Died.

## CHAPTER XI.

### PUTNAM.

THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD — PUTNAM HILL PARK—THE FIRST STORE—THE FIRST PHYSICIAN—THE FIRST CHILD BORN—THE POSTOFFICE—THE M. E. CHURCH—BLACKSMITHS—DEATH'S DOINGS — TANNERIES — TAVERNS — BANK—THE NAME OF SPRINGFIELD CHANGED TO PUTNAM—PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY—WOOLEN MILLS—POTTERIES—OIL MILL - SOCIETIES — FOUNDRY — THE VILLAGE OF PUTNAM INCORPORATED — GLASS WORKS — BUCKET FACTORY—PUTNAM BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION — THE PUTNAM CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—APPLICATION OF ZANESVILLE CITY COUNCIL TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF PUTNAM TO ZANESVILLE—THE ANNEXATION OF PUTNAM TO ZANESVILLE—"CLIFFWOOD"—THE MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SPRINGFIELD — PERSONAL REMINISCENSES — EARLY SETTLERS IN NATCHEZ—NATCHEZ.

The town of Springfield was laid out before the township in which it is situated was organized. For beauty of situation it is not surpassed by any other on the Muskingum river. Nature has evidently been gracious in her adaptation for pleasant homes, and the wants of commerce are easily met, both by rail and water. The curvature of the river, westward and then northward, as it traverses the northern boundary of the town, renders the current on the east, where the stream courses south, very nearly a slack water, greatly facilitating boating for freight and passenger purposes.

The highland that originally formed the western boundary of the village, and subsequently made a part of the town, known as "Putnam Hill," lends an increased charm to the view; its graceful slopes, dotted o'er with forest trees, at once beautiful and comforting in their cooling shade, suggest thoughts of paradise.

Dr. Increase Mathews and Levi Whipple laid out the town in 1802, and by their personal influence began at once to draw hither whatever of industry, art, culture and music were necessary to constitute a prosperous community. The sequel shows the wisdom of their course, and they had the gratification of living to see their expectations verified.

The name was suggested by the well known spring that gushes out of the highland, since known as "Putnam Hill." This headland has long been known as commanding the finest view of "the Blue Muskingum" of any point in this

region, on which account it became the resort for "whoso loveth the beautiful:"

> "To him, who, in the light of Nature, holds
> Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
> A various language; for his gayer hours
> She has a voice of gladness, and a smile,
> And eloquence of beauty; and she glides
> Into his darker musings with a mild
> And gentle sympathy, that steals away
> Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

As might be expected, this charming spot allured those who were inclined to love each other, by the mystic power of "sparkling water," and "fairy moonlight," and so the spring was christened, as it were, "Lover's Fountain," and those who loved in former days hold pleasant memories thereof. Which, moreover, are to be perpetuated, and the scenes of "auld lang syne" made possible in the enjoyment of "Putnam Hill Park."

July 27, 1801, Rufus Putnam, Levi Whipple and Dr. Increase Mathews, assigned, appropriated and made over to the town of Springfield, (now the Ninth ward of Zanesville) "for the purpose of erecting such public buildings thereon as may be wanted for the use of the town, or any religious society established in it, or for the county or State, the eleven and one-half acres, now known as 'Putnam Hill Park'; which tract, or so much of it as shall not be occupied by public buildings of the description aforesaid, shall remain a perpetual commonage." [See Book "A," page 8, Muskingum County Records].

The park has recently been substantially and neatly fenced, and ornamented with young trees. And with the addition of suitable seats, flower beds and fountains, will become, if possible, a still more popular resort. 'Tis a beautiful site.

The First Store in the village was opened on the site now known as No. 99, Muskingum avenue, by Dr. Increase Mathews, in 1803. He kept a general stock of merchandise, including drugs and medicines. This store was originally started on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, by Dr. Mathews and his brother John, in 1801.

The First Physician.—Dr. Increase Mathews, who, as we have seen, was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, was the first physician. And, as such, his duties were often very arduous, he having to go many miles to visit patients. It was reasonable, therefore, for him to invite another to share the burden; accordingly, when Dr. Jesse Chandler came, in 1804, he soon acquired a very extensive practice, which he continued to enjoy up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly in the winter of 1814–15. At this time, eleven other prominent citizens are said to have died, all suddenly, and near the same time, of what was called "the cold plague." Terror spread over the community on account of the great mortality, and the probable spread of the disease.

Other physicians followed, locating in Springfield or vicinity, and, as nearly as can now be ascertained, in the following order. They were: Drs. Smith, Reed, Conant, Robert Safford, Dillon, Brown, E. A. Farquhar, J. B. Erwin, J. R. Larzelere and O. C. Farquhar. Others have been accounted for in the "Medical Record," of Zanesville.

The First Child Born in Springfield township is supposed to have been Warner Whipple, in 1803.

The Postoffice.—Prior to 1803, the inhabitants of the village of Springfield, and the region south and west, obtained their mail matter at the office in Zanestown. The Post-Master General, however, was induced to grant an increase in mail facilities, and established a postoffice in the village of Springfield, in the early part of this year, and appointed Dr. Increase Matthews as Post-Master. This, doubtless, was a compliment and satisfaction, and aided their reputation, insomuch that it is said the population was increased soon after by other than natural causes.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first circuit that included this place embraced Franklin, Mansfield, Lancaster, the Hog-Run settlement (in Licking county) and the Walmsly neighborhood, in Coshocton county, and was organized in 1803, by Rev. Asa Shinn. It belonged to the Pittsburgh District of the Baltimore Conference, and was denominated "the Hockhocking circuit."

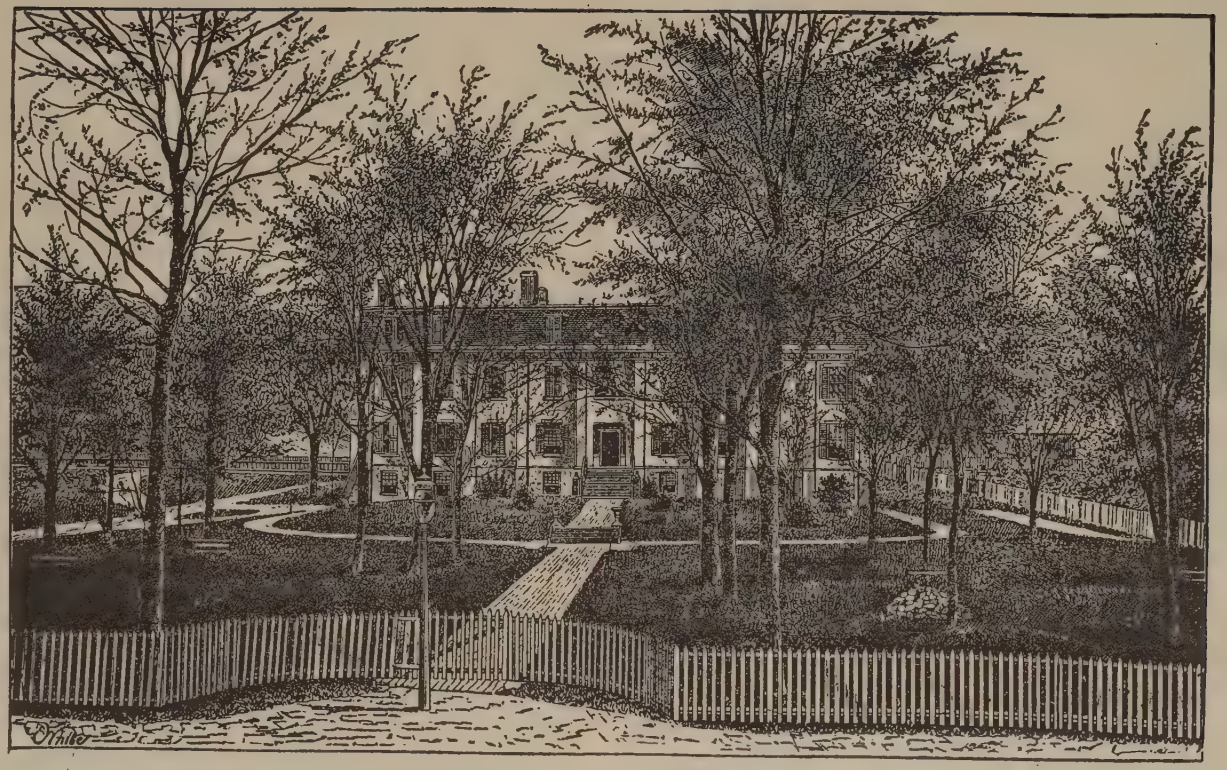
The society was organized in Springfield, in 1806, by Rev. John Meeks. The first members were: John Goshen and family, Samuel Chapman and family, William H. Moore and family, Jesse Smith, J. Mervin, Merriam Putnam, Winthrop Robinson and Benjamin Robinson. They constituted the first class, of which John Goshen and M. Putnam were the leaders.

Soon after the society was organized, a frame church was built on the lot donated by Levi Whipple, for church purposes, and on which the society built a brick church in 1830, which was taken down about 1868, to make room for the present commodious church, on the east side of Moxahala avenue. This church is further described in the chapter on churches, as the Moxahala Avenue M. E. Church.

Blacksmiths.—This class of industry had hitherto been conducted in Zanestown. About the year 1803, Peter Miser came to the village of Springfield and opened shop, and between that date and 1805 he was followed by Philip Munch and John Balthis. Where these two sons of Vulcan had their shops, cannot now be determined.

Death's Doings.—The first death in Springfield was the wife of Dr. Increase Mathews. The second was Grace Crooks, daughter of Andrew Crooks. They occurred in 1804.

First Orchards.—John Matthews, Abraham Leaven and Levi Whipple planted orchards about the same time, 1804, and John Springer and Adam France, in 1806.



PUTNAM FEMALE SEMINARY.

TANNERIES.—The first tannery in Springfield was erected by I. Newell, in the year 1805. Subsequent tanners were: Horace Nye, Levi Chapman, —— Tanner, Peleg Mason, Jacob Reese, William Reese and A. M. Ewing.

TANNERY BY HORACE NYE.—A letter from his father, Ichabod Nye, dated "Marietta, 5th October, 1821," informs him as follows: "And have agreed with Amercy Keys, a young man, who came from the State of Maine this summer, for three months, to currey and work in the tanyard, as you may want, for the sum of fourteen dollars per month, boarding and washing.

"I do not expect that he will turn off the work so fast as some currers that practice that buisness alltogather, but I have examined him relative to the mode & manner of his practice in that buisness, & like his ideas verry well. I think he will do the work better for countrey use than the Southern or Philadel'a currers. They, maney of them, shave their Leather too thin, more especially the shoulder & the back parts.

"He will undoubtedly show you all that he can in the business, & I have given him my ideas & mode of work generally, which he will be better able to tell you than I could communicate by writing, in making blacking. I have given him my mode, which I think he will be able to do, & which is quite essential in the business. Blacking that will rub off of leather is a great damage to the credit of it. The composition is Lampblack & Oil, with a little soap (say aboute ½ poin) to two Gallons of the Blacking (when all the materials are added togeather) Surred well togeather to this the strong decoxtion of Sewmach (if you have it), mixed with the coperas, Yellow Oake Bark or Logwood, this stured all togeather, and the latter putt in lastt, to the Oil & Lampblack. This Liquid blacking will be proportuned as you find it best sutes when you spread it on the leather, probebley about as much as of the Oil part.

"In setting the edges on your knives it will be best to rub them with a short bevel & turne the edges well over, or turned in rather more than what Carrell used to work them, especially when you first begin to practice and in whitening they must be more so, than in shaving weat leather, and then turne the wire edge a little out, in this way you will shave smoother & safer from jumping or bounding of the knife, &c., &c.

"In haste, I remain your father,

"ICHABOD NYE."

Horace Nye had his tannery on the side hill, just west of the Round House, i.e., about the southwest end of Adams street, and obtained water from a spring at that place, which afforded an ample supply for his vats, some twelve or fifteen in number.

Chapman's tannery, in "Chap's Run:" Levi Chapman had a tannery about where the bridge abutments were built, and near this he had his "bark house," in about 1820.

THE FIRST TAVERN IN THE VILLAGE OF SPRINGFIELD.—"Burnham's Hotel," or tavern, was the first public house in the town of Springfield. The building was of three stories, one of stone and two of brick, which accounts for the discrepancy in the accounts of it, some calling it "a two-story brick," and others "a three-story building." It was built in 1806, by John Leavens and Benjamin S. Gilmore, and was sometimes called "Leavens' Tavern," although he never occupied it. It stood on the southwest corner of Muskingum and Putnam avenues, as now designated. This was the first "brick tavern" in this section of country, and was called "the best hotel west of the Alleghany Mountains;" and it is said that great effort was made to make it such. Mr. Burnham kept this house until 1811, when he removed to Gen. Van Horne's tavern, on the southwest corner of Second and Main streets, in Zanestown.

THE FIRST BANK.—Muskingum Bank was chartered in 1813, and located on the southwest corner of Muskingum and Putnam avenues. Gen. Isaac Van Horne was the first President. and D. J. Marple the first Cashier.

The shares were five dollars each.

After a few years, some discouraging circumstances created a want of confidence in the enterprise, and the Bank suspended. In 1829, or 1830, the Bank reorganized and elected Ebenezer Buckingham President, and Solomon Sturgess Cashier, and continued to do business until 1846, when it wound up its business. The last officers were Alvah Buckingham, President, and B. H. Buckingham, Cashier.

SPRINGFIELD CHANGED TO PUTNAM.—"An act to change the name of Springfield, in the County of Muskingum. Whereas, It is represented to this General Assembly that inconveniences do arise to the inhabitants of Springfield, in the County of Muskingum, in consequence of there being two towns of the same name within the State, by which letters and packages are occasioned frequently to be miscarried; now, therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that the name of the town of Springfield, in the County of Muskingum, be and the same is hereby changed, and thus the said town shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the town of Putnam; provided that this change shall in no case be so construed as to affect the right and title of property granted in or to said town of Springfield."

This act was passed January 20th, 1814.

It is proper to add in this connection that Gen. Rufus Putnam had, by his generous activity in all things relating to the welfare of the community, greatly endeared himself to the people, so that his name was given to the settlement as a well-earned compliment, and the prominent citizens purposely met at General Putnam's residence, to show him this appreciation.

An account of this meeting was published in the "Muskingum Register," October 27th, 1813.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This company was organized November 23, 1815, for the manufacture of cotton. It was chartered, and had a capital stock of $5,000, with authority

to increase, by assessment on the stockholders, to the amount of $100,000. The shares were held at $500 each.

The Trustees were: Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., Stephen C. Smith, and Levi Whipple.

The stockholders were Ebenezer Buckingham, who held three shares; Stephen C. Smith, one share; Moses Smith (by his attorney, Stephen C. Smith), one share; Whipple & Putnam, two shares; Levi Whipple, two shares; Edwin Putnam, two shares; N. C. Findley, one share; H. Nye, and Amos Nye, one share; Jeremiah Dare, one share.

This company located their factory between the Whipple Mill and the west end of the lower bridge, and agreed to give Messrs. Whipple & Putnam the profits on two shares of stock for the water privilege. After this cotton factory had been in operation a few years, it was sold to Joseph R. Thomas, who changed the machinery for such as was adapted to the manufacture of wool, carding, spinning, weaving and fulling. This factory was burned down when the bridge was destroyed by fire, in 1845. Mr. Thomas built the woolen factory that is now standing on the bank of the river, below the present woolen mill in 1848, and in 1870 sold it and the building, formerly known as the Whipple mill, to the Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Company, which is chartered, and has a capital stock of $50,000.

Woolen Mills.—In 1815, Whipple and Putnam inaugurated a woolen mill, also called "Clothing Works." Samuel H. Raymonton was clothier, or superintendent, which position he held two years. The mill was then leased to George E. Clapp, (October 2, 1817,) who speaks of it as a "Cloth Dressing and Dyeing Works." October 18, 1818, Mr. Clapp announces in the Zanesville "Express" that he is still operating the mills of Whipple & Putnam, at the east end of Putnam bridge. The mill was afterwards sold to J. R. Thomas, and not long after was closed.

Potteries.—The first pottery was inaugurated by Solomon Purdy, west of Putnam avenue, between Jefferson and Madison streets, in 1820. Red and yellow ware, bowls, plates and dishes were made there.

Thomas Wilbur started a pottery about four miles west of Zanesville, on the Cooper Mill road, in 1824, and manufactured stone ware. The establishment had a capacity of 80,000 gallons per annum.

Rich's Pottery.—Prosper Rich started a pottery about three miles west of Zanesville, in 1827, (on the Cooper Mill road) and manufactured stoneware. This establishment had a capacity of 80,000 gallons per annum.

There are other potteries, of which the date of starting, however, cannot be given, viz.:

The Mout's pottery, two and a half miles from the city, on the Cooper Mill road.

That of Mr. J. Boddeen, on Flint Ridge road, one mile from the city.

Samuel Havens, at "Hubbtown," four miles from the city, on the Flint Ridge road.

Joseph Bell, formerly of the William Brown shop, five miles from the city, on the Flint Ridge road. They have an average capacity of 80,000 gallons per annum. The price per gallon is generally four and a half cents.

At the time of the annexation of Putnam to Zanesville, Putnam had five potteries, viz.: H. M. Wilbur, two; J. C. Wilbur, one; J. B. Williams, one, and John Scott, one. They had an average capacity of 80,000 gallons per annum each, and the estimated value of the ware was four and a half cents per gallon.

Oil Mill.—In the year 1828, John Goshen erected an oil mill on the lot adjoining the Moxahala avenue Church, on the north. It is presumed this was a linseed oil mill, as castor beans had not been grown in any section convenient to that mill at that time. Samuel Atkinson was the superintendent. In 1838, the mill was sold to Messrs. Russell & Cutler. who changed it into a flouring mill

SOCIETIES.

Temperance Society.—The first was organized at a public meeting, for that purpose, November 15, 1830, at which Edward Putnam was Chairman, and W. H. Moore, Secretary.

The officers were: John Goshen, President; Edward Putnam, Vice President; A. A. Guthrie, Secretary; S. Chapman, Treasurer. W. H. Moore, Horace Nye, Thomas Wilbur, William Hadley, and A. Joselyn, Directors.

The prominent members were earnest, devoted Christian men, and exercised a great influence in the community. It was well organized, and its officers were noted for the prompt performance of their duties. In December, 1850, it numbered 813 members. The last officers were elected November 15, 1852, and were: H. Safford, President; S. Seamans, Vice President; Lawson Wiles, Secretary; S. Mervin, Treasurer; and the following Board of Directors: Valentine Best, L. B. Ball, J. B, Erwin. R. N. Dunlap, and J. R. Thomas.

Many of the members of this Society were also members of the Sons of Temperance, and did not think it worth while to keep up both organizations. The latter was organized April 28, 1848. They applied for, and obtained, a charter under a general act of the Legislature.

F. R. Potts, Lawson Wiles, and J. B. Erwin, were elected Trustees, and Z. M. Chandler, Clerk.

Emancipation Society.—On Monday evening, June 24th, 1833, Levi Whipple, A. G. Allen, Thomas Gurney, M. B. Cushing and H. C. Howells, met at the residence of the latter, (which is still standing on the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Woodlawn avenue,) to discuss the subject of slavery and oppression, with a view to attempt the organization of a society "on the broad principle of total emancipation, as soon as possible." After the discussion, it was agreed that each individual present

should invite his friends to another meeting, which was appointed to be held on the following Saturday evening, at the office of Mr. Whipple, which stood on what is now Muskingum avenue, and between the present residences of Mr. A. C. Ross and Mr. William R. Hazlett. This was with a view to the formation of a Society "for the promotion of Freedom and Universal Rights," and a committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Howells and Allen, was appointed to draft a constitution to be submitted for adoption to those who should assemble.

At the meeting, there were present: Levi Whipple, Chairman; John Goshen, Thomas Gurney, Horace Nye, H. C. Howells, M. B. Cushing, John Quigley, Charles Matthews, William Joiner and A. G. Allen, who acted as Secretary. The committee previously appointed, presented a constitution which was adopted, and signed by all save Mr. Goshen and Mr. Matthews.

The first public meeting was held July 4th, 1833, in the Zanesville Presbyterian Church, when, after discussion, the constitution was amended, and the name of the organization changed to the "Muskingum County Emancipation Society to promote the Abolition of Slavery and of Oppressive Laws." This constitution, though not numerously signed in the city, received the signatures of two hundred and twenty persons in various parts of the county, within a short time.

October 26th, 1833, the monthly concert of prayer for the abolition of slavery was established, and held at first in the Stone Academy, and for many years thereafter in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, in Putnam, on the last Monday evening of every month.

A Bible class for colored adults was formed, and subsequently a colored Sabbath School, the classes in which afterward entered the Sabbath School, and remained till, gradually, the colored people organized schools of their own.

In the winter of 1834, petitions were signed here, and forwarded to the Legislature of the State, praying for the amelioration of the condition of its colored population; particularly, that they might be permitted to give testimony in the courts, and allowed to participate in the benefits of the school fund—and to Congress, asking for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade between the United States.

Previously, however, the friends of colonization had formed a society, and though the line of separation between them and the friends of immediate emancipation soon began to widen, and opposition arose, yet they all united, in the winter of 1835, in numerously signed petitions, both to the Legislature of the State and to Congress, renewing the requests made by friends of emancipation the winter previous.

About this time, Jacob Stout, a member of the society, was fined fifty dollars for employing a colored man, one Mark Turner, and taking exceptions to this decision, the society employed Messrs. Goddard and Convers in his defense.

A State convention was appointed to be held here, April 22d, 1835, and during the March previous, Mr. Theodore D. Weld, afterwards distinguished as an abolition speaker, came, by invitation, to lecture. His meetings created great opposition and excitement, and under date of April 11, 1835, the records of the society show that a committee was appointed to confer with Richard Stillwell, Esq., (afterwards Judge Stillwell), then Prosecuting Attorney of this county, in relation to the disturbance of these meetings, with a view to secure means for their prevention. During the convention, bands of riotous persons, encouraged by more respectable but more guilty men, crossed the river, disturbed its sessions, defaced the Academy where they were held, insulted ladies who had been in attendance, and succeeded in breaking up the convention. They threatened to burn the dwellings of Major Nye, Mr. Howells and Mr. A. A. Guthire, which for some time had to be guarded by their friends, there being here no municipal government.

The feeling of hostility against the friends of emancipation had at length, in some degree, subsided, when the State Anti-Slavery Society again assembled here in convention, the last of May, 1839. The announcement of the contemplated meeting, however, kindled anew the slumbering fires of passion, and there were issued various inflammatory documents, and among them a hand-bill captioned the "Resurrection of Abolitionists in Putnam." It was filled with the bitterest invectives, and was calculated to excite the worst passions of the human heart. It had its legitimate and intended effect. Evil minded persons began to prowl around the village during the stillness of the convention, and on the night of its adjournment fired the barn of Adam France, because he had stabled the horses of delegates, and the succeeding night burned the barn of Mr. Whipple for the same reason. One of the rioters, Mike Casey, was arrested and convicted; but, while being taken to jail, was rescued on the lower bridge by an armed band of his associates, and taken in triumph to Zanesville. The appearance of this party and their report of proceedings, caused the crowd already gathered, to rush down Third street and through the bridge, threatening to burn the village. At the western end of the bridge, however, they encountered the Mayor of Putnam, Mr. Z. M. Chandler, with an armed police, and were warned that if they attempted to advance further it would be at their peril. After parleying a while, they slowly retreated, with bitter curses on the abolition town. This assault led, at the instance of Mr. R. N. Dunlap, to the organization of the "Putnam Greys," a military company which, under the drill of Capt. Jesse P. Hatch, a graduate of Capt. Partridge's Military School at Norwich, Vermont, became one of the finest military companies in the State, and was for years an institution of this place.

To the credit of those living in Putnam, who differed from the emancipationists on the slavery

question, it should be said that they were a unit with them in defending the village. Nor should they be regarded as pro-slavery men. But they differed widely from those who advocated immediate emancipation as the best and safest way of removing the overgrown, threatening and abominable system of American servitude.

FOUNDRY.—In 1835, Lawson Henry and Jacob Anderson built a foundry, on Moxahala avenue, just north of the Oil Mill. They manufactured all kinds of hollow-ware. In 1845, butt-hinges were manufactured in this building, also; including plows. The foundry is still in operation, and is now owned by Pierce Ratliff.

The Village of Putnam was incorporated in 1835, and the first meeting of the Council was held July 4th of that year. The following were their first officers:

William H. Moore, Mayor.

William C. Ely, Recorder.

John Goshen, Samuel Ashmore, John Balthis, Edwin Putnam, and Joseph R. Thomas, Trustees.

Julius C. Guthrie, Street Commissioner.

David Munch, Treasurer.

Benjamin Graham, Marshall and Collector.

The officers elected in 1871, the last preceding the annexation to the city of Zanesville, were:

Dr. J. Erwin, Mayor.

W. E. Guthrie, Recorder.

Dr. O. C. Farquhar, Isaac Stiers, A. J. Josselyn, Pierce Ratliff, and J. W. Carter, Trustees.

GLASS WORKS.—This establishment was built in 1845, on the southeast corner of Muskingum avenue and Harrison street. It is operated by Carter, Burns & Kearns. They manufacture fruit-jars, principally.

"BUCKET FACTORY."—This establishment was built, between the river and the foundry, in 1845, by John Buckingham, William Buckingham, and George N. Guthrie. This establishment was built for a saw and planing mill, but, for some unaccountable reason, was called "Bucket Factory." It is owned and operated by George N. Guthrie.

PUTNAM BUILDING, LOAN, AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.—This association was incorporated March 2d, 1869. The incorporators were: Henry Jones, Perry Miles, C. D. Caldwell, J. Randall, J. Buckingham, and J. B. Williams. Henry Jones was elected President and W. E. Guthrie Secretary.

The capital stated was $200,000. The shares were $100 each.

THE PUTNAM CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—This institution, now known as "Putnam Female male Seminary," is located in that part of the city of Zanesville formerly known as "the village of Putnam." The institution owes its inception to Miss Sarah Sturges Buckingham, afterwards wife of Rev. George Beecher. Returning from school in Hartford, she felt the great need of better educational advantages for the young ladies of her native place and its vicinity, and through her labors and liberality a girls' school was inauguarated, in 1835, in the building known as "the Stone Academy," and now the residence of Mrs. Robins. A Miss Mather, governess in Mrs. Buckingham's family, was placed in charge of the school, the interest in which grew, until a plan was matured for the seminary, which was incorporated by the following act:

"An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Putnam Classical Institute—

"WHEREAS, certain individuals in the town of Putnam, in the county of Muskingum, for the purpose of advancing the cause of education, have associated themselves together, and organized a Board of Trustees; and whereas, an act of incorporation would greatly facilitate the object they have in view; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"SECTION 1st. That William H. Beecher, Levi Whipple, Alvah Buckingham, Julius C. Guthrie, Solomon Sturges, and Albert A. Guthrie, and their successors, be, and they are hereby declared to be, a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, to be known and distinguished by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Putnam Classical Institute."

"SEC. 2d. That the said Trustees, by their corporate name aforesaid, shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law or equity; may have a common seal, and alter the same at any time; and may fill all vacancies in their own body which may occur by death or otherwise, and may add to their number at discretion.

"SEC. 3d. That the said Trustees (a majority of whom shall constitute a Board) shall have power to appoint a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary, and the said other officers may or may not be of their own number; and the said Trustees may ordain and establish such laws, rules, and regulations for the government of said corporation as they may deem proper; provided, that the same be not inconsistent with the Constitution of the laws of the United States and of this State.

"SEC. 4th. That the Trustees, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in office, shall be capable of—in law—receiving and acquiring, either by purchase, devise, gift, bequest, or otherwise, property, real, personal, or mixed; to be used, improved, expended, or conveyed, for the benefit of said Institute, provided, that such property shall be held and used only for literary purposes; provided further, that any future Legislature shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act, provided such alteration, repeal, or amendment, shall not affect the title to any estate, real or personal, acquired or conveyed under its provisions, or diverted to any other use than originally intended.

"WILLIAM MEDILL,

"Speaker *pro tem.* House of Representatives.

"ELIJAH VANCE,

Feb. 29th, 1836. "Speaker of Senate."

Under the new dispensation, Miss L. A. Emerson, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, was employed as Principal, in October, 1835, with Miss Mather and Miss Sarah S. Buckingham as assistants, Miss Daniels, as teacher of Music, and old Mr. Hobbie for occasional lessons in French. The school was opened in the "Stone Academy," with fifteen scholars. The following year it was removed to the basement of the Presbyterian Church, which had just been completed, and measures were taken to provide for an institute building. Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, contributed ten thousand dollars for this purpose, and to this generous gift, Mr. Solomon Sturges and Alva Buckingham added five thousand dollars each, and a piece of ground, "being a part of lot No. 27, in the town of Putnam, which is butted and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of outlot 22, from thence, run southwardly in the line of Fourth street, one hundred and sixty-seven feet, to the northeast corner of the Presbyterian meeting house lot; thence westwardly, at right angles with Fourth street, three hundred and eighty-six feet, to a point or corner; thence northwardly, parallel to Fourth street, to the north boundary of said lot 27; thence east in the line of lots 22 and 27, three hundred and eighty-six feet, to the place of beginning, estimated to contain one acre, eighty-eight hundredths (1.88-100), be the same more or less." The said purchase, for the lot described, from Levi Whipple to Putnam Classical Institute, for "the sum of four hundred dollars." Deed dated February 11, 1837, entered for record March 28, 1838; recorded March 29, 1838, in Record of Deeds, Book "U," pages 27 and 28.

The work of erecting and furnishing the Seminary building was pushed forward with great energy, and completed and occupied in the autumn of 1838. It is a brick edifice, one hundred and ten feet long, forty-five feet wide, and three stories high, and contains double parlors, office, dining room, kitchen, school hall, library, recitation and music rooms, with grates; the building is lighted with gas, and substantially furnished. The back building, containing the gymnasium, bath rooms and laundries, was erected by a member of the Board of Trustees, in 1855. The present roof, (a mansard) was put on by C. W. Potwin and James Buckingham, in 1868, at an expense of eight thousand dollars. The building is near the back part of the grounds, which are well kept, and shaded by beautiful trees. The lawn affords ample room for pleasant recreation, and is an ornament to the locality.

In addition to the ten thousand dollars given toward the building, Mrs. Eunice Buckingham left by her will an additional bequest. [See the following extract from her will.] Mrs. Eunice Buckingham died in March, 1843, and left in her will, as follows:

"I give and bequeath unto my executors, hereinafter named, and to the survivors and survivor of them, and to each such person or persons as such survivor of them, may in manner hereinafter provided designate, and appoint successor or successors in this behalf, the following sums of money, in trust, for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned, and expressly declared, and for no other. That is to say:

First—The sum of ten thousand dollars, in trust, to invest the same in such stocks, property, securities, and other investments as they at the time of investing the same may deem safe and beneficial, and all or any of such investments, again and again, from time to time, and at any time, to alter and change, and the same to reinvest in the same manner as herein above provided for the investment thereof; and all dividends, interest, income, and proceeds thereof, which may be received by them, after deducting the expenses of investing, reinvesting and managing the said fund, to pay over semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each and every year, unto my daughters, Sarah S. Beecher, wife of George Beecher, Catharine B. Convers, wife of Charles C. Convers, and Martha Buckingham, (notwithstanding the coverture of them, or any of them) the survivors and survivor of them, and to each such persons or person as the survivor of them may (notwithstanding coverture) by last will and testament, or by any writing in nature of a last will and testament, (which she is hereby authorized to make) designate, or appoint as her successor or successors, herein to be by my said daughters, the survivors and survivor of them, and her successors or successor aforesaid, appropriated and applied in such manner as they may think proper, to and for the education and support at the Putnam Female Classical Institute, or elsewhere, of such females desirous of obtaining an education as they may deem worthy and proper objects of this bequest; who shall always be designated and elected by my said daughters, the survivors and survivor of them, and her successors and successor, aforesaid.

"Provided, however, that if my said daughters, the survivors and survivor of them, and her successors and successor as aforesaid, shall not demand for the purposes aforesaid of the said executors, the survivors or survivor of them, or his successors or successor, as aforesaid, any semi-annual dividend, with interest, income and proceeds within the period of three months next after the same shall have become payable to them, as above provided, then, my said executors, the survivors or survivor of them, his successors or successor aforesaid, shall pay at any time after the aforesaid period of three months, over, on demand to the Treasurer for the time being of The Putnam Classical Institute, any such semi-annual payments, so remaining uncalled for by my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, or their successors or successor aforesaid, for the aforesaid period of three months; to be by the Trustees of said Putnam Classical Institute appropriated and applied to the payment of the teachers employed by them for such Institute, or at the election of my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, her successors or suc-

cessor aforesaid, to be appropriated and applied for the purchase of such apparatus, books, etc., for the use of such Institute as my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, or their successors or successor aforesaid may order or direct, or for making such alterations or improvements in and upon the buildings and grounds of the said Institute as my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, or her successors or successor aforesaid may order or direct; and I do hereby expressly declare that the foregoing bequest for the benefit of the said Putnam Classical Institute as herein before provided, is upon the express condition that the visitorial power over such Putnam Classical Institute, in its fullest extent, shall always be vested and remain in my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, and her successors and successor aforesaid, and that the foregoing bequest to my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, and her successors or successor aforesaid, for the education and support of such females as aforesaid, is upon the express condition that the designation and selection of the said females to be educated and supported as aforesaid, and the manner of educating and supporting them, and everything else whatsoever, which may in anywise relate to the appropriation and disposition of the said dividends, interest, income and proceeds for the education and support of such females as aforesaid, shall be forever exclusively vested and remain in my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, her successors or successor aforesaid, who shall not be in anywise restrained or controlled by, or required under any pretence whatsoever to account to, or before any person or persons, or any Tribunal, Legislature, Judicial or otherwise. I do order and declare that all receipts signed by any one of my said daughters, or of their successors aforesaid, for any of the dividends, interest, income and proceeds aforesaid, shall always be good and sufficient vouchers, and acquittances in this behalf, for my said executors, the survivors or survivor of them, and his successors or successor aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary for all of my said daughters or their successors or successor aforesaid, to join in such receipts, and I do further order and declare that the receipts of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Putnam Classical Institute, or any one of the Trustees thereof, for any of the said dividents, interest, income and proceeds, not paid over to my said daughters, the survivors or survivor of them, or her successor or successors, aforesaid, shall be good and sufficient vouchers and acquittances in this behalf for any said executors, the survivors and survivor of them, and his successors and successor, aforesaid. * * * * *

"And I hereby authorize and empower my said executors, the survivors or survivor of them, if they, or he, shall see proper to do so, at any time, to transfer and pay over to the said Trustees of the Putnam Classical Institute, the aforesaid principal sum of ten thousand dollars, either before or after the investment thereof as aforesaid, to be by the said Trustees of the Putnam Classical Institute, managed in manner hereinbefore pointed out and held in trust for the same uses, trusts and purposes thereinbefore mentioned and declared, and charged upon the same, and for no other use, trust, or purpose."

A portion of the interest of this endowment fund has been used by her heirs each year since 1846 or 1847 in obtaining and sustaining the "Buckingham Library," which now comprises over 3,000 volumes, and is located in a suitable room in the Institute building, and to which has been added a valuable geological cabinet, presented by Colonel John W. Foster, at one time State Geologist of Ohio. The library and cabinet are for the benefit of the school, free of charge, and the citizens have access thereto for a small fee. The school is furnished with chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, planetarium, and a large collection of maps and charts.

THE COURSE OF STUDY embraces a preparatory, academic and collegiate department, the latter including Latin. Special attention has been given to the arrangement and preparation for accomplishing the curriculum, concerning which the Principal, D. J. Evans, A.M., tersely says: "A ready command and accurate use of the mother tongue is the greatest intellectual benefit of education, and should be kept in mind in preparing men and women for active life;" and, concerning French and German: "The literature of these languages combines the deepest philosophy and the highest culture of the modern world, and a knowledge of them is invaluable in giving depth to our language, breadth to our views and polish to our education. The course of Latin is of such extent as we deem necessary to good education, and aids to acquire the mastery of the English language." The entire course may be accomplished in the three years assigned. Of music, he says: "An extensive course has been laid down and will be followed. The teacher possesses superior qualifications—both a thorough knowledge of the art and a rare aptness to teach."

Our readers will not be surprised that the Principal of this school should give prominence to music, when they recall the names of Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Rossini, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schuman, and the grand army of composers that have clustered about these masters, and note with what majestic power they have swayed the world. These are classic names, indeed, spoken with rapture akin to reverence by every intelligent discerner of "the concord of sweet sounds." Hence we infer much when we learn that "an extensive course has been laid down and will be followed." For there is no fathoming Bach. A lifetime would not suffice to unearth all that he has left, and to understand it thoroughly. This, however, should not deter the lover of music from making an early acquaintance with the great master; and to those who would do so, here is the advice of one far more capable of giving it than the present writer.

Herr Pauer says: "I would advise all students to begin with the six small preludes, and afterward to take the inventions for two parts. When the mechanical difficulties of these delicious little duets have been conquered, the fifteen symphonies for three parts may be attempted. The six French suites should come next, and after these the six duet sonatas for clavecin and violin, or those for clavecin and flute may be taken. Next I would recommend the six great English suites, and the charming partitas, the Italian concerto, the different toceatas. Only after such preparation should the student begin the forty-eight preludes and figures called 'The Well-tempered Clavecin.'" And, if such be the opinion of one of Germany's gifted sons, what shall we say of Handel? Like a sweet refrain, the opinion comes: Of all those glorious names inscribed on the roll of Master Musicians, not one perhaps is more revered, or is more familiar to the people, either by his name or his works, than this great man, who has immortalized his name with the most grand narratives of Holy Writ. Nearly two hundred years have rolled by since he penned his heavenly melodies, and yet they always come to our ears as fresh and welcome as spring flowers. What a preacher and poet! What thousands of hearts must have been turned by his tone-preaching! Where is the prelate who can move our souls as they are moved by Handel's "Messiah?"

But the plan of this work will not permit more than the graceful presentation of historic truth pertaining to the country, and so we forbear anything more than a glimpse at the subject. Suffice it that no extensive course in music will deserve the name, unless it embrace some knowledge of those authors.

The present teacher of music, Miss Emeretta Comstock, will doubtless lead her pupils through many selections from these inspired authors.

The original Board of Trustees, with the exception of the Rev. William Beecher (who is the only one now living), served as Trustees as long as they lived. The Rev. Addison Kingsbury, who succeeded Mr. Beecher as President of the Board of Trustees, served nearly forty years, and Mr. A. A. Guthrie, as its Secretary and Treasurer, signed every diploma given, from its beginning until his death, in 1874. The vacancies that have occurred in the Board of Trustees have been filled from among the most prominent gentlemen of the city, the controlling influence being given to the representatives of those who founded the institution.

Until the fall of 1860, the affairs of the Institute were under the direct management of the Trustees, who employed teachers, paid salaries and bills, made up deficiencies, and generally aided the school. Since that time, they have given the use of the building and premises, without charge, and the entire control of the school, to the principal teacher, the Board of Trustees retaining the powers vested in it, except duties devolving on the Principal as such, which are defined.

At the discretion of the Board of Trustees, a portion of the Buckingham fund is used to pay the expenses of young ladies who could not otherwise avail themselves of the advantages of the school, and several, each year, have been thus favored.

Lectures on History, Science or General Literature are given every year, in addition to the regular course of instruction.

The present Board of Trustees is composed of Rev. George F. Moore, President; C. W. Potwin, L. Wiles, F. J. L. Blandy, Hon. H. J. Jewett, J. Buckingham, and Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D.

LIST OF TEACHERS.

1836–39.—Principal, Miss L. A. Emerson; Assistants, from 1836 to '37: Miss Mather, Miss S. Buckingham, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Hobbie, and Prof. F. Timmel, and for 1837–8–9, Mrs. S. A. McFarland and Miss Frances Dana, —— Price.

1839–40.—Principals: Misses E. and H. Langdon; Assistants: Miss Eliza V. Safford, Miss Anna Gillett, and Herr F. Timmel.

1840–43.—Principal, Miss Lucy P. Tappan; Assistants: Misses Walkinson, Marion, Harriet Darling, Harriette A. Lockwood, and Prof. Ferdinand Timmel.

1843–45.—Principal, Miss Marion A. Hawkes; Assistants: Misses Susan F. Hawkes, Harriette A. Lockwood, H. Jane Atwood, and Prof. Timmel.

1845–46.—Principal, General C. P. Buckingham; Assistants: Mrs. Buckingham, Misses Susan F. Hawkes, —— Williams, —— Perkins, —— Hartley, and Prof. Timmel.

1846–51.—Principal, Miss Mary Cone; Assistants: Misses Margaret A. Bailey, Mary J. Sanborn, Mrs. Ann Ward, Prof. Timmel, Miss Caroline S. Humphrey, Mr. H. D. Munson, Misses Amanda A. Hodgman, Alice S. Cone, Agnes W. Beecher, Millard M. Slaughter, Mary S. Guthrie.

1851–54.—Principal, Miss C. Augusta Gregg; Assistants: Misses Margaret A. Bailey, Agnes W. Beecher, Julia Thompson, Mary H. Harris, L. M. Clark, M. W. Benton, Prof. Timmel, Misses M. L. Kellogg, J. A. Thompson, M. S. Wheeler, L. Hinkle, M. Hartwell, J. A. Cutter, F. O. Goodale, J. Stanwood, M. L. Waters, J. A. Colburn, M. Crane, and C. L. Dudley.

1854–58.—Principal, Miss Maria L. Hubbard; Assistants: Misses Abby N. Smith, Harriette E. Howard, Annie C. Mayhew, Amanda A. True, Mary Buckingham, Anna P. Clarke, Mary P. Hastings, Prof. Timmel; Misses Estelle Ditson, Caroline E. Hosmer, Caroline L. Dudley, Sarah R. Hubbard, Edith D. Mathews, Abby F. Hubbard, Martha R. Cutter, Caroline D. L. Kress, Julia M. Howard, Mary P. Beach, Maria Parsons, Elizabeth Fulton, Mary C. Thompson.

1858–59.—Principal, Miss Martha Eastman; Assistants: Misses Clementine M. Courrier, Hannah Noble, Adeline Sargent, Caroline D. L. Kress, Elizabeth Fulton, Harriet Minott, M. Annette Strong, Clara E. Palmer.

1859–60.—Principal, Miss Mary A. Strong; Assistants: Misses Clara E. Palmer, Helen Noble, Helen M. Richards, Maria Parsons, Caroline D. L. Kress, Lavinia B. Dibble.

1860–61.—Principal, Franklin Wood, A.M.; Assistants: James C. Beekman, A.B., Misses Hannah Noble, Maria A. Parsons, Sarah D. McMillan, Cordelia J. Fletcher, Emily Larimore.

1861–65.—Principal, Mrs. E. A. Porter; Assistants: Misses Anna Mast, K. M. Richards, S. Leonard, Harriet Sessions, Alma Leonard, Mary B. Putnam; Mr. John Metcalf, Librarian.

1865–66.—Miss Edith Mathews had a day school in the Seminary.

1866–75.—Principal, Miss S. L. Chapman; Assistants: Misses F. Caldwell, M. R. Williams, J. A. Williams, Kate Derby, M'lle Marchaud, Misses L. M. Bigelow, F. S. Nye, J. M. Gray, A. M. Stillwell, B. C. Graves, Julia Wyttenbach, Mrs. Everett, Misses Caroline A. Farley, J. A. Tenney, Anna Price, Julia M. Gray, H. Thompson, J. A. Huntington, M'lle A. Ragazzi, S. J. Turner, M. A. Pollock, M. D. Eastman, C. Townsend, M'lle M. Sixte, E. M. Berxton, M. E. Brooks, M. E. Swazey, M'lle D. B. Cigne, E. V. Eastman, P. Burns.

1875–76.—Principal, Rev. Ebenezer Buckingham, D.D.; Assistants: Mrs. E. N. Buckingham, Misses Laura Buckingham, Sarah M. Barrows, Rev. W. P. Shrom, Misses Mary G. Fulton, Caroline A. Farley, Marion M. Imrie, and Madam M. Maimon.

1876–80.—Principal, Mrs. J. Baldwin Ackley; Associate, Miss M. H. Baldwin; Assistants: Prof. Charles H. Dixon, A.M., Misses Virginia L. Stevens, Anna M. Sykes, Marion M. Imrie, Madam M. J. Mettke, Misses Edna Kinnear, L. J. Vorhis, Mary S. Dunlap, Sarah Lewis, Sarah E. Rollo, Mrs. Mary Cowles, Madam Bade Garcia, Rev. A. R. Levy, Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. C. D. Lyons, Mrs. L. G. Shrom, Prof. E. De Beaumont.

1880.—Principal, D. Evans, A.M.; Assistants: B. C. Davis, Mrs. B. C. Davis, Misses M. M. Fleming, Sarah E. Rollo, and Mary S. Dunlap; and, in 1881, Miss Rollo was succeeded by Miss Emeretta Comstock.

GRADUATES.

The list up to 1844 is very imperfect, and it is now impossible to arrange them in classes; the names obtained, known to have graduated prior to that time, are as follows:

Catharine P. Buckingham, Martha H. Buckingham, Mary Mathews, Frances Dana, Abigail Browning, Sarah Van Beusen, Emily Mold, Melissa Stone, Achsah Cherry, Caroline Elliot, Hannah Justis, Charlotte B. Parker, Lucy M. Whipple, Jane Becket, Lillie Gould.

Class of 1844.—Luanna Brush, Sarah C. Fracker, Sarah M. Goddard, Caroline E. Hale, Lucretia Mason, Harriet E. Jewett, Catharine T. Miser, Martha A. Seymour, Sarah Sturgis, (Potwin.)

Class of 1845.—Jane Gould, Sarah H. Hall, Elizabeth N. Horr (Buckingham), Susan C. Hoyt, Maria E. Miller.

Class of 1846.—Esther S. Guthrie (Silvey), Maria Hopkins, Clara D. Lamb.

Class of 1847.—Alice S. Cone (Brush), Elizabeth G. Goddard, Isabella F. Howard.

Class of 1848.—Julia A. Buckingham (Cox), Mary S. Guthrie (Fulton).

Class of 1849.—Alice C. Goddard, Sarah J. Smith, Amanda B. Sturges (Bond).

Class of 1850.—Agnes W. Beecher (Allen), Mary S. Gilbert (Van Horne).

Class of 1851.—Kate J. Gilbert.

Class of 1852.—Mary L. Bailey, Amelia Guthrie (King), Lizzie A. King, Mary M. Rankin.

Class of 1853.—Mercy Adams, Virginia E. Copeland, Josephine E. Tishburn, Rose A. Hahn, Lucretia V. Hosmer, Margaret Patton, Martha Rankin, Betty A. Safford, Romaine M. Vinton.

Class of 1854.—Caroline M. Belknap, Lizzie Hinkle, Sallie Peters, Eliza V. Safford.

Class of 1855.—Mary P. Barker, Amanda T. Buckingham, Indiana S. Copeland, Mary E. Haver (Kingsbury), Caroline Haver (Worthington), Edith D. Matthews (Canby), Lucy Munch, Mary C. Nye.

Class of 1856.—Mary Allen, Anna Blandy, Anna B. Cram, Esther E. Dulty, Frances L. Sherwood, Amanda A. True.

Class of 1857.—Margaret D. Allen, Maria J. Banks, Sarah F. Bowers, Ella F. Chapman, Caroline DeWar, Harriet A. Dinsmore, Hannah Galigher, Annie Haines, Maria Parsons, Julia A. Peabody, Cornelia J. Robins.

Class of 1858.—Harriet A. Culbertson (Fillmore), Ellen A. Duncan, Mary C. Duncan, Mary E. Glessner, Caroline Jones (Wiles), Julietta R. Palmer, Kate Sturges, Louise A. Turner.

Class of 1859.—Virginia J. Ball, Lucy J. Bennett, Fidelia A. Brainerd, Margaret J. Cassiday, Anna Ellis, Lavinia C. Folger, Harriet B. James, Anna P. Jennings, Elizabeth a Kearney.

Class of 1860.—Elizabeth S. Fenstermaker, Anna Leslie, Mary A. Merrick, Sarah E. Shipman (Kingsbury), Mary C. Thompson.

Class of 1861.—Kate B. Convers, Cordelia J. Fletcher, Sidney S. Matthiot, Jane E. Parsons, Elmira Scott, Kate R. Thomas.

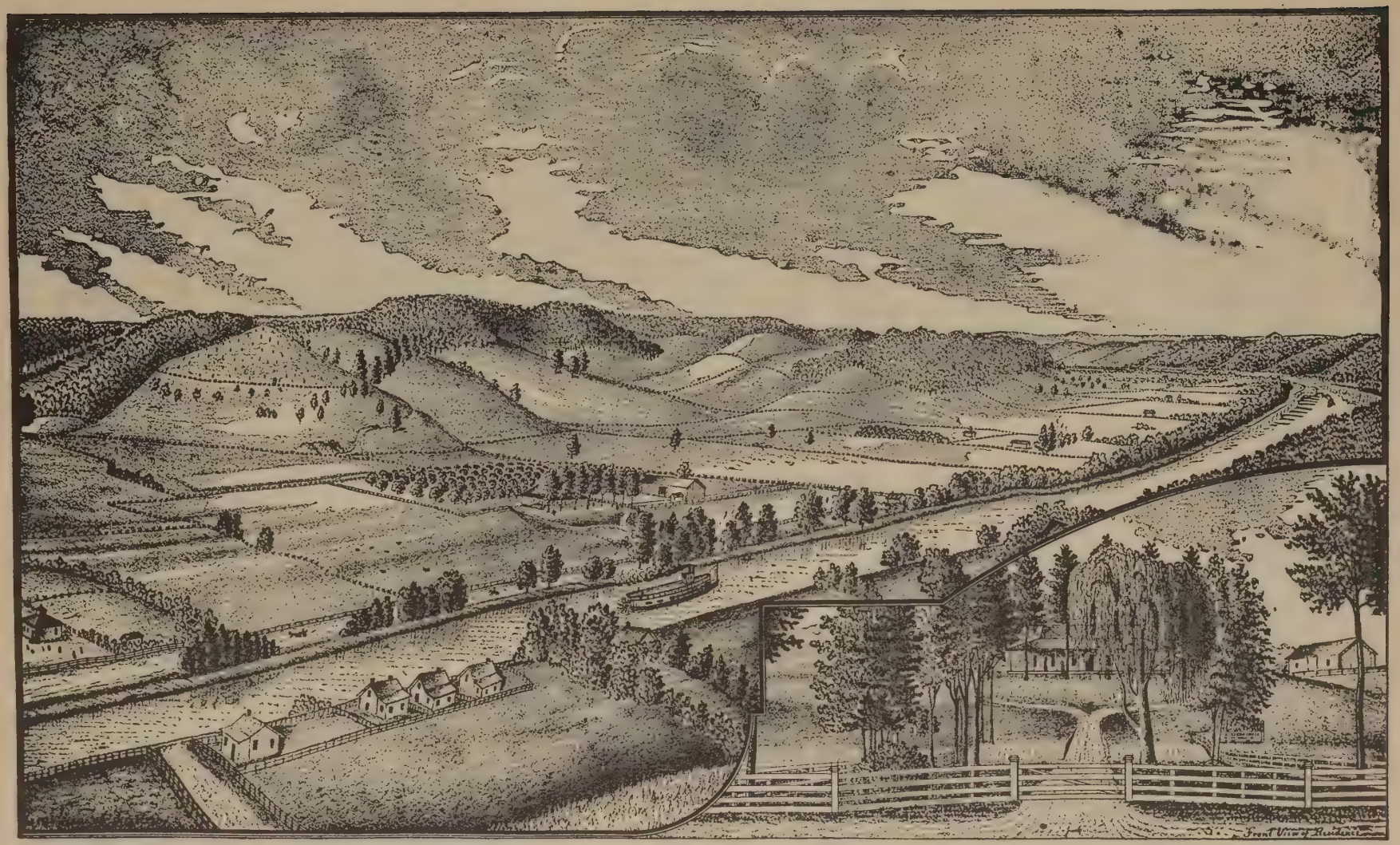
Class of 1862.—Ella A. Allen (Munson), Anna S. Bradshaw, Anna M. Manly, Clara B. Printz, Judith D. Peabody (Brush), Lizzie B. Ross, Sue A. Stillwell.

Class of 1863.—Mary J. Brown, Julia A. Clarke, Mary E. Chapman, Augusta Haver, Hattie N. Lowe, Isadora Merrick, Fannie S. Nye, Hannah A. Parsons, Ellen R. Peabody.

Class of 1864.—Alice Brown, Mary S. Dunlap, Mary C. Guthrie, Anna L. Price, Susie Thompson, Eliza VanHorne.

Class of 1865.—Sallie Gillis, Lizzie Gillespie, Mary Springer, Jennie Ewarson, Rebecca Campbell (Farquhar).

Class of 1866.—Josephine C. Stinger, Helen M. Thompson.



Farm of WILLIAM EPPLY, Four Miles South of Zanesville. For sale by Spangler & Finley, Zanesville, O.

Class of 1868—Ella S. Brown, Laura Fulton, Julia M. Gray, Clara D. Guthrie (Clark), Rachel H. Huston, Lulu S. Potwin (Munson), Rose B. Sterret, Julia E. Wiles.

Class of 1869.—Mary D. Eastman, Minerva T. Nye, Mary J. Roe.

Class of 1870.—Kate M. Ashbaugh, Mattie Taylor, Helen M. Twaddle. In Music, Virginia C. Darlington.

Class of 1871.—Edith Eastman, Mary Galigher, Edith S. Hahn, L. Eva Holt (Gilbert), Mary M. Leggett, Carrie E. Townsend (Lyon). In Music, Carrie E. Townsend.

Class of 1872.—Lizzie S. Beaumont.

Class of 1873.—Lizzie M. Cox, Mary F. Linn, Mary E. Munson, Cora Potwin (Ellis).

Class of 1874.—Carrie M. Beaumont, Constance G. DuBois, Ella D. Sedgewick (Taylor).

Class of 1875.—Sophia Adams, Mary E. Robertson, Augusta Thompson, Clara S. Townsend.

Class of 1876.—Elsie W. Buckingham, Cora B. Black, Anna V. Culbertson, Jessie A. Glessner, Fannie L. Russell, Ida A. Townsend.

Class of 1877.—Mary H. Buckingham, Mary E. Reese (Baker).

Class of 1878.—Anna M. Granger, Lucy R. Hazlett, Ella Richards.

Class of 1879.—Anna G. Arthur, Amy S. Blandy, Kate C. Galigher, Cora M. Hubbell, Mary J. McBride, Etta W. Pillsbury.

Class of 1880.—Lizzie Ayers, Dora Black, Katie Little, Cora Manly, Jennie Richards, Hattie Townsend.

Class of 1881.—Emma Blandy, Anna Brown, Nellie Buckingham, Lillian Chappelear, Mame Conrade, Ada Galligher, Allie S. Gillespie, Belle Granger, Bessie Hoge, Bessie Hutchinson, Bertie Leutz, Linnie Mason, Lillie R. Safford.

The City Council of Zanesville applied to the County Commissioners for the privilege of annexing certain territory to that city. February 28, 1870, an ordinance was passed by the City Council of Zanesville, applying to the County Commissioners for the annexation of certain contiguous territory; this ordinance described, by metes and bounds, south Zanesville, with all its additions. The County Commissioners met May 18, 1870, for the purpose of considering the act of Council, and granted their request.

June 1, 1870, a transcript of the proceedings of said County Commissioners was filed with the City Council, that being their next regular meeting. August 1, 1870, the City Council created the Seventh Ward of the city of Zanesville out of the territory above described.

PUTNAM ANNEXED TO ZANESVILLE.—At a meeting of the City Council of Zanesville, February 26, 1872, an ordinance was passed annexing the town of Putnam to the city of Zanesville, and said ordinance, being submitted to the people on the first Monday of April, 1872, was approved by a majority of their votes being cast in favor of it.

At a meeting of the City Council, held April 22, 1872, an ordinance was passed accepting the town of Putnam as an addition to the city of Zanesville; and on the 6th of May, following, an ordinance was passed, constituting the said annexed territory the Ninth Ward of the city of Zanesville.

"Cliffwood," and that portion of Putnam south of it, was included in this annexation, as was also that portion to the west line, and north of Muskingum avenue, being the north line of said corporation.

### MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF SPRINGFIELD.

The following exhibit will be found more extensive in kind than Western villages can generally show, and eloquently sets forth the inducements to settle in the community. The list begins with the first merchant and first professional man in Springfield. Some of these have successors at this day. The writer would willingly indulge in reminiscenses concerning these, in order to gratify a legitimate curiosity on the part of the reader, and his own fondness for story-telling, and thus perpetuate their prominent traits of character and influence in society, but feels constrained to do just as well as their posterity, who have not been careful to preserve these, even in a legendary form. So that it behooves the present generation to take warning, that it may be truly said—he lived.

> No drop of that clear stream its way shall miss
> To thy sire's heart, replenishing its source
> With life, as the soul rejoins the universe.
> Nor fail to fill the heart of the scion coming
> With a loving and ambitious longing,
> A treasure of the holiest memory—
> Though his head be ne'er so hoary.

The list is given in the order in which the representatives are believed to have appeared, only following in the various classes:

Dr. Increase Matthews, merchant and physician.

*General Merchants*—Buckingham & Sturges, Burlingame & Silvey, Philip Munch, M. B. Cushing, Wills & Thomas, Spear & Helmick, J. R. Thomas & Co., J. C. Guthrie, Smith & Shonman, A. A. Guthrie, William Large, Elder & McCoy, McCoy & Lodge, Seaman, Hiner & McKnight, Samuel Atkinson, McCoy Brothers, L. & P. Wiles, W. F. McCoy, J. R. Thomas, William Munch and J. C. Gillespie.

*Hardware*—S. C. Hoover, Thomas Berkshire.

*Jeweler*—Henry Safford.

*Tailors*—John LaFerry, Samuel Ashmore, William Berkshire, —— Rogers.

*Saddle and Harness Makers*—Manning Putnam, Adolphus Chandler, S. C. Haver, Z. M. Chandler, John Frederickson.

*Druggists*—Dr. Mathews, E. Dillon, Joseph Shaw.

*Cabinet Makers*—James Sloan, Harry Gray, Jesse Smith, Jr., Gray & Large, Eli Nesbaum, John Drake.

*Tinsmiths*—V. Best, Best & Haver, Thomas Berkshire.

*Shoe and Boot Makers*—John Russell, John Waples, Benjamin Graham, Andrew Alexander, D. Harden, —— Keen.

*Tanners*—Horace Nye, Levi Chapman, —— Tanner, Peleg Mason, Jacob Reese, Wm. Reese, A. M. Ewing, George Reese.

*Millwrights*—John Goshen, John Gold, John Conwell, Thomas Wiles, Henry Goshen, James Goshen, John Goshen, Jr.

*Taverns*—Leavens Ballentine, John Brock, Adam Frouts.

*Physicians*—Drs. Mathews, Jesse Chandler, —— Smith, —— Reed, —— Conant, Robert Safford, E. Dillon, —— Brown, E. A. Farquhar, J. B. Erwin, J. R. Larzelere, O. C. Farquhar.

*Coopers*— ——Ross, —— James, Martin Jordan, —— Wallace.

*Blacksmiths*—William Miser, John Miser, Peter Miser, Philip Munch, John Balthis, Henry Eli, Levi Clark, Stephen C. Smith.

*Wagon and Carriage Makers*—Abram Josselyn, Ambrose Josselyn, Joshua Sites, Levi Clark.

*Gunsmiths*—John Glass, Jonathan Brelsford, Morgan Heaton, Samuel Glass.

*Carpenters*—John Goshen. John Gold, Samuel Chapman, John Conwell, Benjamin King, Jeremiah Dare, M. Crane, Joseph Collins, Henry Goshen, James Goshen, John Goshen, Jr., James Alexander, John Clark, Calvin Thompson.

*Wheelwrights* — Daniel Stickney. Bernard Monroe, Eli Green, Charles Allwine. Bernard Allwine.

*Hatters*—Benjamin Rickets, John Kirk, John Reese.

*Stone and Brick Masons*—John Holcomb, Benjamin Tuttle, John Randal.

*Brick Makers*—Samuel Simmons, Wm. Simmons, Samuel Simmons, Jr., Samuel Luck, Jas. Emery.

*Millers*—Jas. Campbell, Wm. Perry, Benjamin Samville, Joshua Buchanan, John Diamond, William Lewis.

### PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

The following extracts are from a historical Resume, by Rev. Addison Kingsbury, supplemented by other friends, of those who "bore the heat and burden of the day," and serve to show those traits of character that insure success wherever found. They are

> "Footprints that perhaps another,
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
> A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
> Seeing, shall take heart again."

Albert Austin Guthrie was born in Newbury, Washington county, Ohio, January 9th, 1803. When a lad of thirteen he came to Putnam, and was, for a time, a clerk, and afterwards a partner of his elder brother, Julius C. Guthrie. In the then state of society, the temptation was very strong to spend his earnings with youthful associates in amusement and dissipation, but convinced of the ruinous tendency of such a course, with characteristic decision, he shut himself up in his own room and spent the hours, which others worse than wasted, in studying the best English classics he could obtain. The evenings were to him of priceless value. They broadened his mind, cultured his taste, and laid a foundation for future usefulness. * * He belonged to the party of progress, by whatever name it might be called. From its very commencement, he took an active part in the temperance reform, and was the first in this city to abandon the then universal practice of "treating" customers. He was also among the earliest and most ardent advocates of immediate emancipation, when almost the entire sentiment of the community on the slavery question was against him. * * * He was an efficient and successful anti-slavery lecturer, in this and adjoining counties, its advocate in Presbytery and Synod, and, in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, in 1857, he made an impromptu speech, which was one of the most effective in that memorable body. * * He was a model Sabbath-School Superintendent, and the school was for many years a model Sabbath-School. * * He was one of the original Trustees of the "Putnam Ladies' Seminary," and for many years their secretary and financial agent. He was one of the originators of "Woodlawn Cemetery," and the first President of the Association, and a large part of the work of laying out and adorning that beautiful resting place for the dead is due to his skill and taste. He delivered the address of its dedication, in 1853. In domestic and social relations, Mr. Guthrie was eminently qualified to receive and give pleasure. The Austin Guthrie of 1873 was the Austin Guthrie of 1833, unchanged in all, except matured piety.

Then there was Major Nye, the man of military bearing and iron will, into whose vocabulary the word "can't" never entered;—a soldier, every inch of him—whose greatest victory, however, was not the victory of arms, but of habits; whose love of personal liberty was not more deep than his sympathy for those in bonds, and under whose stern exterior there throbbed a heart of Christian kindness and inflexible integrity, that would have braved the dungeon or the stake in defense of truth, and the inalienable rights of man. His early life was coeval with the first settlement of this State, and the history and experience of its tragic scenes, its patient toils and heroic sufferings, were familiar to him as household words. He was born at Chesterfield, Mass., June 8th, 1786, and died February 15th, 1859.

Dr. Increase Mathews was the original purchaser and one of the founders of Springfield, and whom the Sabbath always found in the house of God, and whose liberal contributions were freely

given to the various objects of Christian benevolence abroad, as well as for the support of the institutions of religion at home. He established the first drug store, and was for several years the only physician in the Muskingum Valley; a man of strict integrity, great simplicity and purity of character, and a "gentleman of the old school." He was born in Braintree, Mass., December 22nd, 1772, and died June 6th, 1856.

Alvah Buckingham was born at Ballston Springs, New York, March 20th, 1791, and with his parents and several brothers and sisters, came to Ohio in the early part of the year 1800. He came to this place in 1812, to assist his brother, Ebenezer, and with him subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which, while he was eminently successful, he acquired an enviable reputation for integrity. He possessed a clear, penetrating mind, and his judgment was rarely at fault. He was a member of the building committee of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, and of the Ladies Seminary, and of the Presbyterian manse, as well as one of their founders. The erection of the latter was superintended by him and was aided by him in subscriptions. He was not a professor, though a liberal supporter of the Gospel and a regular attendant at the house of God, a constant reader of the Bible, a good citizen and steadfast friend, an affectionate husband and indulgent father.

Solomon Sturges, a native of Fairfield, Conn., was born April 21, 1796. At the age of fourteen he came by sea to Georgetown, D. C., and while the vessel was unloading, Mr. Williams, coming on board, took a fancy to young Sturges and he entered into his employ as a clerk. (Among his associates were: W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, and George Peabody, known till his death as the American Banker, of London. All of whom were then poor, but started in life, determined to become million-aires, and through the Divine power, reached the goal of their ambition.) In 1814, at the invitation of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Sturges came to Putnam, and in 1816, in connection with Ebenezer Buckingham and Alvah Buckingham, (the three having married sisters,) formed a partnership, under the firm name of "E. Buckingham, Jr., & Co.", and in the old building, still standing on the bank of the Muskingum river, at the junction of Muskingum and Putnam avenues, did a large mercantile business. * * * * *

Mr. Sturges was a man of great simplicity and transparency of character. What he thought he utterd; what he felt he manifested unequivocally. He was a generous neighbor, an upright and worthy citizen, and a true self-sacrificing patriot. He equipped, at his own expense, a company of soldiers, named for him, "The Sturges Rifles," and kept them in the field for the support of the cause of the Government in the late war. He was among the very first to invest in Government securities, taking a hundred thousand dollars, before the U. S. loan was popular at home. He was one of the founders and Trustees of the Ladies Seminary. And to the institutions of religion he gave a liberal support, and was a punctual attendant at the house of God. He contributed cheerfully to the various objects of Christian benevolence, and to the American Colonization Society in particular. After a course of remarkable activity and untiring energy, he came back from his lifes' work, to the bosom of his family, and, tenderly nursed by his daughters, died, October 14, 1864, and by his sons was borne to his burial.

Julius C. Guthrie, cut off suddenly in the vigor of manhood, was a successful merchant, highly esteemed; a man of noble bearing, of warm and generous heart, of tender religious sensibility, a constant attendant and an interested listener and worshiper in the sancturary. He was born near Belpre, Washington county, O., April 26, 1792,--the first white person born in that part of the N. W. Territory—now State of Ohio. He died deeply lamented, July 25, 1849, aged 57 years.

"Dr. Robert Safford, "the beloved physician," in whom we all confided, whom to know was to honor and esteem; a constant reader and admirer of the Bible; a man of profound humility, who wept at the love of Jesus, and delighted in pointing others to the light of life, and bearing them on the wings of prayer to the very foot of the mercy-seat, died on July 6th, 1854, aged 60 years. "These with others, both living and dead, were the men who composed the congregation when this church was first organized Were the women in the enterprise less worthy?

First, as being eldest in years, was Mrs. Betsey Mathews, a woman of quiet, matronly dignity, of great excellence and worth, of few words, but well chosen, a prudent wife, a kind and discreet mother, a Christian of exemplary and intelligent piety. * * She was born September 28, 1775, and died May 3, 1852.

Near her in friendship and neighborhood, was Mrs. Eliza Whipple, more social but less intellectual, of a warm and generous nature, always ready to help forward every good cause, and finding her own happiness in making others happy. She was one of the earliest residents of the place, and from her first consecration to Christ maintained a uniform, consistent Christian life.

Of a more quiet but cheerful temper, was her sister, Mrs. Patience Leavens. Her devotion to the interests of the church here and in her later home, was unwavering and most intense. She made the very atmosphere of her home redolent with her christian zeal, and all who entered could but breathe in the influence of her devout and heavenly spirit. She was truly a mother in Israel.

Mrs. Eunice Buckingham deserves a most honored place. She was born in Glastenbury, Conn., October 22d, 1792, and in August, 1816, newly married, with her husband and sisters, crossed the Allegheny Mountains on horseback, there being then no roads for carriages or wagons. Suddenly widowed in 1832 by a dreadful casualty, she met the shock with

Christian fortitude and submission, and brought to her new position and increased responsibilities an unwavering purpose and a conscientious fidelity worthy of all praise. As the sole head of her family, she ruled her household well, though her children were held by a silken thread. She was dignified, yet unassuming, generous, yet unostentatious, her piety gradually maturing to the end, and bringing not merely a peaceful, but triumphant death. * * *

Besides paying one-half of the expense of rearing the Seminary building, she left $10,000 for its endowment, the interest of which is to be appropriated for purposes of female education perpetually, under the direction of her daughters, and their successors; $1,000, the interest of which should be contributed to the pastor's support till his salary reached $800; $1,500 toward the erection of the manse; $1,000 to the American Bible Society; $1,000 to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; $1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society; $1,000 for the cause of emancipation, and $500 to the American Tract Society. She died February 28, 1843.

Nor should her sisters, Mrs. Ann Buckingham and Mrs. Lucy Sturges, be omitted from these brief sketches, both of whom were "honorable women" and exemplary Christians. Mrs. Buckingham was a fine example of conscientious fidelity in all the duties and relations of life. The heart of her husband trusted in her, and her prudence and skill, with her habits of industry and economy, relieved him of all anxiety. Her children rise up and all call her blessed.

Mrs. Sturges was of a more retiring disposition, unpretending, discreet and lovely, and a sincere and faithful disciple, adorning the doctrine of God, her Savior, in all things; a most devoted wife and mother, active in duty and heroic in suffering, a steadfast friend and peace maker, a generous patron of the Sabbath School, furnishing most of the means for the erection of the hall in which it now meets, and the benefactress of her pastor. She was born in Glastenbury, Conn., May 22, 1800, and died July 25, 1859.

Not less worthy of note was Mrs. Maria A. Sturges, a decided, active, devoted Christian; the first to see and lament any declension of the church, and the first to rejoice in the returning influence of the spirit, and to welcome the Savior back to His deserted fold; thoroughly educated, retiring, yet energetic; ready to make sacrifices, and to use her facile and gifted pen, as she often did, in the cause of suffering humanity and of practical godliness. With all her amiability, she was yet a very positive character. By her intelligence and fervent piety, she had a marked influence, especially with regard to the culture and early conversion of children, and did more than any other member in forming and giving character to the Maternal Association, of which she was the efficient and honored Secretary. Her sudden death, in the midst of life, was deeply mourned. She died in December, 1842.

Mrs. Parmelia Guthrie was a woman who embodied, in a high degree, many of the traits of the good woman of inspiration; the same activity and energy characterized her house; the same prudence and discretion in her speech and behavior; the same law of kindness, which kept her from speaking evil, and disposed her to put on it the best construction an action would bear; the same benevolence, which made her feel she was a debtor to do unwearied acts of kindness to every one who came under her roof, or sojourned in her family; the same fear of the Lord, leading her to a prompt obedience, not only to an unwavering trust in Christ and the most fervent desires that her children might all be embraced in the bonds of the everlasting covenant. She was a faithful daughter, wife, and mother, amid the toils and privations of pioneer life, of which she has left an honorable record. She was born in Cooperstown, New York, August 20, 1799, and died March 14, 1863.

Mrs. Lucinda Nye, another of the "honorable women" of this church, was born in Newburg, Orange County, New York, April 22, 1791, and removed, with her father's family to this vicinity, in October, 1819. Soon after she came to this place, in the family of Mr. J. C. Guthrie, she supported herself by her needle, and subsequently by teaching. In the "Stone Academy," she had a school of some twenty-five or thirty scholars, in whom she became deeply interested, and whom she followed with her counsels and prayers, and nearly all of whom became the subjects of divine grace. Soon after coming here, she united with the Presbyterian Church, of Zanesville and Springfield, and at the time of the formation of this church, was one of its efficient members. Mrs. Nye was a woman of great vitality and energy of character, a pattern of industry, and a lover of nature and art. Some specimens of her handiwork were the wonder and admiration of the beholder. * * * Her faith was a very distinct apprehension of things unseen, as well as a personal trust in the Savior and a reliance on his promises. This kept her cheerful and hopeful to the end, and gave fervency and importunity to her prayers, led her to the house of God, and to her closet, and to the female prayer meeting, which was held at her house for a number of years. April 9, 1874, disease, "gentle," "not tardy," introduced her spirit to the joy of her Lord, and we laid the earthly tabernacle

"Beneath the turf she had often trod"

Besides these worthies now named, others equally deserving, might be mentioned; but I have said enough to show that in its organization this congregation possessed more than an ordinary amount of activity, and sanctified talent.

Dr. Reed lived in a house below Judge Putnam's, and which yet stands as a monument of the ancient town.

Levi Whipple, a sterling man, engaged with Judge Putnam in milling. He had several sons.

Warner, Franklin and Wells; they engaged in trade in the West.

Harry Safford, "the Postmaster General of the village," was an earnest, positive, but genial, humorous and cordial man. The soul of any enterprise in which he took part, and the life of any company he was in. He married the daughter of General Isaac VanHorne, a leading pioneer of Zanesville. His own family was of English stock, through the Yankee blood of New England.

He was the foremost in every cause for the benefit of his town, and his fellow-men. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a warm friend of its pastor, Dr. James Culbertson.

The Reformers of the day found in him a decided and active support. He espoused the cause of temperance from its birth, and was ever a zealous advocate, and example. The African had no warmer friend. Negro slavery was to him an abomination.

The Colonization Society, the prime source of the final extinction of slavery, was long sustained in this community by his active interest and labors. For years he was its efficient Secretary.

In politics he was a thorough Whig and Protectionist; well informed on all the questions of the day, taking his gospel from the New York "Tribune" and Horace Greely—his friends and companions.

The Sunday School, however, was his chosen field. He was never so much in his element as in organizing and pushing a Sunday School, planting some of the first schools ever started in Muskingum county. Many are the persons who have come to his children to say that Harry Safford was the man who picked them off the street and gave them a start in life, from his Sunday School.

In educational matters he took an early and permanent place; himself, in early life, a teacher, and well read in all matters pertaining thereto; with a special delight in poetry, of which he would repeat large portions from the best authors, ever catching the inspiration of him who wrote:

"To thee, whose temple is all space,
Whose altar, earth, sea, and skies!
One chorus, let all being raise!
All nature's incense rise!"

He gave his sons more than a "liberal education; he gave them what the best colleges of the land could give. Dr. James M. Safford, after a course at Yale, was appointed State Geologist of Tennessee, and made an elaborate and scholarly report of the geology of that State. He subsequently became Professor of Chemistry in the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Rev. J. P. Safford, D.D., after a course of study at Boston, and Princeton, was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and settled at Frankfort, Kentucky. He was afterwards appointed District Secretary of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and filled that position to the entire satisfaction of Zanesville Presbytery, being repeatedly re-elected, and occupied that office at the time of his death, which occurred at his residence, in Zanesville, July 10, 1881, and which was as peaceful and serene as if he was sleeping. He leaves five children, two sons and three daughters; two brothers, Rev. James M. Safford, of Tennessee, and Isaac Safford, of California, and two sisters, Mrs. Triplet and Mrs. Barney, of Coshocton, Ohio.

Early settlers, having the profits of the chase in view, and hearing the good report concerning the "Northwest Country," were eager to settle in this region. Henry Crooks, from Martinsburgh, Virginia, came in 1797, and settled near the mouth of the Licking river, on the hillside, about the north end of Pine stseet, as now designated. He was engaged with Jonathan Zane and John McIntire, in operating a ferry across the Muskingum river, assisted by William McCullough, who had settled on the east side of the river. [The ferry consisted of two canoes, fastened side by side.] In 1798, Andrew Crooks came, and settled on the west side of the river, near the ferry landing, but subsequently removed to the east side of the river. During this year, George Mathews came, and built a cabin on the hill now called "Putnam Hill.

Town of Natchez.—Proprietorship seemed contagious in those days. The success of Zanestown and Springfield, while yet in swaddling clothes, was not without its effect. And, as there was no legal hindrance to the creation of another Paradise, tradition informs us, that in 1806, General Isaac Van Horne laid out the town of Natchez. The boundaries were about as follows: On the east, by a line west of the Muskingum river, beginning not far from the Main street bridge, taking in a part of the Pine Street Hill, and extending near the intersection of the National road and the Licking river, and having that stream for its northern boundary, and the Muskingum for its eastern boundary. This boundary included the "house built by Henry Crook, in 1797, on the north side of the bluff near the north end of Pine street," and he thus became the first settler in the town of Natchez. The second house was built by General Isaac Van Horne. Isaac Zane built a house on the site now occupied by Thomas Drake, between Spring and Young streets. In this house "the accustomed dance of the good old colony times," was kept up during the entire week between Christmas and New Year following its completion.

## CHAPTER XII.

### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE SECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—MOXAHALA AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL—ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL LUTHERAN—FIRST BAPTIST—ST. THOMAS' [ROMAN CATHOLIC]—SOUTH STREET AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL—MARKET STREET BAP-

TIST—SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL—ST. NICHOLAS' [ROMAN CATHOLIC—GERMAN]—TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN—ZION BAPTIST [COLORED]—PUTNAM PRESBYTERIAN—THIRD BAPTIST [COLORED]—UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—K'NESETH ISRAEL—SOUTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL—HUNGARIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—AFRICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL—THE WELSH CHURCH [UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL].

The churches of Zanesville have maintained a steady growth, and, notwithstanding the denominational differences, will be found to have the Spirit of the Master pervading them, as any one may observe who becomes even slightly acquainted with their workings. They appear in this chapter in the order of their organization, as follows:

## HISTORY OF THE SECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY JOHN W. KING.

Before the year 1800, there was no preacher here—and we have no means of knowing who were members. In that year, the Western Conference, which included all of the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains, sent John Stoneman to the work on the Muskingum and Hocking rivers. His field of labor was some three hundred miles wide. He was followed, in 1801, by J. P. Chenowort, who was succeeded, in 1802, by N. B. Mills, and he, in 1803, by William Reed.

In 1804, the Ohio District of the Western Conference was formed, with William Burk as Presiding Elder, and George Askins was appointed to the work in this part of the State. [Rev. John Goshen held the first Love-Feast ever held in Zanesville, in 1805; among the prominent Methodists of that time, were: "Mother Goff," Samuel Parker and wife, and Mrs. Dr. Hillier—according to E. H. Church.] Mr. Askins was followed by James Quinn and John Meek. They were succeeded, in 1806, by Luther Taylor; and, in 1807, came that man of wonderful life—Peter Cartwright. In 1808, there is a doubt as to who labored in this field, but it is believed that Isaac Quinn and William Patterson were here. In 1809, the Muskingum District was formed, out of part of the Ohio District, and James Quinn was appointed Presiding Elder, and James Watts and Ralph Lotspeed were appointed to our part of the District. In 1810, William Sale was Presiding Elder, with no change made in the preachers. The following year, came John Stronge and Jacob Mills. In 1812, James B. Finley was appointed, and this was thought a promising field.

Our present Ohio Conference was formed in 1813, including the Muskingum District, and in it we first find the name of Zanesville as an appointment, which is as follows:

| *Year.* | *Presiding Elders.* | *Preachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1813 | David Young, | John Clingan, |
| 1814 | " | William Dixon, |
| 1815 | " | Joseph Kinkead, |
| 1816 | Jacob Young, | William Knox, |
| 1817 | " | John Waterman, Thomas Carr, |
| 1818 | " | John Tivis, Samuel Glaze, |
| 1819 | " | Thomas A. Morris, Charles Elliott, |
| 1820 | Jonathan Stamper, | Thomas A. Morris, Sam'l C. Brockemier, |
| 1821 | Charles Waddle, | James Hooper, Archibald McElroy, |
| 1822 | Jacob Young, | Leroy Swormstead, Moses M. Hinkle. |

The next year the Zanesville station and the Zanesville circuit were constituted distinct, separate appointments, in the Lancaster District, with Jacob Young as its Presiding Elder, and John P. Durbin sent to Zanesville as its first Methodist Episcopal preacher, during its first year as a station, fifty-seven years ago. A memorable space of shining years—freighted with "showers of mercy," and spiritual harvests, during which the membership has grown to one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three. How long the roll on this shore, and how many names are written in the Book of Life on the other shore?

| *Year.* | *Presiding Elders.* | *Preachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1824 | Jacob Young, | L. Swormstead, |
| 1825 | " | James Quinn, |
| 1826 | " | David Young, |
| 1827 | David Young, | Joseph Carper, |
| 1828 | " | W. B. Christie, |
| 1829 | " | Nathan Emery, |
| 1830 | " | " |
| 1831 | L. Swormstead, | Absalom D. Fox. |

The next year, Putnam was first made a preaching place, and James Gibruth and Abner Goff appointed there. In 1832, L. Swormstead was Presiding Elder, and Zanesville had J. M. Trimble. In 1833, the Zanesville District of the Ohio Conference was first formed, and the appointments were as follows:

| *Year.* | *Presiding Elders.* | *Preachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1833 | L. Swormstead, | J. M. Trimble, |
| 1834 | " | Absalom D. Fox, |
| 1835 | J. Faree, | David Whitcomb, |
| 1836 | D. Young, | David Whitcomb, James Courtney, |
| 1837 | " | William Simmons, |
| 1838 | " | William H. Lawder, |
| 1839 | Robert O. Spencer | William H. Lawder. |
| 1840 | " | Uriah Heath, John W. Stone, |
| 1841 | " | Uriah Heath, W. R. Davis, |
| 1842 | " | W. J. Ellsworth, J. F. Conway, |
| 1843 | J. B. Finley, | W. J. Ellsworth. Jos. A. Waterman, |
| 1844 | " | William Young, J. A. Waterman. |

The next year, the society of Seventh Street was formed from the Second Street Church, by geographical lines, and the church whose record we have been tracing was thenceforth known as Second Street Church.

| *Year.* | *Presiding Elders.* | *Preachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1845 | J. B. Finley, | George E. Crum. |
| 1846 | J. M. Jamison, | " |
| 1847 | " | M. Dustin. |
| 1848 | " | " |
| 1849 | Jacob Young, | Asbury Lowery. |
| 1850 | " | " |
| 1851 | " | E. M. Boring. |
| 1852 | J. M. Trimble, | J. W. White. |
| 1853 | " | " |
| 1854 | " | J. A. Bruner. |
| 1855 | " | " |
| 1856 | J. W. White, | Ansel Brooks. |
| 1857 | " | " |
| 1858 | " | J. A. Frazier. |
| 1859 | " | " |
| 1860 | J. A. Frazier, | Benjamin St. J. Fry. |
| 1861 | " | J. A. Creighton. |
| 1862 | " | " |
| 1863 | " | H. K. Foster. |
| 1864 | D. D. Mather, | " |
| 1865 | " | D. H. Moore. |
| 1866 | T. H. Phillips, | " |

This year the South Street Mission Church was established, with A. H. Windsor, preacher in charge.

| *Year.* | *Presiding Elders.* | *Preachers.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | T. H. Phillips, | D. H. Moore. |
| 1868 | William Porter, | Thomas R. Taylor. |
| 1869 | " | " |
| 1870 | " | Isaac Crook. |
| 1871 | " | " |
| 1872 | L. Cunningham, | " |
| 1873 | " | J. W. Peters. |
| 1874 | " | " |
| 1875 | " | " |
| 1876 | M. T. Harvey, | O. J. Nave. |
| 1877 | " | " |
| 1878 | " | James Hill. |
| 1879 | " | " |
| 1880 | James Hill, | *W. M. Mullenix. |

In the beginning they worshiped and held prayer meetings in the Court House. Several buildings have been built upon the church lot, according to the memory of some who can recall the beginning of this "sheepfold," and it is much to be regretted that we have no picture of our first humble church home.

The first church was commenced in 1813. It was a one-story frame, forty by sixty feet, with gable end toward Second street, with two doors in that end, each opening into an aisle. In the center, between the aisles, was a partition; the men sat on one side, and the women on the other. It had, for a long time, no floor, because the builders, Thomas Moorehead and William Craig, were unable to get seasoned lumber to finish it up with. This was borne with patiently, as many hours had been spent happily by our fathers and mothers in log cabins, with earthen floors. The lumber for the floor was ricked up in the west end of the building, to season, and on it a four-legged sewing stand served as a pulpit; behind it was the preacher's unpainted, but well seasoned, wooden chair. The people sat on the flat upper surface of the sills of the building. There were four large hewed posts in the room, to support the ceiling and roof. Gilbert Blue finished up the inside of the house the next spring, and Jas. Gurley, brother of our much esteemed L. B. Gurley, presented the society with two chandeliers, which were swung on pulleys from the ceiling. The doors were hung by strap hinges, and opened by wrought iron thumb latches. This building continued in use until 1830, when the second house was erected, which was of brick, and stood in front of the old frame. James Millis took an active part in its erection. The church was one-story high, and had a regular old-fashioned meeting-house look. Four windows on the north side, and four on the south, and two in the west end, with the pulpit between; and, though very plain, was comfortable. From its pulpit, from 1830 to 1860, eloquent, aye, thrilling sermons, were uttered, which so stirred the members that Methodism took a strong hold, and grew rapidly in the city.

The present house (which is the third) was built in 1860. During the time of its erection, the congregation occupied the old church (Radical) on South street, the present A. M. E. Church. The plan was obtained by a committee, appointed for the purpose, in Washington City. It is commodious, and in good taste, a credit to the committee, and a very satisfactory church, with very neat and comfortable sittings, and has now a very fine pipe organ. The following are the title papers by which the property is held: The first record is found February 2d, 1814, Record "D," p. 314, and is as follows:

"Jonathan Zane and Hannah, his wife;
John McIntire and Sarah. his wife;
To Christian Spangler,
Samuel Frazey,
Jesse Miller,
James Vickers,
Joseph Hawkins,
John Spry,
Barney Monroe,
*Trustees*, and their successors.

"Consideration, $100.00, specie. Lot 8 rods east and west, and 8 rods north and south, and being lot No. 8, in square No. 3, in the present plat of the city of Zanesville."

Date, February 2d, 1814.

The deed contains, among other provisions, the following: Said Trustees shall erect thereon a house of worship, for the use of the members of the M. E. Church, in the United States of America, according to the rules and discipline which from time to time, shall be adopted by the General Conference. Also, the trustees shall

*Transferred from the Kentucky Conference, and appointed to this charge, October 9th, by Bishop Peck; came to his field of labor, November 15th, 1880.

forever permit such ministers and preachers belonging to said church as are authorized by the General Conference and the Annual Conference to preach and expound God's holy word therein. And in further trust that the board shall be kept up to seven members. And further, that if, at any time, any Trustee advances any money on account of said premises, the board is authorized to mortgage the premises, and to sell them, on giving notice to the preacher in charge, if the money is not repaid in one year from such notice. Should any sale be made under such circumstances, the surplus shall be deposited in the hands of the Stewards of the society, to be disposed of by the next Annual Conference for the best interests of this society. The deed is a general warranty in form, but, while Zane and wife are named in it in every place as grantors, their names are not subscribed, but those of McIntire and wife are, and the presumption is that Zane and wife disposed of their interest in the real estate to John McIntire, between the date of writing and the date of executing said deed. The witnesses were William Craig and Amelia McIntire. Craig was the Justice of the Peace who took the acknowledgement. The following is a provision by Rev. David Young, for erecting a church on this ground. The will bears date October 3d, 1857, and was admitted to probate in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 13, 1858.

He gave his books to the Trustees of this church, to hold in trust for the benefit of the ministers in charge; he gave $12,000 to the Trustees, to be immediately expended in the erection, (on the ground described in the deed by Zane and wife and McIntire and wife,) of a good, substantial, neat house of worship, having a basement story, entered above ground, for the use and occupancy of the M. E. Church, by the ministers and members, according to the discipline, usages and regulations thereof. The seats in said house of worship to be forever free; and any departure from this requisition, as to free seats, shall work a forfeiture of the whole of said sum of $12,000. And the trustees in office at the time of the occurrence of any such forfeiture, shall be individually liable torefund tohis heirs at law the whole of said $12,000. It was furthermore provided, that if any additional sum over said $12,000 be needed to build said church, that it should be raised, on bonds, so that no debt should be on the house at its dedication. And further provided, that if Daniel Brush should be alive at the time this church was to be built, that he should design the form and proportions of the house.

He appointed as executors: Daniel Brush, John Dillon, Jr., Natnah Guttrell, John Taylor, Jr., and Austin Berry.

We append some incidents of interest, connected with revivals, prayer meetings, class meetings, and some of the members of the church. The following, relative to the revival during the ministration of Rev. D. H. Moore, is from Rev. Geo. W. Barnes.

The church had some strong and true men and women, who cordially received their young and handsome pastor, and assured him of their hearty co-operation. He was vigorous, ambitious and devoted, full of tact and practical sense. He saw a great work to be done, and felt that under God he must succeed. He entered upon a series of meetings, which at first were small. His watchful eye detected the interest manifested by a young man, and he invited seekers to the altar. Eternal interests hung upon the decisions of that moment. George Burns led the way, and knelt as a seeker. James Baird and John Frazur soon followed, not by pre-arrangement, for they were strangers to each other. That three young men should go forward at the first invitation, was a matter of astonishment that electrified the church. The pastor read the signs, and carried the meeting into the audience room, where no prayer meeting had ever been held, and for three months, day and night, old Second Street never has a more orderly, well sustained, successful revival. John Rogers, the old blacksmith, the Moses of the church, slow in speech and meek, was at the altar to welcome and lead them to the Savior, whom he knew so well. And Samuel Wiles, with his charming voice and mind well stored with scripture, a courtly christian gentleman, whose kindly heart, was overflowing with sympathy, helped many a young man into the kingdom. We recall the names of some who have answered to their names on the other shore: Francis Cassiday, Samuel J. Cox, Daniel Brush, Father Flowers, and Alexander Sullivan.

Nearly 200 souls were converted in this meeting, and many of them are useful members of the church to-day. Two of them are members of the Ohio Conference. A number have died, triumphant in the faith.

The first class meeting was held in a cabin, built on the ground where Jones & Abbot's foundry (on Third street) now stands. This was in 1808, and was led by Father John Goshen. These class meetings were seasons of soul refreshing. Prayer meetings were held in that cabin, and these "means of grace" have been fruitful to the church from that day to this. The present is only a multiplication of participants, however zealous the members; and the church holds the memory of those pioneer efforts in grateful remembrance.

The following is a list of the members on the 4th day of May, 1823, as recorded by Rev. John P. Durban, the pastor:

Samuel Parker, Betsy Bird, Mary Janes, Polly Miller, Hanna Arley, Lucinda Malsburg, Mary Davis, Nancy McCann, Maria Stone, Mary Lane, Louisa Miller, Alice Mast, Charlotte Spangler, Martha Day, Ann Parker, Catharine Wilson, Margaret Barber, Lyda Harper, Rebecca Riley, Gilbert McFadden, Thomas Lehue, Joseph Wilson, William Luck, John Elbertson, Joseph Storer, William Mackey, Isaac Wilson, John Houck, Joseph Chapman, Michael Dutro, Samuel Storer, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Johnson, George Girty, William Langly, James Millis, Levi Wilson, Alexander Martin, William Cook, George Storer, Nancy Dutro, Rhoda

Bailey, Nancy Parker, Margaret Harvey, Catharine Lehue, Ann Smith, Elizabeth Lander, Barbara Philby, Elizabeth Lander, Patience Skinner, Ann Gibo, Mary Deeble, Rebecca Westbrook, Harriet Burgess, Harriet Johnson, Mary Harvey, Fannie Parker, Christian Olive, Elizabeth Gibo, William Kirk, Hannah Kirk, Jane Cooper, Ann Parker, Sophia McMillen, Betsy Leslie, Sarah Hahn, Ann Chambers, Eliza Mast, Elizabeth Spangler, Lucy Chapman, Elizabeth Twaddle, Martha Blandford, Margaret Langley, Mazey Sockman, Joanna Smith, Elizabeth Elberson, Judith Brooke, Susan Langley, Elizabeth Millis, Henry Nash, Jeremiah L. Leslie, Nicholas Blandford, Henry McMilland, Luke G. Crossland, John Cannon, Septimus Parker, James Leslie, Rezin Hopper, David Browning, Matthew Ferguson, Moses D. Brooke, William Leslie, Clement Brooke, Elijah Taylor, George Hahn, John A. Willey, W. L. Chapman, Thomas Leslie, Christian Spangler, Nancy Jackson, Hannah Kirk, Elizabeth Stewart, Hannah Barrett, Lois Chapman, Ann Mackay, Mary Cockrell, Elizabeth Langley, Elizabeth Hilton, Nancy Conly, Eliza Dare, Rebecca Taylor, Nancy Willey, Mary McFarland, Eliza Chapman, Catharine Girty, Edith Dillon, Martha Marple, Isaac W. Tharp, Aaron Kirk, Thomas Miller, Jane Linn, Levi Chapman, Joseph Storer, Henry Olive, Abraham W. Westbrook, Charles Lander, Joel Chapman, Peter M. Purdy, James Wheeler, Samuel Frazey, James Taylor, Rees Willis, John Phipps, William Allen, Gilbert Blue, Elizabeth Blue, Sarah M. Young, Rachel Moorehead, Nancy Blocksom, Martha Reed, Mary Martin, John Butler, Ann Butler, Jane Dutro, Sarah Spangler, Sarah A. Nash, Elizabeth N. Norris, Mary Ann Hazlett, Eliza Brooke, Mary Smeltzer, Eliza Smith, Minerva Westlake, Thomas Moorehead, Maria Sum, Elizabeth Sum, Sarah Morris, Drusilla Tharp, Sophia Houk, Ann Goff, Hettie Frazey, Martha Goff, Sarah Lesley, Catharine Miller, Mary Ferguson, Ann Spangler, Jane McFadden, Dorcas Anson, Mary Reed, Elizabeth Allen, Sue Brush, Ann Randall, Louisa Patrick, Daniel Brush, Mary Young, James S. Fletcher, William Fletcher, Peggy Fletcher, Rachel Fletcher, Catharine Fletcher, Jane Philly, Isabella Cunningham, Mary Harris, Elenor Killen, Mary Pardy, John A. Willey, Nancy Willey, Mary Willey, John Snow, Elizabeth Snow, Hannah Cox, Hannah Brook, Triffy Younger, Cornelius Woodruff, Peggy Woodruff, Hettie Dwyer, Jonathan Brelsford, Eliza Brelsford, Mary Wilson, John W. Spry, Jane Spry, Minerva Zane, Rachel Luck, Hester Alexander, Elizabeth Sockman, Henry Wilson, Amanda Wilson, Huldah Wilson, Zadoc Hall, Charles Bailey, Phebe Bailey, George Golden, Rebecca Richardson, A. Fleming, Lydia Fleming, Jacob Mittinger, Rachel Young, Ellen Wood, Edward W. Christie, William Armstrong, Ann Armstrong, Elenor W Quinn, Joseph Winters, Alexander Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Cornelia Howard, Wesley Turner, Sarah Flemming, Richard Hocking, Lucinda Hocking, Jeptha Noah, Elizabeth Willey, Mary Fletcher, Mary Bateman, Nancy Winecoop, William Flemming, Elizabeth Beemon, Elizabeth Vanzant, Mary Beard, Nancy Wilson, Maria Lawrence, Mary Harvey, Rebecca Beck, Olcutt White, Etta White, James Henderson, John Carter, Mary Carter and Catharine McFadden.

The parable of the sower is aptly illustrated in the retrospect of this church:—"Some seeds fell by the way-side," etc; "some fell upon stony places;" "some fell among thorns;" "but others fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit: some a hundred fold, some sixty fold, and some thirty fold." Pursuing this thought, we gather from tradition, that under Rev. Nathan Emery, in 1829, Rev. J. M. Trimble, in 1833, Rev. M. Dustin, in 1847, Rev. John White, in 1852, Rev. D. H. Moore, in 1867, Rev. Isaac Crook, in 1870, Rev. O. J. Nave, in 1876, and Rev. James Hill, in 1878, large accessions to the church, and great awakening occurred. Much of this seed falling into good ground.

In 1875, this church was incorporated under the State laws of Ohio, and its present Board of Trustees authorized. They are as follows:

John W. King, President; Dr. W. E. Atwell, Secretary; G. B. Perkins, Dr. W. H. Lenhart, Lawson Wiles, Jacob Smith, Allen E. Twaddle and W. A. Weller.

The church property, including the parsonage, is valued, according to the minutes, at $23,000.

### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The inception of this church was resultant from the coalition of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. The latter was known as the United Presbyterian Church of Zanesville and Springfield. Dr. Kingsbury, in his resume of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, in which effort he undertook to preserve the unity of the record, informs us that, "unfortunately the record of this church, and also the early record of the Presbyterian Church of Zanesville and Springfield, are lost," and he was compelled to obtain what he could from witnesses still on the stage of action. The present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in his septennial sermon, reviewing the history of the church, had the same difficulty to contend with, and, doubtless, some points of interest are lost.

In 1807, or 1808, the Rev. John Wright, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, Ohio, passed through this city, and was induced to remain over Sabbath. There being seven Presbyterians here, he assembled them in "Taylor's tavern," (which stood where the Clarendon now stands), and preached to them, also administered the Lord's Supper, probably the first time this kind of service was held here. These persons, Moses Boggs and wife, James Perry and wife, James Richey and wife, and Robert Culbertson, subsequently became participants in the organization of a church. Mr. Wright narrated this incident to Elder L. P. Bailey, years afterward.

The official statement concerning the organization, in the minutes of the Presbytery of Lancaster, November, 1809, meeting held in Salem, Washington county, Ohio, recites that, "William Jones, a licentiate of the Ohio Presbytery, was received. A call for Mr. Jones, from the united congregations of Zanesville and Springfield, being read and put into his hands, he declared his acceptance thereof." The record also shows that he was installed on the 26th of December, following. These services were held on the Putnam side of the river. The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel P. Robbins, of Marietta, Ohio, from First Corinthians, 2:12. Rev. Jacob Lindsley, of Athens, presided and delivered the charge. The Elders of the new church were Benjamin Sloan, Moses Boggs and John Thompson. A retrospective digression shows that, in 1807, a Congregational church was organized at the residence of Colonel Benjamin Tupper, in Putnam, and, not being able to support a regular pastor, united with the church on this side of the river, and constituted the "United Presbyterian Church of Zanesville and Springfield." Among the members from Springfield were, Colonel Tupper, Dr. Increase Mathews, and their families, Levi Whipple and Ebenezer Buckingham and wife. General Isaac Van Horne took an active part in the church; was an active Elder from 1827 until 1834, the time of his death.

August 26th, 1812, the Presbytery was asked to dissolve the pastoral relation, that Mr. Jones might accept a call to Circleville, Ohio. At the same meeting, a call was presented for the pastoral services of Rev. James Culbertson, licensed to preach the year previous by the Presbytery of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and sent west on a missionary tour. Mr. Culbertson accepted the call, and his ordination took place at Zanesville, December 23d, 1812, and he was installed pastor of the United Congregations of Zanesville and Springfield. Mr. John Wright preached the sermon, and James Scott presided, and gave the charge. James Culbertson was born and raised in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg; received his academic education at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, entering at an early age, and there, during a revival, he received a Christian hope. His theological studies were directed by Rev. Dr. King, of Mercersburg, and Rev. Dr. Herron, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and he was licensed to preach April 11, 1811. He performed the duties of pastor in Zanesville until the summer of 1844, when, on account of failing health, he recommended the church to call an assistant, which was done. In August, of that year, they called Rev. Simeon Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, and he entered upon his work in the same month, but was not installed until the 7th of May, 1845. Mr. Brown recognized, in his Eldership, not an ornamental office, but helpers, shepherds, whose duty it was to care for the flock, as overseers. With Mr. Brown originated the Board of Deacons, and the following persons were elected Deacons, August 16th, 1845: Samuel C. Haver, Edwin Burlingame, Robert P. Robinson, William Winter and J. B. Allen.

Mr. Brown, in addition to his ministerial duties, gave much attention to writing for newspapers and was also an editor. While pastor of the church in Fredericktown, he published the "Calvanistic Monitor," (this was, at the time, the only "old school" paper published in Ohio), in which the Rev. William Dunlap, of Marion, Ohio, was associate editor. This paper subsequently became "the Presbyterian of the West," published first at Springfield, and then at Cincinnati. After his settlement here, he began to publish "the Colporteur," having withdrawn from the Presbytery. This was continued until January 8th, 1848, when the "Family Quarto" appeared, which he edited until June 28, 1850. In July, of the same year, he resigned his pastorate to take the agency of the Board of Publication of the Northwestern States, but subsequently became pastor of a Congregational church, and has passed "over the river."

Mr. Culbertson preached but one sermon after Mr. Brown became assistant, which he preached in November, 1844, although he was always able to attend public worship. Until within a few weeks of his death he was able to officiate at marriages, baptisms, and the Lord's Supper. He offered the closing prayer of the service the last Sabbath but one previous to his death. He was taken with paralysis, at a neighbor's, and died eight days after, aged sixty-one years and four months. And ever and anon comes, like a sweet refrain, those beautiful words:

"Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death hath no sting, since the Savior hath died."

At the time Mr. Culbertson became the pastor of this church it had thirty-two members. The roll was kept by Mr. Culbertson from the organization to the 13th of October, 1844, and shows the dates of admission, beginning with Moses Boggs and wife, James Percy and wife, Robert Culbertson and Catharine Mitchell. The first persons received by Mr. Culbertson were Louis and Mrs. Nye, by examination, and the last name recorded as received by him is Eumelius Cook, which, however, is written in another hand.

The services during the early history of the church were held in private houses, subsequently in "Burnam's Tavern," and the old log jail, and sometimes in a small frame building on Putnam Hill, and during summer in barns and groves. They felt somewhat permanently settled when worshiping in the court house and "the Stone Academy," after they were built. The congregation met alternately at these two latter places, crossing the river in boats. Once during service in the court house, the building was struck by lightning, and several persons were greatly stunned but not seriously injured.

In 1817, they found a pleasant and commodious

home in a two-story brick church, erected on elevated ground on the northeast corner of South and Fourth streets. This church was built by the sale of pews, a deed being given for the ground occupied by the pew; thus the pew was private property, and rented or sold as any other real estate. The church was dedicated August 28th, 1817. The exercises were performed by Rev. James Baird, of Newark. The first sermon preached in the new church by the pastor after the dedication was on the 31st of August, from Hebrews IX, 28. President James Monroe and suite being in the city, attended public worship on that day, and at the close of the service the President complimented Mr. Culbertson for his manner of conducting the exercises.

In those days, church music was sustained by stringed instruments, and tradition has it that on a certain Sabbath, Mr. Culbertson being absent, a Scotch covenanter occupied the pulpit, and, on seeing the bass viol, was offended, and expressed his disapprobation by announcing, "We will fiddle and sing the 102d Psalm."

The organ in this church was probably the first used in a Presbyterian church in the United States, and some incidents connected with its introduction may not be uninteresting. It was obtained from L. P. Bailey. He came to Zanesville in 1820, and began the manufacture and sale of organs. He was an Elder in the church from 1837 until the organization of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he became a member, and still holds the office of Elder. In 1827, he made the organ in question for a party who failed to take it. Some members of the Putnam church suggested that it be put in the gallery of the church and used to aid the singing. Many on this side, also, were in favor of this, some influential persons who were not members being in sympathy with the movement; others, however, were in doubt, and could not consent to so rash a movement. The pastor was advised with repeatedly, and said he had no personal objection; that he was fond of the tones of the organ, especially the lower bass notes, but said if there was any good old woman who objected to its use, it must not be put there; he expressed great fear on the subject, lest it might be the occasion of pain.

The agitation was kept up. A Mr. Wilson offered to make such changes in the gallery as were necessary to admit the instrument, which was eleven feet high, seven feet front and four feet deep. The changes being made, the organ was set up. On the following Sabbath, there it stood, silent; many looked in blank astonishment at this intrusion; little was said, however. On the second Sabbath it was played during the gathering of the Sunday school children, but immediately closed when the church service proper began. A week or two later, it was heard as the congregation were dispesring after the morning services were ended; the people stopped, looked, and wondered. The organist had

> "Struck one chord of music,
> Like the sound of a great Amen;
> It quieted pain and sorrow,
> Like love overcoming strife;
> It seemed the harmonious echo,
> From our discordant life."

Several weeks went by, however, before its melodious tones were incorporated with the Psalms and Hymns, the people forgetting that in the long-ago "they praised Him with stringed instruments and organs."

Rev. James Culbertson remained pastor of this church from the time of his ordination until his death, which occurred February 23, 1847. His first sermon in Zanesville was preached the second Sabbath in August, 1812, from Cor. III, 2; his last, from Matt. XXIV, 13. In those days a singular precaution was thrown around the communion service. At the preparatory service, on the day before and on the morning of communion day, tokens, consisting of a flattened circular piece of lead, about the size of a silver dime, with the letters 'L. C.' stamped on one side, were distributed to those who expected to take part in the service. These tokens were taken up on Sabbath morning after the communicant was seated at the table. No one could receive the token from the Elders whose conduct did not become a Christian, and no one could receive the communion without having received the token; yet, large numbers were added to the church on these occasions. From this church was formed that at Newton, in 1829, the Putnam Presbyterian church, in 1834, and the Second Presbyterian church, in 1852. It is, therefore, the mother church of this denomination in this county, and looks with pride on the growth and prosperity of each of them, saying:

> "Oh Shepherd, who leadest our souls to thee,
> From the desert and rocky steep,
> Thy rod and thy staff in the shadow we see,
> And thou wilt our little ones keep!"

The walls of the old church had begun to give way, and the town had grown so rapidly to the north and east after the organization of the church on the other side of the river, that it was deemed best to build in a more central part of the town. The Church purchased the lot now occupied by the Second Church building, and this was given in exchange for the lot now occupied by this church. The building was erected at a cost of between $14,000 and $15,000. At the time of building, it was agreed that the pews should be free, and except two brief periods—when the pews were rented—the agreement was kept; they are free now.

The dedication of the church took place on the fourth Sabbath of December, 1841. The pastor was assisted on this occasion by Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Columbus. The latter preached the sermon.

The pulpit of this church was vacant for about six months after the resignation of Mr. Brown, when the Rev. Moses A. Hoge was called. He began his work here on the 26th of June, 1851.

Mr. Hoge was the son of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, many years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio; was born and raised in Columbus, graduated in the autumn of 1838, from the University of Ohio; subsequently taught sign language in the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Columbus; spent the winter of '44 and '45 at Princeton Theological Seminary; was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Columbus the year previous; ordained and installed over the church of Athens, Ohio, June 4, 1846. He continued his pastorate in this church until the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city. The two churches, however, continued to worship together during the following winter. At the request of the new church, and with the consent of the old, Rev. Mr. Hoge was set apart by the Presbytery as the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Zanesville.

The Rev. James M. Platt was called to the pastorate of this church, and entered upon his work July 24th, 1853. He was ordained by the Presbytery, October 19th, of the same year. The venerable Father Wylie, of Newark, preached the sermon, and made the ordination prayer, and Rev. M. A. Hoge delivered the charge to both pastor and people.

Mr. Platt was born in Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1826; his father was Rev. Isaac Watts Platt. James entered the University of New York in the fall of 1843, and completed his academic studies in 1847. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850, and completed his theological course in April, 1853, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New York.

The name of Rev. James M. Platt became familiar, not only to every household of his church, but to many not of his communion. His picture hangs on many a wall, and his face, says Rev. W. P. Shrom, "is as familiar as that of a much loved friend." His pastorate continued until April, 1867. He was subsequently called to fill the pulpit in Bath, New York.

The Rev. George H. Webster was called, and came to fill the vacant pulpit October 5th, 1867. During Mr. Webster's pastorate, the old mode of church subscription and the tedious work of collecting was abolished, and the present envelope system introduced, and the first steps taken toward the purchase of a parsonage, which was completed in the spring of 1873. Mr. Webster was thoroughly informed on literary and scientific subjects. He resigned his pastorate to take charge of the Seminary for Ladies, at Granville, Ohio.

Rev. W. P. Shrom, the present pastor, received the unanimous call of the church November 9th 1872, and entered on his work in December following; he was received by the Presbytery of Zanesville April 8th, 1873, and installed April 14th. The Rev. J. P. Safford, D.D., presided —Rev. George H. Webster, the former pastor, preached the sermon, from John, chapter XII, verse 32. Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D.D., gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Safford to the people. The installation prayer was made by Rev. T. K. Davis, of Wooster, Ohio—all in the presence of a large audience:

Wm. P. Shrom was born November 2d, 1840, in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. When a mere child, his parents removed to Illinois, where they sojourned about a year, and resolved to make their home in Ohio, and settled on a farm a little north of Columbus, in Franklin county. It was here he grew up; here, busied with the duties of farm-life, like every farmer's son, we hear him preaching his first sermon in soliloquy:

The bubbling brook doth leap when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call;
The birds know when the friend they love is nigh,
For I'm known to them, great and small.
The flower that on the hillside grows,
Expects me there when spring its bloom has given,
And many a tree and bush my wandering knows,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven;
For he who with his Maker walks aright
Shall be their lord, as Adam was before;
He'll catch each sound with new delight,
Each object wear the dress it wore;
And he, as when erect in soul he stood,
Hear from his Father's lips that all is good.

One and twenty years passed before the opportunity presented itself for him to enter upon a classical course of study. Otterbein University, Franklin county, was his Alma Mater, in 1868. The course of study, it will be seen, carried him over the period of the Nation's peril, and in consequence of the Rebellion, his studies were postponed when the cry "we're coming Father Abraham, with a hundred thousand more!" was heard. His first service was with the 5th Indiana Cavalry. The second, as a Lieutenant in Company B, of the 178th Ohio. He was afterwards three years a student at the Theological Seminary, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, licensed to preach by the conference of the United Brethren in Christ, in 1870, and ordained a minister by the same conference in 1871. He began to preach in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and ere he had fully entered on the work of the ministry, Lebanon Valley College, Pennsylvania, said to him: "Come over and help us," and he accepted the chair of mental and moral science. Not willing to abandon the ministry, however, he accepted the position but one year, and became a supply to the Presbyterian Church in Ashland during the pastor's absence in Europe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The advent of the Sunday School, marks an era in the life of the Church. Agencies and influences, hitherto unknown and unsuspected, were thereby brought into activity, by which the Church was enabled to reach out

beyond her Christian households, and take by the hand multitudes of people, at their most impressible age, and make them her true and constant friends.

The early methods of the Sunday School, contrasted with those of our day, would no doubt seem crude and unsatisfactory. There was the absence of books and papers; and we seem to hear a lingering echo of untutored voices, unaided by musical instruments, singing, with a melancholy wail, such hymns as "Broad is the Road that Leads to Death," etc., and we ask ourselves: What was the charm to bring those learners thither, while Nature, with her wonderful resources, beckoned them to game and fish, fruit and flowers, and the songs of birds—in God's first temple? Questioning Philosophy cannot discern it. But it was there, gleaming through sympathetic eyes—the potent charm of a Christian heart. Then, as now, words of tenderness were the magic power.

We said there were no books—there was but one, but they studied it. Perhaps there is no great advantage in the multiplicity of text books and commentaries of our day, as the great book is well-nigh lost sight of.

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Foreign Missions, have always been large, in proportion to the financial ability of the parish.

On Sunday, February 28, 1819, the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., officiated, delivering his first sermon in the Diocese after his consecration as Bishop.

On Saturday, November 24, 1838, the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvane, D.D., began his ministry and work as Bishop of Ohio, by officiating in this parish.

On Sunday, October 28, 1859, the Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., entered upon his work as assistant Bishop of Ohio, by officiating in this parish.

On Thursday, May 13, 1875, the Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D.D., began his work as Bishop of Southern Ohio, by officiating in St. James' Church, Zanesville.

The Apostolic rite of Confirmation was administered for the first time in this parish, May 23d, 1819, by Bishop Chase. The services were held, by request, in the Presbyterian meeting-house, on the corner of Fourth and South streets. Twenty-five persons were confirmed.

In the year 1825, the Convention of the Diocese met in this parish, for the first time.

In the year 1834, the first ordination service ever held in this parish took place, Mr. Suddards (afterwards Rector) being ordained to the Deaconate.

The seal of the parish, chosen by the vestry, January 7th, 1851, was "the head side of a dime." On the 7th of September, 1854, it was changed to "the head side of the American quarter dollar, for 1854," and this order is still in force.

The officers of the parish are as follows: Rector, Rev. J. T. Ohl, D.D.; Senior Warden, E. E. Fillmore; Junior Warden, W. R. Hazlett; Vestrymen, M. M. Granger, George F. Russell, George M. Jewett, F. J. L. Blandy, George W. Hazlett, George C. Townsend, and George D. Gibbons; Secretary, George M. Jewett; Treasurer, George F. Russell. Superintendent of Sunday School, G. W. Hazlett; Superintendent of Mission Sunday School, Robert Fulton. President of Ladies' Missionary Society, Mrs. John Hazlett; Vice-President, Mrs. C. G. Dillon; Secretary, Miss Anna Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. G. F. Russell.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Ohl resigned his pastorate, in order to take a position in Kenyon College; his resignation took effect the last Sunday in August, 1880. Thereupon, the Parish called the Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, from Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been an assistant at St. Paul's, in charge of St. Luke's and Grace Church, Newburg. Mr. Pittenger is a recent accession from the Presbyterians, and comes with the reputation of a successful ministry. He entered on his rectorship at Zanesville, on Christmas Day, 1880.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The inception of this church may be traced back to Nicholas Border and his wife, Elizabeth, who came to Zanesville in 1803. They brought with them the seed of the faith, which has grown into the present flourishing tree. In the course of human events, the infant daughter they brought with them became the wife of John Bowman, who came in 1817. Following him, came Jacob Reese, Sr., and his wife, George Clapper and wife, Michael Sockman and wife, Solomon Myers and wife, Christopher Spangler, Peter Sockman and wife, and, as their hearts went out in words of Christian love, they met with one accord at each others' houses, for worship. Mrs. Susannah Bowman, the oldest, living, of the company which formed the circle alluded to, remembers attending the first of those "cottage meetings," at the house of a Mr. Schmeltzer, on the corner of Fourth and South streets.

In those days, evangelists traveled over this region, scattering seed-thoughts of faith. Among them were Weiser, Foster, and Andrew Hinkle, whose visits were irregular. The first house of worship built by this denomination, was a small, frame structure, erected in 1818, on the northeast corner of Seventh and South streets, and which contained a pipe organ, made by L. P. Bailey, a skilled workman, then, as now, held in high esteem. In 1820, the little flock selected Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer as their pastor, and elected John Alter and Peter Sockman as Elders, Jacob Bowman and Jacob Brock as Deacons, John Bowman and Jacob Mercer as Trustees, and John Bowman as Treasurer. About this time, Jacob Mercer and wife, Mrs. Hannah Smith, Miss Sarah Border, and Daniel and Solomon Border, were added to the church. The pastor's wife, and daughter (Mrs. Elizabeth Conway), and another daughter (Mrs. Susan Cole), and Charlotte, Charles, and Paul Kaemmerer, and Walter Kelly and wife, were also members of the church.

The services of this church, during eighteen years, were conducted in German and English; the former in the morning, and the latter in the afternoon. As their numbers increased, the English-speaking portion, preferring to have services in the forenoon as well, determined to reorganize and form a new church.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, the society embracing the English-speaking members, was organized in 1839, with the following officers:

George Clapper, Solomon Deffenbaugh, and John Bowman, Trustees; Jacob Reese and John Alter, Sr., Elders; J. J. Brock and Abraham Arter, Wardens; William Schultz, Secretary and Treasurer.

Members—Nicholas Border and wife, Jacob Reese and wife, John Alter and wife, Peter Sockman and wife, Isabella Ream, John Bowman and wife, Philip Munch and wife, J. J. Brock and wife, Solomon Deffenbaugh, Edney Manley, Margaret Leutz, Mary Mercer, Solomon Reese, Solomon Culp, Frances J. Mooney, Jacob Livingood, Catharine Ritz, Mary Ann Wright, J. K. Wright, and about twenty-five others.

Rev. A. Bartholomew became the pastor, and

served until 1843. His successors have been: Rev. Stephen A. Mealy, Rev. W. C. Houar (Rev. A. Bartholomew, recalled in 1848), Rev. A. Bosserman, who was dismissed for his universalism; Rev. A. J. Weddell; from 1856 to 1869, no settled pastor; Rev. M. C. Horine, Rev. W. P. Ruthrauf, and the present incumbent, who began his service in 1876.

This congregation purchased from St. James' Episcopal Church, a building vacated by them, situate on the northwest corner of Sixth and South streets, for three thousand dollars, which they re-dedicated on the 2d of December, 1841, Rev. A. Bartholomew officiating.

In 1878, the congregation erected their present church edifice, on the southeast corner of Sixth and South streets, and subsequently built an addition for Sunday School and other purposes, the entire cost amounting to $7,500. These buildings were erected on the same site as that purchased from St. James' congregation.

The Sunday School was organized at an early day, but no records of special interest are available. There are seven teachers and fifty pupils; it has a library of 150 Volumes The Superintendent is H. W. Elson, assisted by A. F. Baker. The Treasurer and Secretary is H. Jacob Baker: Librarians, Samuel Elson and Miss Edith Snider.

The Pastor, Rev. F. Richards. Deacons: John Bowman, John H. Brooks, H. J. Baker, Volney Day, J. G. Shalteis, George W. W. Walter, and W. H. Deffenbaugh.

The oldest member of the church is Mrs. John Bowman, *nee* Border, who is in a good state of preservation, and delights to read her Bible, an old German edition, printed in 1719.

The Lutheran Churches here, and in Ohio, are subject to the English District Synod of Ohio, in connection with the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.

The following is the action of the Church Council of the St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church on the death of Mr. John Bowman.

WHEREAS, God has taken out of our midst our brother officer, Mr. John Bowman; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, and acknowledge the hand of Him who doeth all things well, in this our bereavement.

*Resolved*, That we bear our testimony to the worth of our deceased brother, to his generous benevolence in all our church enterprises, to his consistent Christian life, to his regularity in the Divine worship, to his conscientiousness in the discharge of the duties of the office which he has held from the organization of our congregation to the day of his death.

*Resolved*, That we, as officers, shall endeavor to imitate his example in the interest he has felt in the advancement of the cause of Christ and in the faithfulness he has shown in attendance upon the means of grace.

*Resolved*, That we, as a Church Council, attend his funeral in a body, that the church edifice be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a special memorial service be held on Sunday, the 30th of October.

*Resolved*, That we extend our deepest sympathies to the aged widowed wife, to his bereaved family and that a copy of these resolutions be submitted to them, and also published in the city papers and that they be entered upon the records of the church.

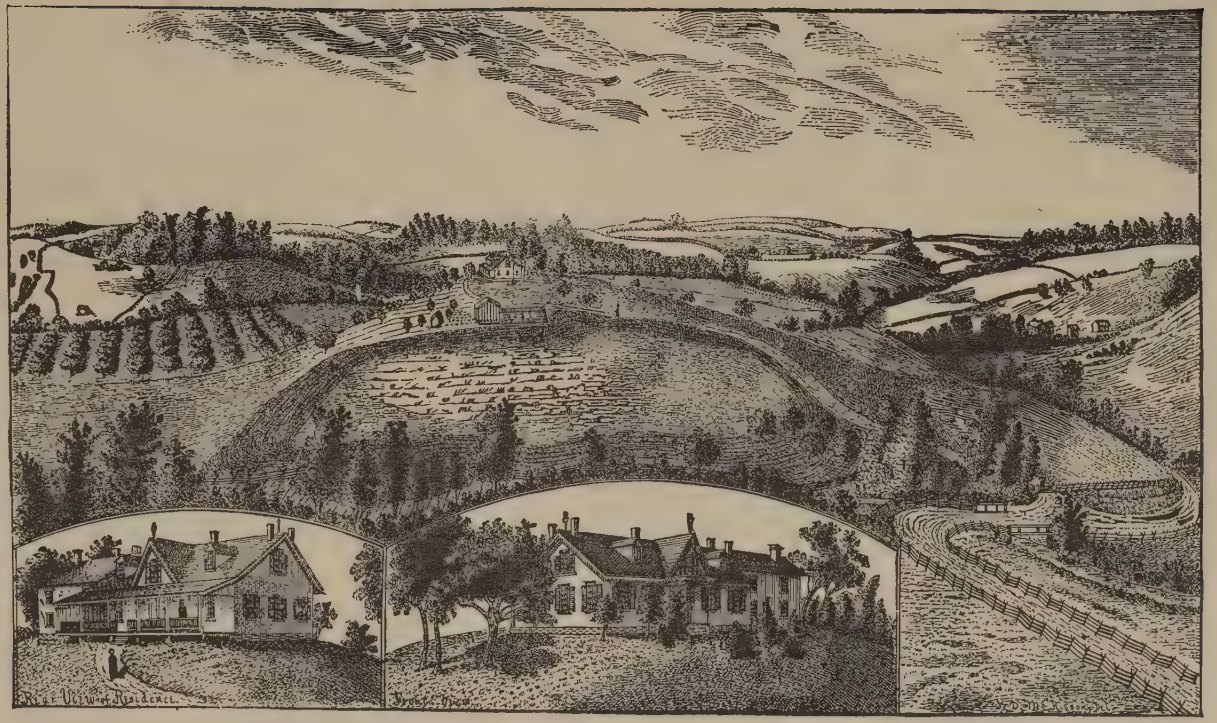
H. J. BAKER, Secretary.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—In the fall of 1820, Elder George C. Sedwick left Winchester, Virginia, for the purpose of exploring the West. Taking Zanesville in his route, he tarried a few days, during which time he preached the unsearchable riches of Christ. He then visited Kentucky and Indiana, receiving several invitations to settle with strong churches, and the offer of a good salary; but his mind was fixed upon Zanesville, though there was no Baptist Church there, and only one man known to be a Baptist. So strong were his impressions of duty, that he returned and commenced his labors in the beginning of 1821. The court house and private dwellings afforded places for preaching and church meetings.

On the 11th of Febuary, 1821, three persons were baptized, viz: Isaiah Miller, Thomas Sheppard and J. Johnson; these were the first fruits of his ministry in this new field. Baptisms are also mentioned as having occured in April, May and June; on the 16th of June, the church was constituted. Elder George C. Sedwick was, on the same day, chosen pastor, and Joseph Sheppard and Jeremiah Dale were made Deacons, and Thomas Sheppard, Clerk. They agreed at this meeting to unite with the Muskingum Association, which met August the 22d, following. At this meeting, they reported thirty seven baptized, and four received by letter, total, forty one. In the second report of the Association, in August, 1822, they returned thirty-nine baptized, twelve received by letter, six dismissed, total 83. In their last report to this Association, in 1825, they stated a total of 104; and that there had been baptized, at that date, 105. Considering that they had no meeting house for the first two or three years, and that other societies had so much the start, this was considered a good beginning, and an evidence of the leadings of providence in planting the Gospel standard in this place.

Their house of worship, which had been in process of erection for some time, was ready for use in the fall of 1823, and was dedicated to the service of God, November 15th, of that year, and on the 15th of December, following, the first meeting was held in the new church. This was a neat one story brick building, 40x60, quite as good as any other in the town.

In May, 1826, the Ohio Baptist State Convention was organized in the new church, and there held its first three annual meetings. The day after the convention closed its first session, the Meigs Creek Association was constituted, with



The Farm of J. B. ALLEN, Esq., 80 Acres, for sale by Spangler & Finley.

seven churches and 409 members, at the Brookfield Church, now in Noble county. This church was one of the seven which formed that body. Previous to this, there had been no Association east of the Muskingum river, except a small body called "Still Water," located in the north part of Guernsey and Belmont counties, which, about this time, was extinct, having been carried away by what was called Campbellism.

The church appears to have had peace within her walls for eight or ten years, during which time many were added to her members, and about that time another swarm—thirty-one members—withdrew, to form a new hive.

Elder Sedwick occupied a very prominent position among the Baptist Ministers of Ohio, and he is held "in grateful remembrance" by those who knew him. His was truly a missionary spirit; on this subject he held advanced views, and earnest. As an illustration: Early in the spring of 1832, he proposed to raise $100 jointly between Zanesville and Granville, for Foreign Missions. Rev. Allen Darrow informs us that this was done, and that he was the bearer of that sum to the "Triennial Convention," which met in New York, in May, of that year. [The constitution required $100 from each representative.] And when the $100 was handed in to the Treasurer, [Deacon H. Lincoln,] he said: "Here is the first sheaf of the harvest from Ohio." He was foremost also in establishing the College in Granville, and among the first Trustees, and continued in that body until death closed his career. He resigned his pastorate in July, 1836, when the church was without an under-shepherd about one year, and then called Elder William Sedwick, who entered upon his labors in July 1837. His connection with the church was gratifying, and a good degree of harmony and prosperity attended their mutual labors.

Just at the close of Elder Wm. Sedwick's second year, and after the church had signified its desire for his continuance, he was called to preach the funeral sermon of Elder Wm. Spencer, of Salem township, who died suddenly. The church in Adamsville, where Elder Spencer had labored for twenty-one years, earnestly requested Elder Sedwick to come to their church, and after several weeks' consideration he resigned the care of the church in Zanesville and accepted the call and moved to Adamsville. Elder S. S. Parr was then called to the church in Zanesville, and commenced his labors in December, 1839. He was an eloquent man, and might truly be called a "Boanerges." His stay, however, was short, though prosperous, many being added during the eighteen months of his pastorate. After his resignation and removal, in April 1841, Elder John M. Courtney was called. He served faithfully during seven years, and enjoyed the confidence of the church and of the community. The church was greatly strengthened and enlarged under his ministry. A few years after his removal from Zanesville, he passed "over the river." All loved Brother Courtney, and deeply lamented his death. David E. Thomas succeeded Brother Courtney, and was publicly installed in December, 1849. The exercises were conducted by Elders George C. Sedwick and Abel Johnson. Brother Thomas was a native of Wales, and spoke his native language as fluently as the English. But few were his equal in debate. He served the church up to the close of 1855. Many were added to the church during his ministry, and the present church was erected while he was pastor, although it was not finished for some years after he left. He died at his home, near Piqua, Ohio.

After the resignation of Rev. Thomas, Rev. J. B. Conyers was called. He served about three years, during which time the church experienced serious troubles—which were the outgrowth of difficulties engendered before Brother Conyers became pastor—and finally terminated in the withdrawal of sixty-four members, who organized another church, called the Sixth Street Church. This body subsequently united with the Market Street Church of Zanesville.

In December, 1859, Rev. D. F. Carnahan became the pastor and served three years. During his ministry the church moved on in harmony. He resigned his office as pastor to become an officer in the Army of the North against the Southern Rebellion. After his resignation, Elder Smith, of Virginia, supplied the church for a short time, and was succeeded by Brother George W. Young, of Pennsylvania. His mission was also of short duration, but he was called away by death, on the 12th of November, 1864. This unexpected loss was deeply lamented by the congregation, as well as his family; all mourned, even as a household, for a good man had fallen.

After the death of Brother Young, the church called Brother J. B. Sharp, who entered upon his duties as pastor in February, 1865. Quite a large addition of members were received by baptism during his ministry. And again, as if the church was destined to be the mother of churches, seventy-seven members, sixty-five of whom were very largely young people, separated from the flock, and were constituted the Berean Church, but subsequently disbanded, some returning to their mother church, and some to the Market Street Church.

In August, 1866, Rev. W. G. Pratt became the pastor, and while some had felt as though severely tried, and as if enduring a long, dark and fearful night, the morning at last dawned, and they hailed with delight the promise of peace.

During the year that Brother Pratt was with them, they were chiefly engaged in adjusting the unsettled state of affairs that he found to exist. A large number being excluded, the church was pruned that it might bring forth more fruit.

Rev. S. Washington, of Pittsburg, was the successor of Brother Pratt, and took the oversight of the church in April, 1868. He wielded a salutary influence in favor of the church, and through him she was lifted up to a higher posi-

tion of usefulness. A number of useful persons were added to her numbers.

The meeting house was repaired and beautified during this time, at great expense, most of which was subscribed and paid, and the church was well nigh through the wilderness; her pulse beat more healthily than for years before. But it was with "fear and trembling," for Brother Washington felt it his duty to resign and accept a call from the church at Jacksonville, Illinois. He closed his labors with the church in October, 1869, after a useful pastorate of eighteen months, and they were without an under-shepherd several months. January 1st, 1870, a few of the faithful met and resolved to observe the ensuing week in prayer to Almighty God. At this time, also, there was an unusual spirit of prayer in nearly all of the churches in the city, and revivals, also, in some of them. Night after night, a little band met in the basement of the First Baptist Church and prayed, clinging to the right arm of Jehovah, and believing His word. Light shone suddenly upon them, and God gave heed to their prayers in a way unexpected. The third Sabbath morning in January, the Holy Spirit came, with much power, into the Sunday School, and prevailed among the scholars. The Superintendent noticed a spirit of religious inquiry in the school, and he requested all who wished to be prayed for to arise, and forty stood up for prayer. This unlooked for event caused them to send for Brother E. W. Daniels, of Rockville, to come and help them a few days. He attended to the Macedonian cry, and the church came up nobly to the work with him; the few days were lengthened into weeks, and there were daily added to the church rejoicing converts; most of the families in the church were rejoicing over the salvation of some of their members; whole households were brought into the church, and the only ones of other families, who were out, were brought into the church, and there was great joy in the church and in the city; near fifty persons professed conversion, and a large number of young men and women were received into the church, many of whom became very efficient members.

The church extended a call to Brother Daniels to become her pastor, and he began his pastoral labors with them the first Sabbath in April, 1870. All her meetings were well attended. The church now looked forward to a promising future. She had seen days of darkness, and seemed almost destroyed. Thus the "vine brought out of Egypt," planted in Zanesville, in 1821, has taken deep root, and spread its branches eastward and westward, till its songs of praise are sung in China, and echoed back from hills and mountains to the farthest known west, amid the valleys and mountains of the Pacific slope.

Rev. E. W. Daniels resigned his pastorate in the fall of 1872. The church was supplied by Rev. R. S. James during the winter of 1872–73, when Rev. Thomas Powell, of Geneva, Ohio, received and accepted the unanimous call to become the pastor, and entered upon his labors April 1st, 1873, and continued as their pastor until July 1st, 1877. From that date until October following, the church was without a shepherd, although it had numerous supplies. In that month, the church called Rev. Dr. T. R. Palmer, of Columbus, Indiana, and he entered immediately upon his labors. January 1st, 1880, Dr. Palmer offered his resignation, to take effect April 1st, following. In April, of that year, the church extended a call to Rev. J. B. Ewell, of Warsaw, Western New York, and he began his labors in May, 1880, and is the present pastor. The church is in good spiritual condition. The following ministers have gone out from the church: Samuel Williams, George F. Adams, John Maginnis, Thomas M. Erwin, Jeremiah Dale, Benoni Allen, Seth Wickham, Joseph Sheppard, Thomas Sheppard, Ely Fry, Joseph and William S. Sedwick, Robert Cairnes, Thomas Sheppard, Jr., and William Ashmore.

The following churches have been organized from her: Market Street Third Church (colored), Sixth Street and Berean. Large numbers have removed to the West; on one occasion forty were dismissed to go West.

In 1832, seventy-six were baptized; in 1833, sixty-three; in 1840, seventy-one; and in 1848, sixty-five. Very few churches in the State have exerted a wider and more beneficial influence upon the community in which they were located.

The Sunday-School was organized soon after the church became a fact; its record, according to tradition, has been very satisfactory. The Superintendent is H. M. Sedgwick, assisted by J. D. Warner; the Secretary is F. C. Deitz, assisted by E. H. Bauer; the Librarian and Treasurer is —— ——, assisted by George Mitchell; the Chorister is Lambert Parker; the Organist is Miss Oneida Mitchell. There are nineteen classes, with an enrollment of two hundred and twenty-five, and an average attendance of one hundred and sixty-five. The attendance is forty per cent. greater than it was one year ago, and the officers and teachers are noted for their punctuality.

St. Thomas' Church [Catholic.]—This church was organized in 1820, by Rev. Nicholas D. Young, O.P. The first members were John S. Dugan and family, and William Colerick and family. The first pastor was Rev. Stephen H. Montgomery, and the services were held in a small brick ware-house, which stood on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Locust alley.

The first church was a one story building, thirty-five feet high, seventy feet deep, and forty feet front, built at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and stood on the back part of the lot occupied by the present church. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1825, and the building was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the fall of 1827. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Edward Tennick, Bishop of Cincinnati.

The present church, located on the northeast corner of Locust alley and Fifth street, is a magnificent stone structure of one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, and furnished in the most sub-

stantial and beautiful manner; the entire cost was about $40,000. The corner-stone was laid March 17, 1842, by Bishop Miles, of Tennessee.

The late pastor, Rev, P. C. Coll, was assisted by Rev. C. H. Metzger and Rev. J. H. Lynch. Father Coll was ordered to Washington, D. C., and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Bokel, who came November 8, 1880; the assistants remaining.

The membership of the church, which includes children, is about 3,000.

The Sunday School was organized by Rev. B. A. Brady, assisted by Miss Mary Wright, Elizabeth Crowly, Julia Sullivan, and Thomas R. Phelps; the latter was made Superintendent, and Miss Crowly, assistant. John Taggart, Sectary, and J. C. Sullivan, Treasurer. The Library was well selected, and is ample. Miss Mary Wright, Librarian. This school was subsequently substituted by the Parish school.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The Altar Society—was organized in 1830.

The Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary—was organized in 1848.

The Rosary—an account of which follows these societies, organized in 1848.

The Purgatorial Society—organized in 1877.

The Sacred Heart Society—organized in 1877.

The Holy name of Jesus Society—organized in 1880, having the following officers: President, E. P. Bloomer; Secretary, J. C. Sullivan; Treasurer, Patrick Dugan.

These Societies are strictly devotional in their exercises.

Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society—organized March 17, 1859. The first officers were: President, George D. McMahon; Secretary, Thomas R. Phelps; Treasurer, H. J. Dennis. The present officers are: President, E. P. Bloomer; Secretary, Daniel Sattersal; Treasurer, John Ryan.

Shortly after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and the call for troops was heard in the city of Zanesville, this society, with true Irish generosity and patriotism, gave all it had in its treasury, five hundred dollars, to equip men for the fray. This sum, the accumulation from hard day labor, saved for the purpose of taking care of their sick, burying the dead, and keeping the wolf from the door of the widow and orphan, had been husbanded with great care by the Hon. John O'Neil, then their President. But when Sumter was fired upon, and the cry, "to arms!" was heard throughout the North, they said with one voice:

> Take this sacred fund, though it be,
> And many stalwart Irishmen beside;
> Oh, our country, we would save thee,
> Or go down in the crimson tide.

The city highly appreciated the generous offer, yet on account of the purpose for which the money had been raised, and the fact that means were not lacking to accomplish the purpose for which this money was offered, and considering it far more than their portion, returned the money to the society with sincere thanks.

St. Thomas' Benevolent and Literary Society—organized May 2, 1871. The first officers were: Henry J. Dennis, President; J. C. Sullivan, Secretary; L. H. Dennis, Treasurer. The membership, at this time, was about twenty. The present officers are: Thomas S. McCormack, President; Thomas Lacey, Secretary; J. C. Sullivan, Treasurer.

The present membership is about seventy-eight. The society has a library of about six hundred and fifty volumes, embracing standard works on history, poetry, biography, religion, fiction and encyclopædias.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—This is a branch of a time honored association for benevolence, and the care of the widow and the orphan within its folds. The order in Zanesville was organized in Zanesville, August 26, 1876, with the following officers: County Delegate—P. J. Kelly; President, Michael Hayden; Vice President, Terrence Farmer; Financial Secretary, James T. Bradley; Recording Secretary, Michael Liston; Treasurer, P. J. Kelly. The present officers are: County Delegate, Terrence Farmer; President, P. J. Kelly; Vice President, Thomas Farrell; Financial Secretary, Howard Carroll; Recording Secretary, C. F. McCue; Treasurer, Thomas Cosgrove. The membership numbers about seventy-five. The time and place of meeting—the first and third Sunday evening of every month, at St. Thomas' Hall, North Fifth street.

The Rosary was founded by St. Dominic, and instituted, as a solemn form of devotion, in the year 1213. The same idea which prompted St. Dominic to establish his order, prompted him to establish the Rosary—one was to be the auxiliary of the other. When passing through France, shortly before the period above mentioned, St. Dominic was shocked and grieved at beholding the ravages which the Albigensian heresy, then in its full growth and vigor, was committing in that portion of the Lord's vineyard. This heresy was one of the most formidable and destructive that ever afflicted the church of God, and it was for its suppression, and to remedy the evils it had caused, that Dominic conceived the thought of founding his order, to be composed of men who should make teaching and preaching the truths of the gospel, to every class of society, the grand object of their lives. The heretics whom St. Dominic and his confreres thus pitted themselves against, are known in history as the Albigenses; they had their origin, as a sect, about A. D. 1160, at Albigeois, in Languedoc, and at Toulouse; they opposed the disciples of the church, as we have said. Their errors were not only destructive of true religion and morality, but calculated to sap the foundation of society itself. Like the Manichians of old, they believed in the existence of two great principles of good and evil, continually contending against each other. Like them, also, they taught that marriages were unlawful, and should not be tolerated, while the most scanda-

lous practices were allowed their followers. The doctrine of the Incarnation was peculiarly distasteful to the Albigenses, and they strained every point to bring it into odium amongst the people; and, owing to the ignorance and irreligion of a portion of France, at the time, they were very successful. It was to remedy this evil, especially, that St. Dominic established the Rosary. The idea was a happy one, and wisely conceived. Knowing very well that it would be labor in vain to attempt removing the errors that had crept in, by explaining the great mysteries of Christianity, in a scientific or theological manner, therefore, he thought of establishing a form of prayer which would contain in itself an epitome of Christianity, and which, while it enabled those who practiced it to commune with God, and draw down the blessings of Heaven upon them, would afford, also, an opportunity of being instructed in the principles, mysteries and dogmas, of the faith, by making them the subject of their contemplation, while reciting a certain form of prayer. How well it was calculated to insure the end intended, the success in its promulgation and practice fully shows. Reciting the Rosary very soon became a universal custom among the people, and by meditating on the mysteries which it represents, they became deeply imbued with the principles of their faith, and error received its death blow, and disappeared from amongst them. Especially was the mystery of the Incarnation resuscitated and strengthened. A society of the Rosary was formed, which still exists, a branch of which was instituted in St. Thomas' Church, in 1848, and which now numbers five hundred members. To this society the church has granted the most extraordinary favors and indulgences; it is in universal practice in the church, and is considered one of the most potent and excellent devotions, not only in its simplicity, but grandeur, being suitable for every rank or class; for the ignorant as well as the instructed, the most limited capacity, or the most learned philosopher. It is a combination of the most beautiful petitions, or prayers, that can be offered to propitiate Heaven. It commences with the Lord's prayer, is followed by that beautiful angelic salutation addressed to the blessed Virgin Mary, "Hail, Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee," (and the inspired words of St. Elizabeth,) "Blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus," (and the addition made by the church), "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us now and at the hour of our death, amen," repeated one hundred and fifty times, in imitation of the psalter of David. These one hundred and fifty petitions are divided into fifteen parts, or decades, terminating with a special acknowledgement of praise and glory to the Blessed Trinity. While each decade is being recited, it is necessary also to contemplate the great mystery of the Incarnation, the stupendous miracle of God becoming man, and subjecting himself to all the miseries of our nature, for the redemption of man; and so, also, the other great mysteries—the passion, death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ—while reciting the other decades; so that, while the tongue is employed in praising God in the most beautiful forms of prayer, the mind is engaged in contemplating those miracles of grace and love which He has lavished on man.

Zanesville is in the Diocese of Columbus, of which Rt. Rev. John A. Watterson, D. D., was consecrated Bishop, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, August 8th, 1880; the ceremony of consecration was conducted by Bishop Elder, of Cincinnati. The following prelates assisted: J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Coadjutor Bishop Elder; Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, Kentucky; Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Bishop Twigg, Bishop Chatard, Bishop Toebbe and Bishop Dwenger.

South Street A. M. E. Church.—This church was organized by the Rev. —— Freeman, in the year 1826, at the house of Ellen Feelin, on Seventh street, between Market and Main streets. Meetings were held at her house about three months, and subsequently in a small building on Market street, east of Seventh street. Henry Adkison was local preacher, and Miss —— Johnson, class leader.

The first members were: Henry Adcrisson, Jared Jenkins, Harriet Jenkins, David Woodlock, Sarah Woodlock, Rachel Ford, Margaret Darnal, Harriet Carter, William Lowery, Barbara Lowery, Peter Stanton, Margaret Henderson, Sarah Robertson, Enos Jones, Charlotte Marlon, Elizabeth Stephens, Solomon Walker, Mary Hill, Clarissa Walker and Elizabeth Walker.

The first church edifice erected by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, organized as above, was a small brick building near the river, a little east of Eighth street. From this brick church, they removed to a frame school house, on Putnam Hill. "At this place, under the pastorate of the Rev. George W. Coleman, they were blessed with a gracious revival, and a large accession to the church." From "Putnam Hill" they removed back to Zanesville, into a frame church, which they built on Ninth street, near South. While in this church, they experienced another revival, under Rev. Lawrence Newman. Here, also, the Sabbath-School was organized. Henry Newsom was the first Superintendent; there was one teacher and seven or eight scholars; the school flourished and was a source of pride.

The congregation remained in the frame church for several years, when they purchased a brick church on South street, between Third and Fourth streets, formerly occupied and owned by the Protestant Methodists. They built a new brick church on the same site, in 1876; the length is sixty-three feet, and the width forty-five feet, and cost seven thousand dollars.

The following ministers have served the church—the time of the year not given—beginning with 1856.

Rev. A. R. Greene, served two years; Rev. David Smith, two years; Rev. S. H. Thompson, two years; J. A. Shorter, three years; Rev. John Tibbs, three years; Rev. G. W. Clark, one

year; Rev. J. A. Warren, two years; Rev. J. W. Eades, one year; Rev. Lewis Woodson, one year; Rev. Jeremiah Lewis, two years; Rev. M. W. Walker, two years; Rev. J. W. Riley, six months; Rev. J. A. Nelson, two years; Rev. A. A. Whitman, eighteen months; Rev. G. H. Graham, two years; Rev. John G. Mitchell—now in charge, beginning September 2d, 1879. In addition, the following are Local Preachers: T. J. Barnett, N. B. King and Amos Grey. The official members are as follows:

Trustees—N. G. Grant, Washington Turner, William Pinn, James Guy, Alfred Dickinson, Rice Barnett, Benjamin Messer, Washington Johnson and Daniel Grayson.

Stewards—T. J. Barnett, N. T. Grant, Conway Tibbs, W. H. Carter, M. Clinton, Samuel Guy, M. M. Simpson, Joseph S. Brown and N. B. King.

Stewardesses—Eva Sawyer, Martha Carter, Eliza Messer, Charlotte Barnett, Melissa Dolman, Cecillia Caliman, Dorcas Tate, Lucy Clinton, Mary Tate.

Class Leaders—Rice Barnett, George W. Turner, Charles Grant, Samuel Guy, T. J. Barnett, Conway Tibbs, Charles Sawyer and A. J. Carter.

Sabbath School Officers—Superintendent, Charles H. Sawyer; Assistant, Eliza Messer.

Treasurer—Charles S. Harrison; Secretary, Wm. L. Hardy.

Secretary—Eva Guy; Librarian, Edward Turner; Assistant Jennie Guy. Chorister—George Simpson; Organist, Minnie Barnett.

This church is subject to the Ohio Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which meets according to appointment. The Bishop is A. W. Wayne, D. D., of Baltimore, Maryland.

The congregation numbers two hundred and thirty-four. The Sunday School numbers two hundred, and teachers fifteen.

Market Street Baptist Church.—About the year 1832, a little band of devoted Christians met in what was then known as the Market Street Academy, and organized what is known as the Market Street Baptist Church, of Zanesville, Ohio. Their meetings for worship were held in the court house, for a short time, and then in a small building on South street, not far from Seventh. And such were the difficulties with which they had to contend that "they wept when they remembered Zion." They were more intent, doubtless, on doing what they could to win souls to the Master, than keeping a record of their doings, and so many of those pioneers have passed "over the river"—and the difficulty in consulting the few survivors is so great—indeed fairly impossible, that we have been confined to the traditions of those who have come after them.

Rev. S. W. Hall, an earnest worker, was one of the principal leaders of the enterprise, and rendered efficient aid in the inauguration of the church, and its firm foundation. The records of 1835 give information of a movement toward the erection of a church. The lot was donated by "Father Mills," and was a magnificent donation. The record does not show, however, any details of erecting this church, only that the attempt of this little band of workers was made in great faith—and with immense sacrifice. The building was begun in 1836, and finished about 1839. It was a commodious and somewhat elegant church edifice, for that day, located on the east side of North Sixth street, between Market and North streets.

Removing there, the church, as a body, determined to retain the name, "Market Street," as one too dear in association, and too closely identified with early struggles, to be given up, and it is known as "the Market Street Baptist Church," to this day. At the dedication of this home, Rev. George I. Miles—of the East—one of a family of five brothers—all ministers—was present, and the lot fell to this able minister to lead in the pastorate of this young church, for a number of years. He was a man of noble aspirations, tender in sympathy, simple in manner, and a fearless preacher of the Gospel. Such was his magnetic influence that he inspired the confidence of all who knew him. Men rallied around him, and he loved the preaching of the word—the hour of prayer—and the singing of the songs of Zion—and the blessed enjoyment of leading souls into the baptismal waters. The writer of these outlines has often heard it stated that George I. Miles was emphatically the inspiring spirit, and the successful founder of the church.

There was scarcely a Sabbath during a good part of his ministry, that he did not welcome some one to the Lord's Supper, as a new convert to the faith he so earnestly contended for. His pastorate was, perhaps, one of the most successful of any in that day, in southeastern Ohio.

The executive work of the church, on the other hand, was noted for extreme slowness. Men did not "rush things" then—they deliberated—they sat together in council for hours, and gave solemn and earnest thought, in debate, to matters which would now be turned off or hurried through in a few moments.

Rev. Mr. Miles was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Sheppardson, a graduate of Brown University—who came to the field accidentally—but was a workman who had no need to be ashamed—although his pastorate was brief. For several months after his pastorate, the church was without a pastor, yet maintained all its appointments, supplying its pulpit with the best talent at command, and specially observing the business sessions, and the ordinances in which the faith of a Christian body is strengthened; and just here was seen the fact that much of the success of this church was due, as it has been since, to the very stable character of its lay members. They were men, frequently of radical convictions, executive ability and fine social standing.

One of the greatest problems with which churches of a democratic form of government

have to contend, is the tendency of party feeling and prejudice to show itself in a dominating manner, in business matters; and in this they were no exception—differences arose, opinions clashed, and party feelings became intense, and even bitter; but nevertheless, Christian integrity, executive ability, brain culture, and heartfelt piety, were frequently found sufficient in the Church to meet every demand.

Dr. Sheppardson has risen to the foremost rank in the denomination. His work in the Young Ladies' College, at Granville, Ohio, has made him a name and a place of merited distinction; he is an enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of women, a man of sterling integrity, and a recognized force. The probable cause of his removal from the pastorate of this church, may be found in the fact of his leadership being too radical and fast for the conservatism so prominent in the churches of that day. Dr. Sheppardson "believes in Almighty God, and the Baptist Church."

One of the interesting events of the interval following his pastorate, and one in which the church may have just pride, was the coming out into a new sphere of duty of Rev. Jefferson Chambers, now a member of the church, and an honored minister of the Gospel. A young man of more than ordinary ability, he was in the successful and honorable pursuit of business, when it appeared to him a duty and a privilege to devote his life to the work of the Gospel ministry. He converted his business into available funds, stated his convictions of duty to the church, and soon after left for Granville College, to pursue a course of study. Mr. Chambers was a young man of sterling integrity, good judgment, and earnest piety—and has been one of the best pastors Ohio Baptists have ever had. He has enjoyed long pastorates, and uniformly succeeded in building up and unifying every work he has undertaken. He began his studies in 1845, and has been an ornament to the work of the Lord, and a brother greatly beloved in the church. He is, to-day, once more a member of the Market Street Baptist Church.

Some time in November, 1846, Rev. N. N. Woods, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was called to the pastorate of the church. During his pastorate, it does not appear that very many accessions were made to the church. Mr. Woods was evidently not an evangelist, but, rather, a man for quiet, symmetrical work. He held the affairs of the church, especially its business matters, with a firm, conservative grasp, and to him, undoubtedly, was due much of the solidity and strength evinced by the church during days of frequent discipline and church trials. At this epoch, appear the names of men like Palmer, Cox, Downer, Bigelow, Rogers, Huey, Sheppard, Potts, and Eastman, all of them laymen of very marked and decided character.

Probably, the influence of such men often saved the church from revolution and disintegration complete, as the strain of discipline, of frequent exclusions, and heated discussions, was enough in itself to test most thoroughly the capacity and strength of any body of men combined under a democratic, or congregational, form of government. It is worthy of note by those who read modern church history in this county, that circus-going, card-playing, neglect of prayer meeting, and ill feeling or resentment toward brethren, were some of the causes in that day, of the most stringent and careful discipline. Pastor Wood's work was signalized by some additions, numerous cases of discipline, and, be it said to his credit, the securing of a larger beneficence on the part of the church towards the various Baptist missionary enterprises of the day.

In 1848, Rev. L. G. Leonard, D.D., one of the ablest, and most earnest, men in the ranks of the Baptist ministry, was called to the pastorate of the church. Mr. Leonard was a man, slow of speech, methodic, practical, but, withal, a tender and true shepherd.

One of the first difficulties confronting Rev. Leonard, was the debt upon the meeting-house, certain needed repairs upon the same, and the necessity of liquidating an obligation still remaining, toward a late pastor. Dr. Leonard went forward, nothing doubting, and soon mastered these difficulties. Similar to the work of Rev. George Miles, was the work of Dr. Leonard, in respect to gathering the people together, and gaining the attention of men to the matter of their spiritual welfare. The baptisms were not in very large numbers at any one time, but occurred one by one, quietly, and here and there, in the history of his pastorate. His work was solid, and conservative; yet, he was not averse to extra revival efforts. A notable illustration of this fact occurred in the great effort of Elder Jacob Knapp, in connection with Dr. Leonard's pastorate. The revival did not result in many conversions, but was signalized by all the fierce discussion, the reform and confusion caused by the preaching of such men as "turn the world upside down." Jacob Knapp found in the pastor, a co-laborer and friend, rather than a critic. The mention of Dr. Leonard, his quiet influence, his grand and pious character, brings to mind a significant fact in connection with the history of pastorates in this church, namely: that almost all the pastors were those whom the educational institutions of the denomination had honored with degrees. They were "Doctors of Divinity" not only, but were every way worthy of that distinction, having thorough and systematic training in the schools, and having achieved a standing in the world of letters. One of the invariable and oft-repeated remarks heard among the membership to-day, is this: "This church has always had good pastors." Purity, growth, affectionate good will, and spiritual-mindedness, were a part of the rich heritage of this pastorate.

Following Elder Knapp's services, under the pastorate of Dr. Leonard, there were upwards of seventy-five accessions to the church, among

them many young persons, many of whom are alive and remaining at this day.

A very notable event occurred soon after, in the exclusion of large numbers from the church; and closely following this, the resignation of their good and efficient pastor, who had served for nearly seven years. Brother Leonard was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Roberts. Dr. Roberts is yet living, and serves the denomination in the capacity of instructor in one of the "Colored Schools" of the south. There is little to indicate that his pastorate was marked by any great degree of success. He is well spoken of, and the records of the Church give no evidence of other than pleasant relations between him and the people. Extensive repairs were made upon the church during his brief pastorate, extending through a period of seventeen months.

On the 5th of April, 1857, Rev. Alfred Pinney, of the Erie Street Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was called to the pastorate. The period of his work was one of considerable growth and development, notwithstanding the severe trials of local conflicts and controversies of a political nature, almost equal in bitterness to the red handed contest which was soon to spread over the country.

Rev. Pinney was successful, however, in maintaining good congregations, in paying off debts, and, by the blessing of God, in adding to the church many who have proven noble and earnest workers in the vineyard. Among these, was William H. Stenger, a graduate of Dennison University, of the class of 1869, and of Rochester Theological Seminary, of the class of 1873. He was a faithful pastor, a clear and logical expounder of God's word, and a brilliant Sunday School worker. During his pastorate of nearly three years, there appears for the first time upon the minutes of the church a record of systematic and large hearted giving to the various denominational benevolent societies. Undoubtedly, giving had been a part of previous church enterprise, but under this pastorate it appears to have been brought out into a new dignity, and given a new character; the benevolence of the church has generally been increased from year to year.

During Dr. Pinney's pastorate, a schism, which finally went throughout almost all northern churches and homes, arose, and the result was a final dissolution of the relationship.

The great "American Conflict," and the extermination of slavery, which this man prophesied, at length came.

In 1860, April 1st, what was then known as the Sixth Street Baptist Church, formally, and as a body, came into the Market Street Church. It was a fine occasion, and considerably strengthened the old family, which had by this time been bereft of many children.

The church, as now constituted, called to its parochial office, the Rev. N. A. Reed, of Middletown, New York. Coming, as he did, at a critical period in the history of all affairs, it was a peculiar testing of Dr. Reed's ability, to preside over a church so singularly identified with the interests of the country, as was this one. Many brave men from among its communicants and congregation were found at the front of service during the war. Notable among these, was the almost entire male portion of the family of Prof. H. D. Munson. Himself and three or four sons went into the fray, and there did faithful, soldier-like service for God and country, as, at home, this family has done for God and humanity. Quietly, but efficiently, its members have served the Market street Baptist Church, in various important positions, for years, and have, indeed, borne "the labor and the heat of the day." The ministry of Dr. Reed was one of gallant service at home. He was pre-eminently a "war pastor," or a kind of home chaplain. He suffered the depletion of his church, the sacrifice of the people for the cause, the loss of his own son in the strife, held on in faith and prayer, attended the funerals of dead soldier boys who were brought home, made war speeches, preached patriotic sermons, and generally made for himself a place and name in Zanesville, which will long be remembered. He was social, tender in heart, loving as a pastor, and generally beloved. For seven years, amid the depressions, disappointments and struggles incident to the times, he held on, and made his record as a true soldier of the gospel. Some revivals were enjoyed, and, notwithstanding the four years of war, his pastorate was one of growth and efficiency. Such men as Cox, Palmer, (Addison), Munson, Garry, Rishtine, Conrade, Fisher, Shrigley, Clossman, and others, were active then, and they, with men like Charles Munson, F. J. Shultz, D. B. Garry, Jr., T. F. Spangler, Esq., Thomas Coulton, John Gurley, and Walter Bird, of a later period, have made the pastorates of more men than Dr. Reed, eminently successful in a business point of view.

The Rev. Mr. Vary, an excellent preacher, a man of personal piety and spiritual mindedness, succeeded Pastor Reed. His was only a voice in the wilderness, proclaiming the acceptable year of the Lord for a little time, and then passing away. It was a most trying and mysterious providence which removed him so soon from a place of influence, happiness, and great good. It is not improbable that the stay of Mr. Vary with the church gave rise to a higher and nobler type of piety in the hearts of the membership. His death soon followed, and the tidings of that event came with crushing effect upon the hearts of the people who had enjoyed his teachings, his prayers, and the sweet benediction of his influence. Near the year 1870, after a protracted supply on the part of Rev. Mr. Beach, a young man of excellent qualifications, and one who was ordained while acting as pastor, the Rev. R. S. James, now President of Judsonia University, Arkansas, was called to the pastorate. Brother James gave evidence at once of possessing more than average ability, and entered heartily upon his work. At no period, perhaps, of forty years history, was a larger number of young people gathered

into the church, than at this. Just here, or perhaps with the beginning of Brother Vary's pastorate, the Sabbath School work began to be felt in the church. The nursery began to yield, and some of those who are among the most promising constituency of the church at present, were brought in from the Sabbath School. Previous to this, the baptisms which occurred seemed to be the result of conquest in the open field. The Sabbath School was more neglected in that elder day, but when effort was put forth, those old warriors brought down "large game." From 1870, adult baptisms have been less frequent than formerly, but the Sabbath School, under the efficient care of Prof. H. D. Munson, has been for ten or twelve years, the right arm of the church. Indeed, it would be almost the extermination of the church were its primary teaching, its Bible classes, its giving and singing to be given up. Prof. Munson's well-known ability as a chorus leader and director of music, have given him a 'vantage ground in this department possessed by very few Sabbath School leaders. The market street Baptist Sabbath-School has a history second only to the church for all that is praiseworthy, beneficent, and grand in Christian enterprise.

Dr. James succeeded admirably in his chosen calling, and, in fact, throughout his pastorate, until the time of his turning aside to another profession.

His pastorate was a brief one, but signalized by great good in many important respects. At this point, however, the church had grown to a standing and influence which enabled it to go forward under almost any Christian leadership. Such men as Caleb D. Coldwell, then President of the Board of Trustees, a man able to recast and frame in the most simple, yet theological dress Baptist articles of faith. with Thomas Durban, Esq., in the Executive Board, H. D. Munson, Superintendent of Sunday School, and Bible class teachers like D. B. Garry, Esq., would make any right minded pastorate a fair success.

Rev. James was succeeded by Rev. R. Andrew Griffin, of Weymouth, England, a student of Spurgeon's in theology, and a graduate of Regent Park College, London. His genius, youth and peculiar methods of sermonizing, his freshness of thought and originality of manner, produced a very general and decided impulse for activity and growth. His labors were blest with a good degree of success, and his pastorate for many months had a tone of genialness that was welcomed by all. But association with liberalizing ministers, the misguided research of a man not properly trained in theology, and the morbidness of an ambitious mind, defeated in some of its cherished dreams, soon wrought a sad change. The fresh and David-like English boy, who came with the simple story of Christian faith and hope upon his lips, changed to a morbid cynic, a philosophizing misanthrope, a demoralized doubter. In 1875, his pastorate (of nearly four years) began to wane in power and efficiency, and seems to have grown worse, until, in March, 1876, when it ended in his own confessed despair, and in almost wrecking the old church, so long a survivor of other, but no greater, perils. Mr. Griffin's subtle and confessed attempt, for one whole year, to indoctrinate the church with heresy, was at once a proof of the thorough work which had been done before, and the intelligence, integrity and faith of the membership. The attempt was singularly abortive.

The next pastor, Rev. Henry A. Delano, was born January 7th, 1848, converted in 1863, graduated at Dennison University in 1869, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in the class of 1872. He came to Zanesville in March, 1876, and became pastor of Market Street Baptist Church in May, following. His labors have been crowned with great success, saving the church from disintegrating by the influence of his predecessor, and, by pleading the cause of the Master with eloquence and zeal, the membership has steadily increased. During his ministry, one hundred and fifty-eight have been baptized and received into the church, and eight have been added by letter.

Rev. H. A. Delano's pastoral work was not confined to the usual pulpit and ministerial duties, but embraced the most pronounced aggression upon the domain of King Alcohol; indeed, he may be said to have "carried the war into Africa," to save men from the evil of the social glass. His labors, however satisfactory, were brought to a close by his resignation, to accept a pastorate in Norwich, New York, and his connection with Market Street Baptist Church ceased, August 14th, 1881.

The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—In September, A. D. 1840, the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in Zanesville, and considered the state of the church. The congregation at the Second Street Church had been too large to meet, with comfort, in their house of worship, and the clerical duties were such as to render an additional preacher necessary. Accordingly, it was deemed expedient to divide the congregation, and therefore have two preachers. Uriah Heath and John W. Stone were appointed to the Zanesville station. Whereupon, the President and Directors of the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company permitted the new church to use the upper room in the McIntire Academy as a place of worship. The record of the members who formed this church cannot now be found, but, according to the memory of F. A. Seborn, Esq., they numbered about one hundred.

In the spring of 1841, a lot on Seventh street, sixty-six feet front by one hundred and twenty-eight feet deep, was purchased for one thousand dollars, for which a deed was obtained from John Lee and Margaret Lee, his wife, which was duly recorded June 4th, A. D. 1841, in Book Z, pp. 477–8–9; and an addition to this lot, eighteen feet front and the same depth, was purchased from the same parties for four hundred dollars, January 6th, 1843—the two purchases being the site

of the church known as the Seventh Street M. E. Church. These deeds were executed to Daniel Brush, Thomas Moorehead, Samuel J. Cox, John Dillon, Levi Chapman, James Milles, James Henderson, Samuel Howard and Horatio J. Cox, as trustees, they being the trustees of the Second street property. Having the lot, it was decided to build a church, and through the efforts of Rev. Uriah Heath, the preacher in charge, a sufficient sum was subscribed to justify the movement, and a contract was made with Daniel Price to build the basement story (of stone), which was done in the fall of the same year. James Milles and Daniel Brush were the building committee, and the following spring a contract was made with Daniel Price and John T. Thorpe for the brick work. James Milles had charge of the carpenter work, and the house was enclosed in the fall of 1842. The trustees resolved to borrow money to liquidate the debt, which amounted to one thousand dollars. The money was advanced by Daniel Brush, and the contracts made for finishing the basement, which was completed in the spring of 1843, and the opening service, Rev. J. N. Moffitt officiating, was held the latter part of June, of that year. Rev. Uriah Heath continued in charge two years, assisted during the second year by Rev. Wester R. Davis. They were succeeded by Rev's. William Ellsworth and John F. Conrey. Joseph A. Waterman succeeded John F. Conrey, and served two years, and William Young succeeded Ellsworth.

Hitherto, the church at Zanesville was under the care of the same preachers, although worshiping in separate places. The preachers held forth alternately in each house. About this time, it was deemed expedient to divide the stations, and at the succeeding Annual Conference, in September, 1845, John Miley was appointed to the charge of the Seventh Street Station; in this month, the church was finished and dedicated; Rev. A. M. Lorain, of Putnam Station, preached the sermon. In the fall of 1847, Rev. D. Warnock was appointed. In the fall of 1849, Rev. Granville Moody was appointed.

February 22d, 1850, at the house of T. Moorehead, the Board of Trustees met; present: Thomas Moorehead, D. Brush, D. Young, James Milles, S. Howard, S. J. Cox, Francis Cassiday, Horatio J. Cox, and Rev's. Granville Moody and Asbury Lowry. At this meeting, it was decided that each of the two stations in the town of Zanesville should have their separate and distinct Board of Trustees, resident within their own bounds, and it was therefore resolved that so far as we, the above trustees, are concerned, or empowered, each of our meeting houses in Zanesville may have its own Board of Trustees; whereupon, D. Brush, S. J. Cox, F. Cassiday, D. Young and John Dillon (the said John Dillon by verbal authority given to D. Brush), who all resided within the bounds of Second street charge, resigned their trusts as trustees of the Seventh street meeting house, and the grounds belonging thereto, of the M. E. Church, in the town of Zanesville, and Thomas Moorehead, Samuel Howard, James Milles, and H. J. Cox, all of whom resided in the bounds of the Seventh street charge, resigned their trusts as trustees of the Second street meeting house, and the grounds belonging thereto, and they also resigned their trusteeship of the parsonage, or preacher's house, on the north half of lot No. 7, square 11, in the town of Zanesville. D. BRUSH,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the trustees of Seventh street meeting house, February 22d, 1850, Brother Granville Moody, preacher in charge, nominated G. L. Shinnick, Henry Howalter, Benjamin F. Wilson, James S. Cox, and J. Wilcox, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of D. Young, Daniel Brush, Francis Cassiday, Samuel Cox, and John Dillon; the above nominations were confirmed by the Board of Trustees of the Seventh Street Church, in the town of Zanesville, Ohio. THOMAS MOOREHEAD,
Chairman.

The following persons have served as pastors, succeeding the foregoing recital: Rev. J. M. Trimble, in 1851; W. F. Stewart, in 1852; Pearl P. Ingalls, in 1853; John W. Ross, 1855; Wm. Porter, in 1856; James F. Given, in 1857; Samuel C. Riker, in 1859; Uriah Heath in 1861. Mr. Heath died and John E. Sowers was appointed to fill out his time, in 1862; Lovett Taft, in the fall of this year; Daniel Horlocker, in 1864; C. D. Battelle, in 1866; E. I. Jones, in 1869; J. W. Dillon, in 1872; J. F. Williams, in 1875; E. H. Dixon, in 1876; James H. Gardner, in 1877; A. B. Lee, in 1879; J. S. Postle, in 1880. The appointments being made in the fall of the year.

The following have served as Presiding Elder: James B. Finley, in 1845; David Young, in 1846; J. M. Jameson, in 1847; Jacob Young, in 1849; J. M. Trimble, in 1853; J. W. White, in 1856, John Frazer, in 1860; Daniel D. Mather, in 1864; Thomas H. Phillips, in 1866; Wm. Porter, in 1868; Levi Cunningham, in 1872; W. T. Harvey, in 1876; and James Hill, in 1880.

The membership is now about three hundred and fifty.

The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Postle. The present officers are:

Stewards.—J. T. Davis, D. Coltrap, H. P. Slack, F. A. Seborn, John Huskins, William Morgan, Mary Gardner, Jenny Allen, Elizabeth Lawson.

Recording Secretary—F. A. Seborn.

Treasurer—J. T. Davis.

Trustees—F. A. Seborn, Dr. J. S. Haldeman, W. K. Watson, John McCaslin, John Winter, L. F. Quigley, Thomas M. Nichols. B. F. Spangler and J. Gardner.

The Sunday School was organized soon after the church was formed. The following is nearly a complete list of those who have served as Superintendent: Charles W. Chandler, Steven Burwell,———Brewster, Dr. J. S. Haldeman, George W. Manypenny, F. A. Seborn, M. V. Mitchell, Hezekiah Jordan, Rev. S. C. Riker, Avery Waller, Rev. S. C. Riker, Rev. L. Taft,

D. Horlocker, Edgar W. Allen, Rev. E. I. Jones, Robert M. Brown, C. G. Anderson, and B. F. Spaulding. The latter is the present superintendent and is assisted by Lucian P. Slack. The Treasurer is John B. Hunter; the Secretary, Harry S. Bryan; the Librarian, Wm. Peairs; the Assistant Librarian, Harry Stenger.

The number of teachers is twenty-four. The average attendance of pupils and teachers is one hundred and seventy-five.

SAINT NICHOLAS CATHOLIC CHURCH [GERMAN.]—The members forming this church were a part of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, where the services were held in the English language, which, as soon as the German element felt strong enough, induced them to ask permission to organize a church in which the services should be conducted in that language. This was granted in 1841, and in the fall of 1842, the young congregation erected a new church, the handsome sandstone edifice, 45x60 feet, now occupied by them. The new church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop, John B. Purcell, of Cincinnati.

The following Priests have served as pastor:

Rev's. Joseph Gallinger, Otto Borgess, —— Rensen, —— Desselars, M. Herzog, W. Deiters, —— Kremer, T. W. Brummer, A. Berger, T. F. Gotz, O. Ferger, G. Uhling, A. Hechinger, John Joseph Ronk, T. D. Nordmayer, and now, Rev. Magnus Eppink. Father Eppink is held in high esteem by his congregation, the clergy and the Bishop of his Diocese.

In 1861, an addition of 36x45 feet was added to the church, making a total length of 96 feet, and 45 feet in width.

The first Lay officers were as follows:

Trustees—Frank Rink, John Gerspach, John Hoff, and William Koos.

The present Lay officers are as follows:

Trustees—Joseph Keller, Theodore Korn, and Paul Emmert.

The church is in the Diocese of Columbus. The Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosencrans, who died at Columbus, Ohio, October 21st, 1878, was the last Bishop. The Bishopric is now vacant.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—Located on the corner of Seventh and Harvey streets, Zanesville. The following members first signed the constitution, viz.:

John Riehl, Ferd. Timmel, Christian Nillen, Jacob Kratzer, Theobald Stemmler, John Muller, Louis Stœcker, Gottlieb Nodenger, John D. Bonnet, Claus Jockers, Andrew Barth, Philipp Schmidt, Jacob Fickeison, John Balzer, Jacob Riehl, Jacob Harsch, Wm. Ruth, Daniel Gilger, Friederick Bachmann, Phillip H. Anschnitz, John Ungemach, John M. Bonnet, Peter Riehl, Hartman Werner, David Hahn, Christ F. Hahnlein, George Sommer, Jacob Becker, Gottlieb Stecker, Fried'k Haas, John Penthesin's and Fried'k Erler.

The congregation was organized March 16, 1845. The first pastor was Rev. George Bartels, who began to serve in 1844, and in 1849 was succeeded by Rev. Fr. Zur Muehlen, who served ten years, and was followed by Rev. Herman Keuhn, who, in 1863, was succeeded by Rev. Peter Eirich, whose pastorate continued six years, when the Rev. H. G. Craemer became the pastor, and his service extended into 1880, when Rev. E. John was called, and served until April 16th, 1881, when Prof. C. A. Frank, (of Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio,) became the pastor.

The present membership is two hundred and ninety-seven, sixty of whom are voting members.

* * * * * *

I certify that the foregoing is the most complete record that the church has been able to furnish. JOHN M. BONNET, SR.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Second Presbyterian Church, of Zanesville, Ohio, completed its organization October 9th, 1852. It was formed by an act of the Presbytery of Zanesville, September 7th, 1852, agreeably to the petition of the following persons, members of the Church of Zanesville:

Elder, L. P. Bailey; Deacons, E. Burlingame, R. P. Robinson and T. H. Patrick. Members—A. McFadden, Mrs. Jane Price, Mrs. Rebecca Griffith, Miss Mary Price, Mrs. Ann Griffith, Miss Anna M. Griffith, Sarah Katharine Griffith, D. B. Cochran, Mrs. Sarah Cochran, Samuel Robinson, Mrs. C. A. Peters, Miss Lucinda Bailey, Mrs. Sophia H. Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bird, Miss Jane A. McFadden, Robert M. Crow, Mrs. Jane Burlingame, Miss Susan P. Burlingame, Richard Morris, Mrs. Margaret A. Robinson, Peter Black, Robert Little and Mrs. Agnes Little.

The following persons were added by certificate, previous to the first communion: Mrs. Susan Stillwell, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler, Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Hoge, Mrs. Abigail W. Bailey, Mrs. Ann M. Carey, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Mrs. Jane Shaw, Mrs. Susan McGinnis, Mrs. Mary Jane Porter, Miss Belinda McGinnis, Mrs. Margaret Fillmore, John Wilson, John S. Black, John G. Spencer, George A. Retiberg, Mrs. Nancy Hersh, Mrs. Margaret Eddie, Mrs. Eliza P. Crow, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bell, Mrs. Susan Granger, Miss Rebecca Tidball, and Mrs. Margaret Mapes.

The Rev. M. A. Hoge, who was pastor of the church at Zanesville at the time of this organization, was, by act of Presbytery, October 22d, 1852, set apart as pastor of the new church, having severed his connection with the church of Zanesville, with their consent. The two congregations continued to worship together, however, for some time, but early in 1853, the second church rented Odd Fellows' Hall, and held services there until January, 1854, when the Lutheran Church, situated on the southeast corner of South and Sixth streets, was leased for one year. January 1st, 1855, Odd Fellows' Hall was again secured, and services were held there until the edifice in which the congregation now worships was completed, in August, 1855.

The question of church erection, having agitated the minds of the congregation, was finally settled, at a meeting held the 2d of January, 1854, when Messrs. Peter Black, W. A. Graham, R. P. Robinson, John A. Adams, Adam Peters, and A. McFadden, were appointed to solicit funds and secure a lot, for church purposes. The committee reported, at a meeting held March 2d, 1854, that they had been successful, whereupon, the following persons were appointed a committee, with power to transact any business pertaining to the erection of a house of worship: E. Burlingame, A. Peters, John A. Adams, L. P. Bailey, John S. Black, and W. A. Graham. They performed their work with alacrity, and well, and the building was handed over to the congregation, August 11th, 1855. The dedication to God was made the following Sabbath. The Rev. F. T. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, preached the sermon.

The church is a neat, brick structure, situated on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market streets, and cost, including the addition and grounds, about fifteen thousand dollars. Rev. M. A. Hoge, the first pastor, served the congregation very faithfully and acceptably, nearly ten years; he resigned his charge in April, 1862, to accept a call from Westminster Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Leavitt, who accepted the call, July 28th, 1862; he remained with the congregation nearly three years, preaching most excellent sermons, notwithstanding his ill health, on account of which he severed his connection with the church, in May, 1865. November 27th, of the same year, Rev. William M. Baker was called, and accepting, entered upon his labors in June, 1866, and served the church more than six years. He is remembered as an earnest and efficient Christian worker. He resigned, and removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts. On the 19th of August, 1872, Rev. A. D. Hawn was called, and accepting, commenced his pastoral work on the 11th of October, 1872. He labored diligently, and with good results, for more than six years. At his request, the pastoral relation was dissolved, December 24th, 1878, that he might accept a call from Delaware, Ohio. April 23d, 1879, Rev. Theodore Crowl, the present pastor, was called. He entered upon his church work the first Sunday of the following month, and was regularly installed July 8th, 1879.

One of the charter members, Mr. L. P. Bailey, was an ordained Elder when the separation from the old church took place, and was the only ordained officer of the church—with the pastor—until the 19th of October, 1853, when T. H. Patrick and E. Burlingame came into the new organization, as Deacons, and were ordained as Elders. Mr. Burlingame was dismissed, to another church, in June, 1870. On the 7th of January, 1860, Mr. John R. Price was ordained, and continued in the Session until February, 1873, when he ceased to act. Messrs. Joseph Black and Alexander Grant were ordained Elders on the 23d of February, 1868. Mr. Black ceased to act in February, 1873, and was dismissed to Detroit, Michigan, in 1876. Messrs. Samuel Elliott and J. A. Lippincott became members of the Session, October 29th, 1871. In 1874, Mr. Lippincott was dismissed to Newport, Kentucky. On the 5th of June, 1875, Mr. J. K. Caldwell, an Elder, formerly in the church of Washington, Ohio, was installed as an Elder in this church. On the 29th of August, 1875, Dr. W. J. Chandler was ordained an Elder, and became a member of the Session.

About this time, the church adopted what is known as "the rotary system"—as applying to Elders—excepting the venerable gentlemen, T. H. Patrick and L. P. Bailey, who, on account of long and valuable service to the church, were declared members of the Session for life.

October 2d, 1879, Mr. Alexander Grant's term having expired, he ceased to act, and, on the same day, Messrs. George Fox and J. B. Tannehill were elected, and, shortly after, ordained Elders.

A careful examination of the church records, discloses the fact that, during all the years that have elapsed since the organization of the church, no evidence of any division in meetings of the Session appear; it has been wonderfully harmonious. And this harmony is manifest in the regard shown for each other by the members of the congregation, and for the Christian interest manifested to strangers coming within the circle of their influence. The church has a good pipe organ, and choir, under the accomplished organist, Miss S. E. Rollo, who has inspired the congregation with a praiseworthy ambition to excel in music.

The Sabbath School was organized soon after the church was formed. The first Superintendent was Mr. John A. Black—this was when meetings were first held in Odd Fellows' Hall. In 1874, an addition was made to the church, providing excellent rooms for the school. Mr. A. Sampson succeeded Mr. Black. Mr. Montgomery Lewis, Samuel Baird, Dr. W. M. Herriott, Alexander Grant, Colonel M. Churchill, J. A. Lippincott, Dr. W. J. Chandler, and Mr. E. S. Keene, succeeded, in the office of Superintendent, rendering efficient service. The latter gentleman now fills the office, much to the gratification of the school and congregation. The school has an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-seven scholars, and eighteen teachers, a good library, and the most approved helps for teacher and pupil. The most zealous persistence characterizes the officers and teachers, in sowing the seed of Christian doctrine.

The Infant Department meets in a room set apart for it, is conducted by Mrs. Dr. S. T. Edgar and Miss Lizzie Griffith. The venerable Elder, T. H. Patrick, presided over this department for about twenty years, and it was a common regret that this "tender shepherd" had to yield to the infirmities of age; "the lambs of the flock" knew and loved his voice. They, and "the children of larger growth," the rich fruitage of seed well sown on good ground, as

well as the school at large, hold him in grateful remembrance. It requires no stretch of the imagination to hear him repeat the exhortation in that beautiful hymn:

"To the work! to the work! we are servants of God
Let us follow the path that our Master has trod;
With the balm of his counsel our strength to renew,
Let us do with our might what our hands find to do.
Toiling on, let us hope, let us watch and labor
Till the Master comes."

The Officers of the Sabbath School.—E. S. Keene, Superintendent; H. T. Canfield, Assistant Superintendent; W. C. McBride, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles B. Hall, Librarian.

The Officers of the Church.—Elders: T. H. Patrick, Dr. W. J. Chandler, Samuel Elliott, J. K. Caldwell, L. P. Bailey, J. B. Tannehill and George R. Fox. Deacons: Dr. H. Culbertson, W. S. Harlan, Robert Thompson, Fenton Bagley, George H. Stewart, and E. S. Keene. Trustees: Colonel M. Churchill, Major W. S. Harlan, Captain Thomas S. Black, F. Wedge, John C. Harris, and H. T. Canfield.

Woman's Foreign Mission Society (Auxiliary to the Parent Board at Philadelphia.)—The object of this association is the support of Mrs. Mary Crosselle, a Missionary of North China. December 4th, 1872, the ladies of the Putnam Presbyterian, and the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, met and organized for the purpose stated, each church being pledged to contribute one third of the salary, which was four hundred dollars per annum. In January, 1875, the Second Church withdrew from the society, the Putnam and First Church continuing.

Zion Baptist Church [Colored]—This church was organized and incorporated according to the laws of Ohio, February 4th, 1859, with the following officers: Trustees—Anthony Anderson, Lewis Kellis, and William Reynolds. Clerk: J. McC. Simpson. Deacons—John Hall, Lewis Kellis, and Anthony Anderson.

The first regular business meeting was held in Nevitt's Hall, March 5th, 1859, when twenty-seven members were reported in good and regular standing. In June, 1859, the Trustees purchased a one story frame building, (near Blandy's Foundry,) the property of the True Wesleyan Church, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The Rev. S. P. Lewis, was pastor. The congregation held its first meeting in their newly acquired home, the 2d of July, 1859. In January, 1863, the congregation vacated this church and moved into a room in Nevitt's building. August 20th, 1866, they purchased a lot on Eighth street, between Main and South streets, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and erected thereon a neat one story frame building. The first meeting held in their new home, was held November 3d, 1866. In a few years, this building was found to be too small, and the question of enlarging, or building a new house, was considered, and the latter course finally adopted. The new church was dedicated and occupied May 5th, 1872. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. E. W. Dannels, of the First Baptist Church, of Zanesville. The new church was a one story frame building, twenty-six by forty feet, erected at a cost of near $1,500. The Rev. J. M. Meek succeeded Mr. Lewis as pastor, and served about three years; he was succeeded by Rev. J. McC. Simpson, who served about four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert Robinson, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. John Powell, who served one year, and was succeeded by Rev. William A. Meredith, the present pastor, formerly of Granville University. He is highly spoken of as a pastor and preacher.

The number of members in good and regular standing is fifty six.

The present officers are: Deacons: William Harris, Louis Kellis, Andrew Henderson and John Hall. Trustees: Gilbert Turner, Lewis Kellis and Samuel Thornton.

The Sabbath School was organized soon after the church, but no record of its first work is accessible. The present officers are: Andrew Henderson, Superintendent; Miss Eliza Colston, Secretary; Mrs. C. Pointer, Treasurer.

The number of teachers is five, and number of pupils forty.

Putnam Presbyterian Church.—The historical resume of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, of Zanesville, Ohio, delivered at its forty-second anniversary, January 7th and 21, 1877, by the pastor, Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D.D., bears evidence of painstaking, and was, doubtless, a "labor of love." In it we see the struggles of "the early Christians," and how they triumphed. It was doubtless to show these things for the encouragement of the brethren that Dr. Kingsbury grouped the data embraced in his sketch—as we shall see that the church of which he was pastor was of more recent organization than "the United Church of Zanesville and Springfield." The pastor of the "mother church," out of which was formed the church at Newton, and the Presbyterian Church, of Putnam, Dr. Culbertson, had a great desire to have a Metropolitan Church, and, when these churches were formed, he said to the Presbytery: "When the Newton church was formed, you took away my right arm, (and, on the formation of the Putnam Church) now you propose to divide my body." He consented, however, in the spirit of a true Christian.

It is well to remember that the formation of churches is usually dependent upon the demand for convenience or social relations. These considerations led to the formation of a new church, as will appear in the following:

"So fully had the question of church organization on this side of the river been discussed, and so strongly was such a church desired, that a meeting of the citizens favorable to the object

was convened at the Brick School House, on Fourth street, now Woodlawn avenue, March 6, 1833, when the following persons were present, viz.: Edwin Putnam, Levi Whipple, Dr. Increase Mathews, Mathew Gillespie, Horace Nye, C. P. Buckingham, Alvah Buckingham, J. C. Guthrie, M. B. Cushing, Dr. Robert Safford, J. C. Brown, Hezekiah Sturges, William Silvey, J. P. Burlingame, William Tharp, S. H. Guthrie and A. A. Guthrie."

Dr. Mathews was called to the chair, and A. A. Guthrie appointed Secretary. Mr. Whipple implored the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

After a full discussion, it was resolved, that while deprecating any measure tending to injure the cause of religion, in the prosperity of which a deep interest was expressed, yet, in view of existing circumstances, it was declared to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the erection of a house of worship, not only would not injuriously affect any branch of the church, but, with the blessing of God, would greatly advance the cause of Christ in the place.

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of J. C. Guthrie, Levi Whipple, and A. A. Guthrie, to ascertain whether funds sufficient to erect such a building could be obtained.

This committee was also instructed to adopt a plan of a house, and estimate the cost of different sites that might be offered, and report at a subsequent meeting.

It was also stipulated that the contemplated church should be under the control of the proposed Presbyterian Church, of Putnam, that its seats should be free, and, with the consent of the Trustees, be open to all denominations of orthodox Christians.

Another similar meeting was called March 16th, when the committee, previously appointed, submitted a plan, proposing that the house be seventy feet long, by fifty feet wide, of one story above the basement, of not less than eighteen, nor more than twenty feet high, with a vestibule ten feet broad, and a gallery above for singers, and over this a cupola for a town clock, provided the subscriptions be sufficient: the audience room to be of brick, and the basement of stone, and in such style as the committee might determine.

A Building Committee was then appointed, consisting of Alvah Buckingham, J. C. Guthrie and Levi Whipple, and the present site selected, on land generously donated by Mr. Whipple, and the committee were instructed so soon as a sufficient sum should be subscribed, to collect material and complete the house at the earliest period practicable.

A subscription paper was immediately prepared, and subscriptions, amounting to $5,190 obtained, mostly in cash, but some in labor and in trade. Of sixty-four names, three subscribed $600 each; one $450, one $309, two $275, three $255, two $110, one $105, and two $100; the rest was in smaller sums, descending as low as three dollars. Mr. Alvah Buckingham was appointed to superintend the building. In December, 1834, with the concurrence of the pastor, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Lancaster, then sitting in Zanesville, asking that body to set off the members of the church residing in Putnam and vicinity, disposed to unite in the enterprise, and organize them into a distinct church.

The Presbytery granted the request, and appointed William Culbertson to perform this duty. It was rather an ungracious service to require of a man, as he said, "to sever his own body."

The church was formed on what the Presbytery of Philadelphia had denounced as an erroneous and dangerous principle—the principle of "elective affinity." The organization was effected on the first day of January, 1835. On that day, the individuals specially interested, met in the Methodist Church, which had been generously granted for that purpose, and after a sermon and prayer by Mr. Culbertson, thirty-six persons, eight males and twenty-eight females, members of the United Church of Zanesville and Springfield, signified their desire to unite in a new organization, and were accordingly dismissed, and constituted the Presbyterian Church of Putnam.

Their names, as recorded in the sessional records, were as follows: Levi Whipple, Eliza Whipple, Eliza Tucker, Lucy R. Whipple, Sarah Sturges, S. A. Guthrie, George N. Guthrie, Eliza Silvey, Margaret Silvey, Horace Nye, Lucinda Nye, A. A. Guthrie, Amelia Guthrie, Lucy Sturges, Pamelia Guthrie, Edwin Putnam, Patience Leavens, Catharine Leavens, Mary Leavens, Maria A. Sturges, Peleg Mason, Olive Mason, Eliza Stannas, Ann Buckingham, Mary Russell, Betsey Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Susan Mathews, Mary Mathews, Mary Stickney, Eunice Buckingham, Sarah E. Safford, A. G. Allen, Nancy Stickney, Ann D. Brown, Margaret Weaver.

The church, says Dr. Kingsbury, began in 1833, had now been completed, and about the middle of February, 1835, the exact date I have not been able to find, it was dedicated to God, with appropriate services, by the Rev. William H. Beecher, a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, who commenced preaching here soon after the organization of the church. The following hymn, written by himself, was sung on the occasion:

Thy presence fills the heavens, Oh Lord,
By countless hosts art thou adored,
Cherubic armies round Thee move,
And bow in ecstacies of love.

Should thy full glory on us rise,
Our life would faint in sweet surprise;
Nature Thine awful brightness veils,
And sweetly milder beauty tells.

Yet, with compassion like a God,
Thou leavest Thy sublime abode,
The lowly-hearted to approve,
And visit with a Father's love.

To Thee, this Temple, Lord, we raise,
Long may it echo with Thy praise,
Whom highest heaven cannot contain,
Will still in Zion, ever reign.

Thy priests, may righteousness adorn,
Angels rejoice o'er souls new-born;
Pour from Thy throne the living flood,
And let us feast on angels' food.

And now, arise, O Lord, our God,
Thou Father, Spirit, Holy Word,
Enter, with all Thy glorious train,
And with us evermore remain.

After the organization, January 1st, 1835, the congregation proceeded to ballot for three Elders, when Levi Whipple, Edwin Putnam, and A. Austin Guthrie were chosen, and, on the 21st of February, 1835, the Rev. William H. Beecher proceeded to install Messrs. Whipple and Putnam, they having been ruling Elders in the church of Zanesville and Springfield, and to ordain Mr. Guthrie, by prayer and the imposition of hands, giving, at the close, an appropriate address, both to the Elders and the congregation. At a subsequent meeting of the Elders, March 20th, Mr. Guthrie was chosen Stated Clerk of Session, which office he held to the close of his life. The last record in his handwriting is dated September 2d, 1873.

March 7th, 1835, the First Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Putnam was duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature, Alvah Buckingham, Solomon Sturges, Increase Mathews, Harry Safford, William Silvey, Julius C. Guthrie, Albert A. Guthrie, Horace Nye, Matthew Gillespie, Levi Whipple, Edwin Putnam, Samuel C. Haver, James Thompson, Robert Safford, Samuel Glass, Cyrus Merriam, and Albert G. Allen being the incorporators.

On March 11th, of this year, a congregational meeting was held, of which Mr. Culbertson was Moderator, for the purpose of choosing a pastor, and resulted in extending a call to Mr. Beecher, by a vote of one hundred and forty-eight to two, promising him a salary of not less than five hundred dollars, the minority stating that they were entirely willing to concur with the majority in their selection. The call, which was in the usual form, was signed by the Elders and trustees, in behalf of the congregation. The trustees were: Dr. Increase Mathews, J. C. Guthrie, and Solomon Sturges. This call was presented to the Presbytery, September 30th, 1835, and having been accepted by Mr. Beecher, a committee, consisting of Rev. James Culbertson, and Rev. Jacob Little, was appointed to install him. The installation services took place November 25th, following. Mr. Beecher continued to labor with this people till January 18th, 1839, when the pastoral relation was dissolved. His pastorate was, in many respects, a successful one.

January 1st, 1840, the Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D.D., was installed over this church by the Presbytery of Lancaster. The Rev. Jacob Little, D.D., of Granville, Ohio, preached the sermon, from Jeremiah iii: 15: "And I will give you pastors, according to my heart, who shall feed you with knowledge and understanding." The Rev. Francis Bartlett, of Bethel, presided, and gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Samuel W. Rose, of Burlingame, gave the charge to the people. They have all finished their course, and, having kept the faith, have entered upon their reward.

June 27th, 1854. Samuel Haver and Ebenezer Buckingham (son of Hon. Ebenezer Buckingham), were elected Ruling Elders.

At a meeting of the congregation, held December 15th, 1857, after the election of a new Board of Trustees, it was resolved, "that the trustees be instructed to adopt a more efficient mode of increasing the funds necessary for the support of the church, by renting such a number of pews as they may deem expedient."

The salary of the pastor, which, in 1844, had been reduced to six hundred dollars a year, on account of alleged inability to raise more, was restored to eight hundred dollars, the amount stipulated in the original call.

At a meeting, held November 15th, 1858, two Ruling Elders—Samuel Haver and Ebenezer Buckingham—having declined to serve any longer, and a third—Mr. Gillespie—having moved to the country, it was determined that others should be added to the Session, and accordingly, George P. Guthrie, Frederick Tracey, and Hudson C. Ward, were elected. These brethren, having signified their acceptance, were ordained and installed on Wednesday evening, December 29th, 1858, at which time the pastor delivered an eloquent and solemn charge to the Elders and congregation, on their respective duties.

In 1866, the church was thoroughly repaired, the gallery removed, a new tower erected, and the building slate-roofed, at a total cost of between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The bell was a gift, by Frank Sturges, of Chicago, whose childhood was spent here. The bell that summons to worship rings a melodious peal:

"Let us kneel;
God's own voice is in the peal,
And this spot is holy ground.
Lord forgive us! What are we,
That our eyes this glory see,
That our ears have heard this sound!"

One more consecrated one: December 19th, 1866, Mr. H. G. O. Cary was elected Ruling Elder, vice, Frederick Tracy, who had removed from the city. Mr. Cary was set apart with the usual solemn ceremonies.

At the annual meeting of the congregation, for the election of trustees and other purposes, held in April, 1868, it was resolved, "that the pastor's salary be raised to at least one thousand dollars."

In the spring of 1871, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardenbaugh presented to the church the beautiful baptismal font, which stands in front of the platform, at the right of the pulpit.

Mr. A. A. Guthrie, the last of the original Elders of this church, died February 13th, 1874, and, it being deemed expedient to fill his place, on the 23d of September, following, a meeting was called, and Thomas E. Richards was elected

to fill the vacancy, and having signified his acceptance, was, on the 27th of that month, ordained and installed.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.—As early as 1818, a Sabbath-School was started in this village, by Mr. Henry Safford, assisted by Mrs. Eliza Whipple, George Warner, and others. The school was held in the Stone Academy. In 1820, it was removed to Zanesville. In 1828, the school divided and formed a Union School with the Methodist brethren, who subsequently withdrew, and in 1835 the school connected with this church began to be taught in the basement of this building, and numbered sixty-five scholars. The average attendance, from that time to 1858, was 148, and in 1859, it reached 192.

Mr. A. A. Guthrie was the first Superintendent. He filled that position more than forty years, Messrs. Calhoun, S. Sturges and Guthrie relieving him during two years. In 1860, the present Sabbath School hall was built. The building cost about $2,000, of which sum Mrs. Lucy Sturges contributed $1,000. It was dedicated December 9th, 1860, when the pastor preached an able sermon on "Christian Culture." The school has been a priceless blessing to the children and youth of this community, and an efficient auxiliary to the church. The average attendance during the seventeen years next preceding January 18th, 1877, was 236. The highest number during any one year, was 300. Not less than 3,500 pupils have enjoyed its advantages. To many it has been "the gate to heaven." Several have become ministers of the Gospel; one, at least, a foreign missionary. On the death of Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Alfred Barron was chosen Superintendent, and he was subsequently succeeded by Rev. George F. Moore, who now fills that office.

There are twenty-four teachers and two hundred pupils in the school.

At a congregational meeting, held March 15th, 1878, Dr. Addison Kingsbury resigned his charge, and asked the congregation to unite with him in requesting the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. At the same meeting, a call was made for the pastoral services of Rev. George F. Moore, of Bloomingburg, Fayette county, Ohio, who, having accepted it, was installed on the 14th of May, following.

The members of the church number one hundred and seventy-eight. The officers are as follows:

Elders—G. N. Guthrie, H. C. Ward, H. G. O. Cary, and Thomas E. Richards.

Trustees—C. W. Potwin, Thomas E. Richards, and W. N. McCoy.

The benevolent work has been as follows, as reported by Dr. Kingsbury—who says, "only since 1849 can the exact amount be determined, though a proximate estimate can be given for the whole period." * * * The following figures are below, rather than above the amount contributed by the congregation since organization, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Home Missions | $10,389 00 |
| For Foreign Missions | 9,577 00 |
| For Education | 2,831 00 |
| For Publication | 1,497 00 |
| For Church Erection | 2,622 00 |
| For Ministerial Relief | 644 00 |
| For Freedmen | 192 00 |
| For Contingent Fund of the General Assembly | 286 36 |
| For Miscellaneous | 6,337 00 |
| Total for Benevolent Purposes | $34,375 36 |
| Current Expenses of the Congregation | 42,000 00 |
| Original cost of the Church $ 6,000 00<br>Charges and repairs on Church 10,000 00 | 16,000 00 |
| Grand Total | $92,375 36 |

THE PARSONAGE.—The foundation of this house was laid in the autumn of 1848. The next summer, the walls were put up and enclosed. The brick were laid by Benjamin Tuttle and John Randall, and the woodwork was done by Joseph Collins and John Metcalf. The Buckingham Manse, as it was called, cost about $3,700, of which $1,500 was bequeathed for the purpose by Mrs. Eunice Buckingham, on condition that the congregation raised in cash, $1,500 more, which they did. Mr. Alvah Buckingham superintended its construction and paid the additional expense, above the estimated cost. The erection of this building, besides supplying a want of the church, transformed a spot, previously a skating pond in winter, and an unsightly waste in summer, into beautiful grounds, with a commodious residence for the pastors of the church, for which the donors will ever be "held in grateful remembrance."

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, [COLORED.]—This church was organized in the old brick school house, on Moxahala avenue, Putnam, August 29th, 1863, by Rev. Isaac Jones, who was also the first pastor, and served the church very acceptably for ten years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Green, who served during 1874 and 1876. Rev. Isaac Jones was again called to the pastorate in 1878, and served two years, when he was succeeded by C. M. J. Clarke, the present pastor.

The first Deacons were:—John Cook, B. Terrill and George Rutes.

The Sabbath School was organized in 1874, with Rev. A. Green as Superintendent. The school has twenty-five pupils and three teachers, the pastor superintending.

The building occupied by this congregation was erected in the early part of 1870. It is a one story frame structure, twenty-four by forty feet, situate on Moxahala avenue, between Harrison and Pierce streets, and cost, with the lot, about $2,500.

The present officers are:—Deacons—John Cook and Henry Ennis. Clerk—F. Palmer.

This church organization is subject to the Eastern Ohio "Anti-Slavery Baptist Associa-

tion;" Elder James Poindexter, of Columbus, Ohio, Moderator; J. M. Meek, of Ripley, Ohio, Secretary.

United Brethren In Christ.—This church was organized at the house of Mr. Frederick Greul, on Eighth street, April 8th, 1865, by the Rev. Casper Streich, of Pomeroy, Ohio, who was sent here by the German Conference of U. B. The following persons constituted the church organized: Fred Greul, Barbara Greul, Christopher Bischoff, Henry Veit Bauer, Gertie Bauer, Julius Bauer, Christian Bischoff, Susan Bischoff and Kate Streich.

The first pastor was Rev. Casper Streich. The first officers were: Class Leader—Christian Bischoff.

Steward—Christopher Bischoff.

Secretary—Christian Bischoff.

Trustees—Christopher Bischoff, Fred Greul and Henry Veit Bauer.

During the first year, the congregation worshiped from house to house. Their church, a substantial brick building, sixty by twenty-eight feet, was built during 1866, and is located on lot eleven, square eighteen, west side of Seventh, between Main and Market streets, and, with the lot, cost $4,000.

The congregation has been served by the following ministers: Rev. Casper Streich, three years; Rev. Wm. Orth, three years; Rev. Jacob Scholler, two years; Rev. C. Stumpf, one year; Rev.———Busetiecker, one year; Rev. George Schmidt, three years; and now, by Rev. Edward Lorenz, who is serving his second year.

The present officers are: Class Leaders: Christopher Bischoff and John Heins.

Stewards—Jacob Stemm, Chris Deitz, and Chris Findeiss.

Trustees—Fred Greul, Christopher Bischoff and Henry Haas.

Secretary—Chris Deitz.

Treasurer—Christopher Wietzel.

The congregation embraces eighty-five members.

The Sabbath School—was organized about the same time, and has ever been an encouraging arm of the church. The number of pupils now in attendance is sixty, the number of teachers eleven. The Superintendent is Mr. Theodore Fye. The school has a good library, the nucleus of which was made at the time of organization. The present Librarian is Christian Findeiss. The church has no debts, and is prosperous. In matters of religion, they are subject to the ruling of the Ohio U. B. Association.

The South Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The inception of this church, was a mission, organized in 1865, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Gardner. By the munificence of Rev. David Young, a member of the Ohio Annual Conference, the congregation gathered in the new field of labor were enabled to purchase a lot on the northeast corner of Seventh and South streets—extending to the alley between Seventh and South, with a frontage on Seventh of about one hundred feet—and to build a neat, one-story church, which they located on the eastern part of the lot, cornering on the alley. The church was built, and finished, during 1869. By his will, Mr. Young authorized the Trustees of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, whom he made Trustees of "the Young Fund," "to purchase a lot, and build a house of worship thereon, within the city of Zanesville, for the use and occupancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, by the ministers and members of said church, according to the discipline and regulations thereof; with free seats therein, forever." And that "the house of worship, when erected, shall be free from debt."

In 1866, Rev. R. B. Bennet was pastor in charge, and, at the end of one year, was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Windsor, who served two years, and was succeeded by Rev. James Mitchell—during whose ministry the church was erected. The lot and church cost about $9,000. Rev. E. H. Hagler was the first pastor to occupy the chapel, and thenceforward the Sunday School was held there. In 1870, Rev. Levi Hall was pastor in charge—and about this time the congregation began to increase. The next pastor was Rev. William Porter, who entered upon his labors in 1872, and served three years. He was followed by Rev. J. E. Sowers, who served two years.

In 1878, Rev. C. D. Battelle was sent to this charge, and served three years, and finding the infirmities of age upon him, asked for the superannuated relation, which was granted, amid expressions of tenderest regard. During the first year of Mr. Battelle's ministry with South Church, Rev. William Porter died (May 27th, 1879); he was greatly beloved by the church and clergy, and about twenty of the ministry attended his funeral—May 29, 1879.

The Trustees of South Street M. E. Church, in 1881, were H. Corbin, J. Mercer, W. Sealover, D. Zimmer, R. Adams, I. Ballenger, G. McCarty, and D. Brookover.

The Stewards for the same year were M. Richmond, E. G. Miller, D. Tharp, J. Williams, A. Sealover, and L. Flowers.

The present pastor is Rev. M. W. Acton.

The membership numbers one hundred and sixty.

In May, 1880, John R. Bowls, one of the most useful members, was removed by death. In that sad hour, he exhibited the triumphs of the faith he had lived. December 10, 1878, J. T. Vest, a worthy member and useful officer, passed away. And the church also mourns the loss of James McBride, Martha Mercer, William Love, and George Best.

The Sunday School was organized in 1865, and has always been the nucleus of the church, in its mission work.

The Superintendent, David Brookover, is assisted by George McCarty. Secretary Sarchett is an efficient officer. Dr. A. Jordan, the Treas-

urer, is a fixture. The Librarians are Olatha Cross and Lizzie Grooms.

HEBREW CONGREGATION [K'NESETH ISRAEL.]—At a meeting held in Nevitt's Hall, September 20th, 1868, the following preamble was adopted, and the agreement signed:

"WHEREAS, It becomes us, as Israelites, to form a more compact organization as a religious body;

"We, the undersigned, agree to become active, contributing members of a Hebrew congregation, to be organized in the city of Zanesville.

We further agree to pay an initiation fee, of three dollars, and dues at the rate of six dollars per annum; we further agree that as soon as a suitable place of worship is provided, we will assemble for Divine worship, at least one Sabbath in each month.

[There were some other minor stipulations made at the time].

[Signed.] "Wolf Dryfus, Michael Steinfeld, Marx Cahen, J. L. Dryfus, R. Shoenfeld, Meyer Shoenfeld, Jacob Shoenfeld, Benj. S. Dryfus, Herman Weber, Jacob Wollner, Simon Goodman, J. Kraus, Abe Kohn, Adolphus Hartman, W. Freedman, L. Freedman."

The meeting was then organized, W. Dryfus presiding, and B. S. Dryfus acting as Secretary. M. Steinfeld and B. S. Dryfus were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with instructions to report on the following Sunday.

At the meeting on Sunday, September 27th, 1868, the Committee reported a Constitution and By-Laws, which, after some amendments, were adopted and spread upon the minutes.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected:

President, Wolf Dryfus; Vice-President, M. Steinfeld; Treasurer, M. Cahen; Secretary, B. S. Dryfus; Board of Trustees, W. Freedman, J. L. Dryfus, and Rudolph Shoenfeld.

The congregation rented a room in Alter's building.

The following committee was appointed to ascertain the most suitable place for a burial ground: M. Steinfeld, W. Freedman, and J. L. Dryfus. February 7th, 1869, Mr. R. Shoenfeld donated a *Sephar Thora* (scrolls of the law), to the congregation, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

March 14th, 1869, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Cahen and Wollner, was appointed to procure a suitable person as Hazan and teacher, with instructions to confer with Mr. B. Tauber, and request him to present his credentials, which being complied with, he was elected Hazan and teacher for one year, dating from March 13th, 1869. Whereupon, a voluntary subscription of five hundred and sixty-five dollars was made to defray the expenses incurred. On the 21st of the same month, Mr. Tauber's salary was increased to six hundred dollars per annum, and at the same meeting, the Board of Trustees was instructed to apply to the Legislature, during the same week, for a charter.

August 1st, 1869, it was resolved, that the congregation organize as a corporation, under the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the creation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1st, 1852."

The following persons have served as Hazan and teacher, succeeding Mr. B. Tauber: ——— Greenblatt, A. R. Levy, and F. Lowenberg; the latter is the present incumbent, and also teaches the Sabbath-School class. The following are the officers of the society: R. Shoenfeld, President; M. Weinberg, Vice President; J. Frank, Secretary; W. Dryfus, Treasurer.

October 5th, 1873, the congregation joined the Union of American-Hebrew Congregations, concerning which the following extracts, from an address delivered at the convention, are given, illustrative of the genius of Israelites, here and elsewhere, in the United States.

The convention originating the Union of American-Hebrews, met in Cincinnati, July 8th, 1873, Julius Freiberg, President, and Lipman Levy, Secretary.

"Blessed be ye all who come in the name of the Lord. The *Shofar* has sounded from hill to hill, and from valley to valley; the fires have been kindled on the mountains of Judea, to call together the faithful, and the heart of Israel is awakened through the west and south of our glorious new 'Land of Promise,' the land of religious liberty. We have assembled to form ourselves into a Union of the Jewish Congregations, for the purpose of diffusing light, knowledge and the spirit of religion among the Jews of this, our adopted country; we propose to establish a Jewish Theological Seminary, to educate young Jewish preachers, who shall promulgate the religion of our fathers, in the language of our country, and in the spirit of the age in which we live."

"We must have men well versed in Jewish theology, thorough Hebrew scholars and Talmudists, who shall be able to take our part in the religious controversies the age is so pregnant with. The study of the law is paramount to everything."

The Union of American-Hebrew Congregations was instituted in July, 1873. The Jewish Theological Seminary was inaugurated and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874, and is controlled by a Board of Trustees, elected by the Executive Board of the Union.

The Congregational burial ground, comprising two acres, is situated on William Hollingsworth's farm, on the National road, two miles from the court house.

HUNGARIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This society is otherwise called the Hebrew Church, and was organized in 1874. The following are among the prominent members: B. Froch, H. Weber, J. Haber, W. Freedman, and S. Newman; Rabbies—D. Feierlicht, served from the beginning of the organization until 1877, when he was succeeded by Marcus B. Numark, the present incumbent. The present membership is forty; the place of meeting is in the hall, on the corner of Seventh and Main streets.

African Wesleyan Methodist Church.—This organization was formed by sixteen members withdrawing from the African M. E. Church. The new church was organized, July 24th, 1875, by authority of the Miami Conference, the President, Thomas Clinton, officiating. The first religious services were held in the Seventh Ward school house, from whence they moved to Best's Hall, on the corner of Main street and Diamond alley. During their sojourn here, the congregation erected a neat frame church, twenty-two feet by thirty, one story high, situate on Tarry street, Seventh Ward, at a cost, including the lot, of $597.

The first officers were: Trustees—Thomas Writ, Henry Shenon, and Andy Tivis.

Stewards—Randolph Barnett and Henry Newson.

Class-leader—Philip Paden.

Clerk—Amos C. Guy.

Superintendent of Sabbath-School—John Alexander.

The first pastor was Dalton Roberts, of the Miami Conference, highly spoken of for zeal and piety, the fruits of his labor being grace and strength in the church. He served fifteen months, when he was succeeded by William Carr, from the same conference; his service was brief. The church subsequently secured the services of Joseph Bane, the present pastor, who was installed in August, 1877.

The present officers are: Trustees—Henry Newsom, Andy Tivis, and Abraham Anderson.

Steward—Randolph Barnett.

Clerk—Pleasant Henderson.

Class-leader—Philip Paden.

Superintendent of Sabbath-School—Mary Pettengall.

The congregation now numbers thirty-four members, "in good and regular standing," and is subject to the jurisdiction of "the Central Ohio Conference," Rev. George Richy, President.

The Welsh Church—Was organized October 24th, 1875, at the Sixth Ward Hose House, and at the same meeting the following officers were elected:

Deacons—John J. James, Thomas D. Williams, and Thomas D. Davis.

Secretary—William T. Jones.

The congregation numbered twenty-five, and continue to occupy the upper part of the Hose House.

The Deacons, in 1880, were Thomas D. Davis and Robert Evans.

Secretary—David T. Williams.

Treasurer—Eph Miles.

The membership, at this time, was thirty.

The church polity is congregational, but not subject to any general authority outside of its own.

A Sabbath School was organized on the same day with the church, and the following officers elected.

Superintendent—Thomas Williams.

Treasurer—Edward Jenkins.

Secretary—W. T. Jones.

Union Sunday School.—E. H. Church remembered that the first Sunday School in Zanesville was held in the old court house, in the spring of 1816. The pioneers in this movement were Nathan C. Findley, Thomas Moorehead, Jeremiah Dale, and Joseph Church (father of E. H. Church.) A committee of fourteen young ladies was appointed to solicit scholars, of which Miss Sarah Van Horne was President, Miss Rebecca Perry, Vice President, and Miss Mary O. Burnham, Secretary. Joseph Shepherd joined the little band soon after, and aided greatly in organizing and supporting the school.

The first female teachers were Mrs. Edith Dillon and Miss Maria Mervin; other members of the school were Jane Kelly, Emily Cummins, Patience Van Horne, Harriet Convers, Abigail Burnham, Rosanna and Rebecca Perry, E. H. Church, Dr. Washington Moorehead, W. C. Moorehead, William and Stephen Burwell, and others. The teacher of each class was assisted by a monitor, who wore a card with the word Monitor printed on it, suspended by a blue ribbon around the neck.

There was no "color line," and blacks and whites mingled according to circumstances.

It was a Union School, a true Christian alliance, composed of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Lutherans. I do not remember who was the Superintendent, but am inclined to the belief that it was the Rev. J. Parmile. Among the teachers, I recollect Harry and Dr. Safford, Nathan E. Findley, Cashier of the Muskingum bank, Elder Whipple, Dr. Mathews, Judge Putnam, Leonard Bailey, and Thomas Moorehead. The only female teacher I can recall was Miss Sarah Waglam. Sunday Schools of that day had no libraries. A Sunday School literature had to be invented.

The only books were the earliest additions of the Bible, printed by the American Bible Society. and the New Testament, Watt's Hymns for youthful minds, and the New England Primer, containing the Shorter Catechism.

Significant Incident.—One Sabbath there came to the school a young man, known to all as the driver of an ox cart. He was a regular specimen of Brother Jonathan, tall, straight as an Indian, dressed in tow linen breeches and shirt, minus a hat, coat and shoes. His hair, which was fiery red, resembled a brush-heap.

He was as deficient in education as he was in outward adornment, and particularly gifted in the art of swearing. He was handed over to Deacon Shepherd, who had charge of some of the most refractory boys. Kindly addressing him by name, he pointed to the alphabet in large letters in the primer, and asked him if he knew them; "Gosh, no, I never seed them afore. I don't know nary one." He then pointed to the first letter, and said: "Is that A?" "Good God! I have often heard tell of it, but never seed it." The good Deacon told him he must not take the Lord's name in vain. "Well, I'll be darned if it don't beat all natur." "Tut, Tut, my good man, you must not swear so."

The Deacon did not give him up as hopeless, but taught him the alphabet, and finally to read. His manners became improved, and he became a professor of religion, and a valuable and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—DIRECTORY OF MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS IN ZANESVILLE, 1881—ODD FELLOWSHIP—ODD FELLOWS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION REPORT—GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, [COLORED]—DRUIDS—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—B'NAI BRITH—KESHER SHEL BARSEL—KNIGHTS OF HONOR—ROYAL ARCANUM—PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

### MASONIC FRATERNITY.

SPECULATIVE FREEMASONRY IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

By J. HOPE SUTOR, Past Master.

The age, the universality, and the potent influence of the society known as Free and Accepted Masons, has caused it to be an object of both patronage and persecution for ages; the rigors of the Spanish inquisition could not unravel its mysteries, nor prevent its assemblies, and the special franchises which Masonic monarchs have been pleased to confer upon it have not bred in it arrogance, nor corruption. It has pursued its peaceful way, unmindful of ecclesiastical denunciation and legislative proscriptions, and will cease its labors only when sorrow and oppression shall cease to exist.

The history of such an organization, constitutes a chapter in the history of all countries, and a brief one is here given of its introduction and progress in Muskingum county.

#### CRAFT MASONRY.

The introduction of Freemasonry, as an organized body, into Muskingum county, is almost coincident with the formation of the county.

On Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1805, William Raynolds, William Smyth, Levi Whipple, Daniel Converse, Abel Lewis and Lewis Cass, held a meeting in Zanesville, and, "after becoming known to each other as Master Masons, in the manner prescribed by the rules of the craft, entered into conversation respecting the practicability and propriety of procuring a charter, authorizing them to hold a Lodge in this place; and, in order to determine the question, appointed Brother Smyth, Brother Cass, and Brother Raynolds, a committee, for the purpose of preparing such resolutions, relative to the object of the meeting, as to them should seem expedient, and to report to this meeting on Saturday next."

The committee were zealous Masons, and at once went to work, as the following paper sufficiently attests; the original of this ancient document is the property of the Lodge of Amity, of Zanesville, and is conspicuously displayed as one of its valued relics, in its Lodge room:

"We, the undersigned, Master Masons, desirous to procure the establishment of a Lodge in this place, and for that purpose to open a communication with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, do hereby associate ourselves together, and do agree to submit to the decision of a majority, and contribute our mutual share of the expense in the procurement of that object."

W. Raynolds,
William Smyth,
Daniel Converse,
Levi Whipple,
Abel Lewis,
Lewis Cass,
I. Van Horne,
Seth Fuller,
Noyce Stone,
F. Craft.

Zanesville, May 25, 1805.

This paper is in the handwriting of Lewis Cass, who acted as the Secretary at these early meetings. On Saturday, June 1, 1805, another meeting was held, the attendance being the same as before, except that Daniel Converse was absent, and General Isaac Van Horne was present. The committee reported that the object was "attainable," and William Smyth, Lewis Cass and William Raynolds were appointed a committee to prepare and forward the petition to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and solicit the endorsement and co-operation of Washington Lodge, of Philadelphia, to the petition, when before the Grand Lodge.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of June, another meeting was held, the attendance being the same as at the last meeting, with the addition of Seth Fuller and Noyce Stone, a fellow craft. An election of officers, to be recommended to the Grand Lodge, was held, resulting in the election of Lewis Cass, as Worshipful Master; William Smyth, Senior Warden; Seth Fuller, Junior Warden; Isaac Van Horne, Treasurer, and William Raynolds, Secretary.

On June 24, 1805, St. John's Day, the Grand Lodge, of Pennsylvania, granted the prayer of the petitioners, but, as the charter fee had not accompanied the petition, some delay occurred in its issuance by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and it was not until May 28, 1806, that the Warrant, Dispensation, Book of Constitution, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, forms for Returns, and Seal, were placed in care of a Captain Taylor for delivery to the craftsmen, at Zanesville.

Notwithstanding the fact that so much of the correspondence pertaining to the organization of the first Lodge in Muskingum county exists, there is no paper in existence, either in the Lodge of Amity, or the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by which to determine the date of the Constitution of the Lodge.

The authority to constitute the Lodge was ad-

dressed to Isaac Van Horne, who was Past Master of Lodge No. 57, held at Newtown, Pennsylvania, from which Lodge he withdrew, September 3, 1805; his power as the Grand Master's proxy did not, however, reach him until after the expiration of the time for which it was issued; the craft were therefore much depressed at the difficulties which beset them in their efforts to establish the Lodge, and Brother Van Horne assumed the responsibility of acting upon his expired proxy, which fact he reported to the Grand Lodge in a letter, dated September 23, 1806, and on October 20, 1806, his letter was read to the Grand Lodge, whereupon it sanctioned the act.

The ceremony of constituting the Lodge, occurred between the latter part of June and the first of September; possibly subsequent to June 24th, because the dispensation would be likely to be in force until that day; and it is evident that it was prior to the first of September, because the Lodge possesses a copy of the Book of Constitution presented to it September 7, 1806, by Lewis Cass, and its first record, September 26, 1806, shows it to be in working order, with a code of By-Laws.

The Lodge was organized in a two story, frame, hotel building, owned by Isaac Van Horne, and occupied by Benoni Pierce, situated on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, where the Zane House now stands. Early in 1807, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, presented the Lodge with a set of silver jewels, which are still in possession of the Lodge, and, until their receipt, we may infer that the Lodge acted upon the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, and used pasteboard imitations.

August 2d, 1807, the Lodge endorsed the plan for the organization of a Grand Lodge in the State of Ohio, and on January 4th, 1808, Isaac Van Horne and Lewis Cass met the delegates from the other Lodges in the State, at Chillicothe, where, on motion of Brother Cass, it was resolved, "That it is expedient to form a Grand Lodge in this State." On January 26th, 1809, the Grand Lodge of Ohio issued a dispensation to the Lodge of Amity, as No. 5, (its number in the Pennsylvania register having been 105), and on January 15th, 1812, a charter was issued, in which the privileges granted by the Pennsylvania charter, of meeting either at Zanesville or Putnam, were continued to the Lodge. The early meetings of the Lodge alternated between Zanesville and Putnam, wherever convenient and suitable apartments could be secured, at private residences, hotels, court house, etc., until the year 1817, during which the last meeting was held in Putnam; the Lodge then met in the Senate Chamber, in the court house, until December 18th, 1861, when it moved into its own hall, on Market street, adjoining the present Masonic Hall, on the west, whence it removed to the present commodious apartments in the Masonic Hall, corner of Market and Fourth streets, its first meeting in which was held April 9th, 1858.

This Lodge, and its daughter, Lafayette No. 79, successfully resisted the anti-Masonic craze, 1830–37, and has maintained uninterrupted existence for seventy-five years.

The second Lodge organized in the county, was Lafayette No. 79, of Zanesville, for which a dispensation was issued May 16th, 1825, and the Lodge met for the first time in the Masonic Hall (now school building), on Market street, May 25th, of the same year, the following brethren being present: George James, Worshipful Master; Calvin Conant, Senior Warden; William Blocksom, Junior Warden; L. L. Hamline, Senior Deacon; Isaac Van Horne, Treasurer; H. Safford, Secretary; visitors: J. T. Fracker, Junior Deacon; William Twaddle, Steward and Tiler, and Joshua Downer.

The name of this Lodge is indicative of the patriotic sentiment of the members; the beloved French patriot and Mason, Lafayette, was expected at Zanesville, on his tour through Ohio, and extensive preparations for his reception were made, but he passed east by another route. It is worthy of note that three applications for Lodges were made to the Grand Master about the same time, and each selected Lafayette as its title—to honor it and be honored. At the January session, 1826, of the Grand Lodge, all these Lodges applied for charters, the one to the Zanesville Lodge being dated January 10th, 1826. February 24th, the first election was held, and on April 26th, 1826, the officers were formally installed by Joshua Downer.

Until the erection of the present Masonic Hall, this Lodge had its meetings at various points—the old Masonic Hall, Senate Chamber, corner Market and Fifth streets, Main and Court alley, and Main and Fifth streets.

In 1837, a dispensation was issued to form Friendship Lodge, at Dresden, and on June 20th, 1838, a charter was granted it, as Lodge No. 103. Dissensions having arisen in the Lodge, on October 17th, 1839, the Grand Lodge enjoined it from further labor until harmony should be restored. April 14th, 1840, Brother D. W. Rhodes, Acting Grand Master, gave his sanction for it to resume Masonic work, which it still continues.

August 19th, 1844, Thomas Maxfield, William Findley, Lewis Virden, F. H. Jennings, John V. Lemon, John G. F. Holston, G. D. Palmer, and Thomas Bell were authorized to form Malta Lodge, at Norwich, and a Lodge was opened under the dispensation on August 26th, 1844. On October 24th, 1844, the Grand Lodge granted a charter to the Lodge, as No. 118, under which the first election was held, November 2d, and on the 20th of the same month the Lodge was formally constituted by John T. Arthur, an address having been delivered by Cornelius Moore.

December 10th, 1849, a dispensation was issued to Thomas Edwards, Worshipful Master; Abner Wood, Senior Warden, and William Munhall, Junior Warden, to form Union Lodge, at Irville, and on October 16th, 1850, a charter was granted it, as Lodge No. 184, and on Octo-

ber 20th, 1852, the Grand Lodge authorized it to change its place of meeting to Nashport.

October 4th, 1851, a dispensation was issued to organize Hubbard Lodge, at Adamsville, and at the October, 1852, session of the Grand Lodge, two new Lodges sought charters as Hubbard Lodge, out of respect to the eminent Masonic virtues of Grand Master Hubbard; a charter was voted the Lodge at Adamsville, October 21st, 1852, as No. 220.

On April 24th, 1856, a dispensation was issued to James D. Sturges, J. J. Kassell, Marquis Williamson, R. J. Peach, Frederick Young, Thomas McLees, Joseph Starrett, and Philip Dennek, to form Anchor Lodge, at Duncan's Falls, and on October 22d, 1856, the Grand Lodge granted them a charter, as No. 283.

On June 15th, 1866, a dispensation was issued to George Brunner, Worshipful Master, William C. Lenhart, Senior Warden, and David Crossan, Junior Warden, to form Muskingum Lodge, at Uniontown, and on October 17th, 1866, a charter was issued to the Lodge, as No. 368.

On July 26th, 1870, a dispensation was issued to George Smith, Worshipful Master; Mark R. McClelland, Senior Warden, and Henry Ludman, Junior Warden, to organize Gage and Gavel Lodge, at Chandlersville; October 19th, 1870, the Grand Lodge voted them a charter, as Lodge No. 448.

On July 4th, 1874, a dispensation was issued to George Hagerty, Worshipful Master, David Jones, Senior Warden, and Joshua Bennet, Junior Warden, to form Frazeysburg Lodge, at Frazeysburg; a charter was granted them, October 21st, 1874, as Lodge No. 490.

It is worthy of mention that, of the ten Lodges in the county, six of them bear the signatures of Muskingum county Masons, as Grand officers; the charter of the Lodge of Amity, No. 5, has that of Lewis Cass, as Grand Master; Malta Lodge has that of John F. Arthur, as Grand Secretary, he having been a member, at the time, of Lafayette Lodge No. 79; and Lodges 220, 283, 368, 448 and 490, are all signed by John D. Caldwell, as Grand Secretary, he having been made a Mason in Lodge No. 5, at Zanesville.

On Thursday, October 21st, 1852, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the names and locations of all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and that said committee be instructed, where there are two or more Lodges of the same name, to change, or cause to be changed, the name of all but one of such Lodges, giving to those first named the privilege of retaining their original names, and to all those whose names are changed, the privilege of selecting a new name; and that said committee be further instructed to report the name and place where located, of each Lodge throughout the State."

This resolution affected Friendship Lodge No. 103, at Dresden, Lafayette No. 79, at Zanesville, and Union No. 84, at Irville, in this county.

Friendship Lodge selected Dresden as its new name; Union made no selection, and was named Irville, by the committee; Lafayette No. 79, and Lafayette No. 81, of Cincinnati, were both chartered January 10th, 1826, but No. 81 claimed four months prior organization, while No. 79 urged its priority of number. The committee declined to decide, and recommended to the Grand Lodge that the adjustment of the vexed question be left to the Lodges, where it still remains, neither of them being willing to relinquish its name.

### CAPITULAR MASONRY.

On December 6th, 1821, Daniel Convers, Calvin Conant, Levi Whipple, Joshua Downer, Horace Nye, Dudley W. Rhodes, and Charles Hill, met in the Senate Chamber, then occupied as "Masons' Hall," to take action towards the organization of a Royal Arch Chapter in Zanesville. Daniel Convers was chosen Moderator, and Levi Whipple, Clerk. Conant, Convers and Whipple were appointed a committee to secure signatures to a petition to the Grand Chapter; to secure the endorsement of some established Chapter, and, if successful, to present the papers to the Grand Chapter. The following officers were then chosen to act under the Dispensation: Calvin Conant, M. E. H. P.; Daniel Converse, M. E. K.; Joshua Downer, M. E. S.; Horace Nye, C. of H.; Dudley W. Rhodes, P. S.; Charles Hill, R. A. C.; S. S. Miles, Francis Fowler, and Levi Whipple, Masters of the Veils.

On Wednesday, December 11th, 1821, the Grand Chapter met at Columbus, and on Friday, 13th, the necessary authority was issued to form the Chapter, when the constitutional recommendations should have been obtained. On January 2d, 1822, American Union Chapter, at Marietta, endorsed the petition, and on February 1st, 1822, the Chapter was opened in the Masonic Hall, on Market street. On January 15th, 1823, a charter was granted, and on May 5th, 1823, the Chapter was installed, in ample form, by the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, as the Zanesville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9.

The anti-Masonic crusade, which was so successfully resisted by the Lodge in Zanesville, had the effect of closing the Chapter, on September 5th, 1831, and it remained dormant until July 8th, 1837, when, through the exertions of Dudley W. Rhodes, Daniel Applegate, Nimrod Barr, David Reed, James King, David Maginnis, William Twaddle, John Anthony, and James Caldwell, it resumed its labors, which it has continued, without intermission, to the present day.

On August 31st, 1876, a petition was presented to the Grand Chapter from a number of companions at Dresden, praying for a dispensation to open a Chapter at that place; the prayer being constitutionally endorsed, the request was granted. August 30th, 1877, the Grand Chapter directed that the dispensation be continued another year. On October 11th, 1878, the Grand Chapter withdrew the dispensation and dissolved Muskingum Chapter.

### CRYPTIC MASONRY.

On the 22d of February, 1844, a dispensation was issued to Daniel Applegate, George L. Shinnick, John T. Arthur, Charles W. Spaulding, A. Bartal, and George James, to open a Council of Royal and Select Masters in Zanesville; John Barney, Adam Peters, Nimrod Barr, and H. M. Miller, were present at its organization, in addition to those named in the dispensation, but the date when it occurred is not stated in the record, except that it was in February, 1844, and in the Masonic Hall, on Market street. The records of neither the Grand nor Subordinate Council show when a charter was granted. On Friday, October 24th, 1845, Zanesville Council was assigned the number 13, by vote of the Grand Council. On October 18th, 1849, the Grand Recorder reported to the Grand Council that much confusion existed respecting the seniority and numbering of the Councils, when he was instructed to adjust the difficulty, and assign to each Council a permanent number as appeared proper from the records. At the meeting held October 17th, 1850, he reported a revised list, which placed Zanesville Council as No. 12, the number it still bears.

### MASONIC KNIGHTHOOD.

On the 27th day of November, 1848, Sir John L. Vattier, Grand Master of Knights Templars in Ohio, issued a dispensation to "Sirs John T. Arthur, Thomas Bell, Amos Bartholomew, R. H. Cotton, Gilbert D. Palmer, Israel Hoge, Thomas Launder, Josephus Lakin, and Thomas F. Nevitt, all Knights Templars and Knights of Malta of the Magnanimous Order of St. John of Jerusalem," constituting them an Encampment of Knights Templars, by the name of Cyprus Encampment. He further named Sir Thomas Bell to be first Grand Commander; Sir John T. Arthur, first Generalissimo; Sir Gilbert D. Palmer, first Captain General, and Rev. Sir Amos Bartholomew, first Prelate. On January 3d, 1849, Sir Michael F. Krieder, Past Grand Master of Templars in Ohio, opened the new Encampment in Lafayette Lodge's Hall, corner of Main and Fifth streets, the place now occupied as a photographic gallery. Emergent conclaves of the several Orders were held daily, in morning, afternoon, and night sessions, from that date until January 13th, during which time sixteen Knights were created. On November 9th, 1849, a charter was issued to Cyprus Encampment, No. 10.

On January 12th, 1854, January 13th, 1857, and February 17th, 1860, the Encampment enjoyed the distinction of having its officers installed by Sir William B. Hubbard, Grand Master of Knights Templars in the United States.

In October, 1867, the Grand Commandery of Ohio amended its Constitution, in order that its nomenclature should conform to that of the Grand Encampment of the United States; in accordance with this, Encampments were styled Commanderies, and the first officer Eminent Commander, instead of Grand Commander. The records of Cyprus Commandery are in accord with this regulation, on and after January 7th, 1868.

The numerical strength of the several divisions of the Masonic family in the county, as appears from the figures for the fiscal year, just past, is as follows: Affiliated Master Masons, 532; Royal Arch Masons, 92; Select Masters, 39; Knights Templars, 78.

The Masons of Muskingum county may well be proud of their brethren, for many who were made or reared Craftsmen within the limits of the county, have won distinction among the Sons of Light, and held prominent positions in the Masonic world. Many of them have long since gone—

> "To rest from their labors. Their wages are due;
> Their work by the Grand Master's test is found true—
> True to the Plumb-line of Justice and Right,
> To the Level on which all good Masons unite,
> To the Square of Morality, Virtue, and Love;
> And their wages are paid in the Temple above."

### DIRECTORY OF THE MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS IN ZANESVILLE FOR 1881.

Masonic Hall Association—Hall northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Trustees—President, Daniel Hatton; Secretary, J. Hope Sutor; Treasurer, John P. Ford; Frank J. Terry, H. T. Canfield, and Samuel Elliott.

Masonic Benefit Association, organized June 20, 1873—Admission fee, $2.25. No other expense attending membership, unless death occurs, when each surviving member is assessed $1.10. Benefits $1.00 for each member of the association. Any Master Mason under sixty years, in good health, is eligible to membership.

Trustees for 1880-81—President, W. M. Shinnick; Vice President, John P. Ford; Secretary, J. Hope Sutor; Treasurer, A. M. Huston; B. S. Dryfus, R. S. Mershon, L. Steinfeld, H. C. Lindsay, T. E. Richards, W. J. Best, A. P. Josselyn, F. Mehurin, and M. L. Miller.

Lodge of Amity, No. 5, F. and A. M.—Chartered, June 24, 1805. Officers: J. Hope, Sutor, W. Master; L. Steinfeld, Senior Warden; George R. Fox, Junior Warden; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; H. T. Canfield, Secretary; Marion Snoots, Senior Deacon; H. A. Sharpe, Junior Deacon; George W. Harris, Tiler.

Stated communications, Friday, on or before the full moon.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 79—Chartered January 10, 1826: Officers: C. C. Wiles, Worthy Master; Lewis Moore, Senior Warden; Thomas M. Sloan, Junior Warden; John P. Ford, Treasurer; R. F. Irvine, Secretary; C. H. Hoopes, Senior Deacon; A. E. Allman, Junior Deacon; A. P. Josselyn, Tiler.

Stated Communications, first Thursday in each month.

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9—Chartered January 15, 1823. Officers—H. T. Canfield, M.

E. H. P; J. Hope Sutor, King; J. C. Gillespie, Scribe; H. C. Waterman, C. of H.; Marion Snoots, P. S.; L. Steinfeld, R. A. C.; J. R. Stonesipher, G. M. 3d V; Lewis Moore, G. M. 2d V.; N. S. Chandler, G. M. 1st V.; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; J. A. Hunter, Secretary; A. P. Josselyn, Grand.

Stated communications, first Monday in each month.

ZANESVLLE COUNCIL NO. 12, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—Organized February, 1844. Officers—J. C. Gillespie, T. I. M.; J. Hope Sutor, Deputy; H. T. Canfield, P. C. W.; W. M. Shinnick, Treasurer; A. M. Huston, Recorder.

## ODD FELLOWSHIP.

MUSKINGUM LODGE, No. 28—The little band who petitioned the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in 1844, for a charter, were not the most sanguine of the wisdom of their effort, although they felt the need of such influence as the work of the order would have upon society. The petition was granted May 11th, of the same year, and Past Grand Master, Mark P. Taylor, of Cincinnati, assisted by John P. Blain, and Justin Morrison, of Columbus, Ohio, instituted Muskingum Lodge No. 28, the following Brothers appearing as Charter Members: Lambert Thomas, Jonathan R. Johnson, Jacob Little, Jeremiah Zeigler, J. Warren Clayton and William Langton. They met in the third story of the old Judge Blocksom property, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. In those days, when everything concerning Odd Fellowship was shrouded in mystery, it required a great deal of "determination to do and dare," and duty was in the line of sacrifice. And now a feeling of veneration for those heroes comes welling up, as their descendants recall their deeds; and a shout of triumph may well burst forth, as the present glorious condition of the brotherhood everywhere proclaims, "good will towards men."

The first officers were as follows: N. G., Jonathan R. Johnson; V. G., Jacob Little; Secretary, Lambert Thomas; Treasurer, John R. Worman.

It was in this Lodge that the project of erecting the present Odd Fellows' Hall was started. The records show that at the meeting held April 9th, 1850, James Darlinton appointed a committee to confer with Moxahala Lodge, concerning the propriety of purchasing a site, and erecting a building, with a hall. December 11th, 1850, a committee was appointed to solicit the subscription of stock, for this purpose, and the Lodge subscribed $3,000. January 1, 1851, the Trustees were ordered to purchase eighty shares of stock, and a Building Committee appointed, consisting of Brothers E. H. Church, John V. Smeltzer and Edward Cox. February 22, 1851, a committee was appointed, with authority to petition the Legislature for a charter. The committee consisted of Brothers Howard, Eastman, Pike, Church, Fracker and Brenholts. The details of their action, and that of the Legislature and the Lodges on this cause, will be found in the chapter on "Odd Fellows' Hall."

July 28th, 1852, the Lodge adjourned in the old, to meet in the new hall, on Saturday, July 31st, of the same year. Although the first to propose building a hall of their own, she was not the first to occupy the new home, as the following episode will show: Rivalry had manifested itself between Muskingum and Moxahala Lodges, the latter met on Monday nights, and the former on Tuesday nights, and accordingly Moxahala resolved to hold the first meeting in the new Lodge room, it being finished. They moved quietly, under cover of darkness, and when they thought all was well, they found themselves "yet in darkness." One of the Muskingum boys having found them out, shut off the gas by inserting a cork in the pipe below; consternation was depicted in their faces, as they realized that no gaslight could be had. The deliberations of that night were conducted under the sickly glare of tallow dips. The Muskingum boys claimed the victory.

The number of active members is one hundred and twenty-two. There are forty-three Post Grands, some of whom attest by their trembling limbs and whitened locks that the weight of years is upon them. Yet their devotion to the work is such that they attend the convocations quite regularly. The list is as follows:

J. T. Fracker, E. L. Grigsby, E. H. Church, Henry Granger, Chaplain Moorehead, G. W. Ebert, Lewis Brenholts, F. W. Hollister, Jacob Smith, C. Smallsreed, Wm. H. Griffiths, D. B. Gary, Sr., W. H. Deffenbaugh, Israel Godfrey, John T. Langton, Thomas Drake, David Lee, M. V. Gates, E. P. Moorehead, Moses Meyer, A. N. G. Werner, James G. Elrich, Henry Shrimpton, Thomas M. Sloan, John Bowman, W. S. Harlan, Geo. R. Bostwick, J. R. Moore, J. R. Millhouse, J. V. Wing, C. G. Anderson, Chas. L. Kerner, W. H. Foye, George W. Keamer, J. F. Deitrich, W. S. Bell, J. M. Harlan, John Still, W. B. Walters, G. F. Axline, S. E. Stockdale, Robert Thompson and William Thompson.

The present officers are: W. A. Dilley, Noble Grand; R. S. Willey, Vice Grand; I. W. Bird, Recording Secretary; C. Smallsreed, Permanent Secretary; Major W. S. Harlan, Treasurer.

Trustees—Henry Deffenbaugh, W. S. Bell, George Kearner, Robert Thompson and G. W. Ebert.

MOXAHALA LODGE, No. 144, was instituted February 21, 1850, in the Odd Fellows' Lodge room, located in the Blocksom property, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The exercises were conducted by the Grand Master of the State, William C. Earl, our late lamented Grand Secretary of the State, assisted by Post Grands of Muskingum Lodge.

The following Brothers appeared as charter members: Gemmil Arthur, A. W. Perley, Dudley S. Fracker, E. W. Cox, C. C. Russel,

L. H. Bigelow, Silvers Porter, William Leckey, Thomas Durban and C. T. Fracker.

This was the second Lodge in Zanesville, and started off under very flattering circumstances. The founders were fired with zeal to carry out the great principles of the order, and to teach within its walls the principles of fraternal love, and to build up Odd Fellows.

Of the names so memorable thirty years ago, four have passed to the other shore, and entered the Celestial Lodge above. We cherish fondly the names of Durban, Porter, Fracker and Leckey; they were worthy brothers. Post Grand Thomas Durban was one of Zanesville's brightest and most influential Odd Fellows; cordial and warm hearted, his hand was ever open to a brother in need. And, though mild and generous, he would contend vigorously in debate to the last extremity. He died June 2d, 1876. Silvers Porter, is a name that awakens many warm memories. He ever maintained the spirit of fidelity which charterizes the true Odd Fellow. Brothers Leckey and Fracker were active and worthy members; their devotion to the principles of Odd Fellowship was worthy of emulation.

The first officers of Moxahala Lodge were: A. W. Perley, Noble Grand; Silvers Porter, Vice Grand; E. W. Cox, Secretary; G. Arthur, Permanent Secretary; Thomas Durban, Treasurer. Trustees—T. L. Fracker, L. H. Bigelow and G. Arthur.

Moxahala Lodge has never suffered the appeal of the widow or orphan to go unheeded. Her members have noble hearts, and never saw "the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread." Members have been added who have been found worthy to bear the armor of her pioneer chieftains, as one by one they laid it down, thus ever bearing aloft the glorious banner, on which is inscribed, Friendship, Love and Truth.

Since its organization, Moxahala has received within her borders, by invitation, 389 members. Her present active membership is 133, and her dormant list 149.

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| The total amount of her general fund is | $4,525 23 |
| Widows and orphans | 326 83 |
| Total Assets | $4,852 06 |

During her history, she has added to her list of Past Grands: W. R. Hazlett, C. C. Russell, Samuel G. McBride, W. B. Hubbell, George D. Gibbons, John Gerwick, George W. Griffin, W. M. Chappelear, Wm. Lee, T. L. Fracker, T. B. Townsend, Joseph Crosby, W. A. Brown, W. H. Smallwood, Chas. Symons, M. Richman, L. D. Sandel, James Bridwell, John T. Irvine, Wm. A. Twaddle, George W. Coon, Hiram Waller, Isaac Hillier, W. H. Minter, John C. Taylor, Samuel Bateman, Samuel Oldham, John W. Howland, John Brooks, Edward Gigax, David Stewart, John T. Lynn, W. H. Duvall, R. G. Leuman, Robert Butler, Wm. Mangold, Milton Strait, W. S. Hannum and Elisha Peairs.

Present officers: Noble Grand, George Murdock; Vice Grand, Charles E. Huff; Permanent Secretary, Theodore McCadden; Recording Secretary, W. H. Shepherd; Treasurer, W. H. Smallwood. Trustees—S. G. McBride, Edward Gigax, R. S. Butler, F. S. Gates and R. G. Leuman.

Within the last decade, Moxahala has received many valuable members, and with her steadily increasing Treasury, her power for good, and the promulgation of the sublime principles of the order, is a just source of pride.

They meet in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—February 22d, 1851, Muskingum Lodge appointed a committee, consisting of Brothers Howard, Pike, Church, Fracker, and Brenholts, with instructions to petition the Legislature of Ohio for a charter for a Hall Association. The same month, by special act, a charter was granted, creating "Odd Fellows' Hall Association," with Robert Howard, as President. The brethren of the Lodges represented, subscribed for the greater part of the stock, which consisted of two hundred and forty-one shares, at fifty dollars each, taken as follows:

Muskingum Lodge, eighty-four shares.

Moxahala Lodge, fifty-six shares.

Mechanics Lodge, twenty-three shares.

Howard Encampment, forty-six shares, and the remainder was taken by citizens, not members. The stock has since been sold at one hundred dollars per share.

In 1851, the Association purchased of Applegate & Tallant, parts of lots 1 and 2, east half, fronting on the south side of Main street, corner of the alley, for the sum of $4,000, and erected thereon a substantial three-story brick building, that even at this day is regarded as one of the imposing structures of Zanesville. The cost of this edifice was $24,000.

The Hall was dedicated with the usual imposing ceremonies, on Thursday, September 9th, 1852. The street parade was a grand affair; some three hundred and fifty of the resident Odd Fellows and visiting brethren were in the ranks. The long procession, as it passed through the principal streets, was the subject of many well-merited compliments. The Hon. L. P. Marsh, of this city, delivered the address, after which the dedication ceremonies were performed. The occasion was enlivened by the Wheeling and Dresden Bands, discoursing choice and appropriate music. The scene closed by a grand ball and supper, which was largely attended by the wives and daughters of the members.

The Degree of Rebecca.—The origin of this beautiful degree has been credited to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who, with William T. Martin and E. G. Steele, a committee of the Grand Lodge, appointed to mature it, reported it to that body, by whom it was adopted, September 15th, 1851. It was felt to be needed, in order to satisfy the longing of the wives and daughters of the brethren to share the joyous contemplation of the work of benevolence, and the "labor of love," as well. And when they remembered Hannah, Deborah, Ruth, Esther, Sarah, Miriam and Re-

Store of L. FRANK & SONS, Corner of Third and North Sts., Zanesville, O.

THIS store is a two-story brick building, seventy-five by fifty feet in dimensions. It was constructed at a cost of $12,000. It is unusually substantially constructed, with a massive stone basement, and is admirably adapted for the storage of hides and pelts, for which purpose it was intended. The building is the property of Messrs. L. Frank & Sons, and is decidedly a credit, not only to the city of Zanesville, but also to its projectors. Their old quarters were on Sixth street, between Main and South streets, where they remained for eight years. During that time a notable increase was manifest year by year, due to a systematic method of business and honesty of purpose. This increase of trade compelled a removal to new and commodious quarters. During the Spring of 1882 ground was broken for the new structure, which was completed in July of the same year. There are three large storage rooms, including basement, necessary in the transaction of a large business in this line. The offices are wide and tastefully furnished. The main traffic consists in the purchase of hides, wool, sheep pelts, furs, rags and metals. Likewise the depot for all reliable brands of fertilizers.

Interior of the Dry Goods Store of ALEXANDER GRANT, Cor. Third and Main Sts., Zanesville, O.

WHEN Music Hall Block, the handsome iron-front building erected by the late Peter Black, at the corner of Third and Main streets, was opened to the public in 1859, over the door of the "corner room" appeared a modest sign, "Alexander Grant & Co.," and the purchasing public learned for the first time that a new dry goods store had been added to the commercial enterprises of Zanesville. The new comer was a man of modest mien and quiet demeanor, but the neatly kept store and the orderly precision which reigned throughout the establishment spoke in terms more expressive than mere words of the ability of the proprietor. Alexander Grant managed and conducted the business with his brother-in-law, Peter Black, as the Co. of the concern. After the war closed, in 1865, Thos. S. Black, who had won the bars of a Captain by gallantry on the field, was admitted to a partnership, and the sign then read "Grant & Black." Four years later, Capt. Black retired, leaving Mr. Grant sole proprietor, and he still continues to manage his large business. During all these twenty-two years of active, sharp competition, during days of unusual prosperity and months of wide-spread general disaster, Alexander Grant has bought and sold, and continued to enjoy the ever-increasing confidence of his customers. He is now a member of the well-known jobbing firm of Black & Co., but gives his retail business his closest attention.

Mr. Grant's stock of Dry Goods, Foreign and Domestic, Notions, Carpets, etc., is unexcelled. It has been the aim of his life to conduct business on business principles, giving value for value, and no man can lay to his charge aught that reflects on the highest standard of upright dealing between man and man.

becca of old, how noted they were for just such devotion and self-sacrifice as are practiced by every true Odd Fellow, the demand for such a bond of union, as this beautiful degree supplies, became imperative.

ELIZABETH LODGE, No. 26.—This Lodge was instituted January 12, 1870, in Zanesville, at Odd Fellows' Hall, by the Grand Master of the State, James Turner, of Dayton, Ohio, assisted by Past Grands, William Langton, Harvey Hubbell, Thomas Sloan, and C. Fracker; the following persons appeared as charter members: Charles Neimeyer, Isabella Neimeyer, Isaac Piersol, E. V. Piersol, Lewis Brenholts, Sidney Brenholts, John Bowman, Elizabeth Bowman, E. L. Grigsby, Nancy Grigsby, John Greiner, Maria Greiner, Wolf Dryfus, Eva Dryfus, T. L. Fracker, J. H. Coke, George W. Griffin, Hattie Griffee, Isaac Hillier, Sarah Hillier, Ferdinand Hess, Theresa Hess, A. Schaum, Elizabeth Schaum, Elizabeth Howard, Wm. L. Langton, and Isabella Langton.

The large and elegant Lodge room was filled to its utmost capacity by the members of the several Lodges. The name, Elizabeth, was chosen, in honor of Elizabeth Howard, consort of the late Robert Howard, after whom the Encampment was named.

The exercises of institution being concluded, the installation of officers into their respective stations was conducted by the Grand Master and assistants named above. The first officers were: Noble Grand, W. L. Langton; Vice Grand, E. V. Piersol; Secretary, Hattie Griffee; Treasurer, W. Dryfus.

The occasion was then made social by congratulatory speeches, remarkable for the flow of cheerful and fraternal sentiment, such as will long be remembered by the participants. Prominent among those who specially enlivened the occasion was "old Governor," P.G., John Greiner, noted for his wit, poetry and song. He wrote a song entitled, the "Daughters of Rebecca," and sang it on the occasion. A simple slab, with its inscription, marks the place where the beloved Patriarch sleeps; but his memory is embalmed in the hearts of the fraternity.

Isaac Piersol, another of the charter members, untiring and zealous in the performance of duty, has passed the portals whence no traveler returns, and for whom the fraternity cherish fond recollections.

Among the distinguished members who survive that day, is "Aunty Howard," widow of the Patriarch, of Encampment fame. Bereft of her most worthy companion, she leans, so to speak, on the arm of the fraternity, by whom she is especially honored. She is held to sustain the same touching relation to the Sisters as did Sarah of old to the mothers in Israel.

John W. Andrews, the present Treasurer, who has been one of the principal supporters and counsellors, seldom or never fails to attend the meetings, although living several miles away. His zeal commends itself to every member of the fraternity, and inspires their devotion.

The present officers are: Noble Grand, Jacob Strait; Vice Grand, Mrs. Melissa Mechlin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan; Treasurer, John W. Andrews. The meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Lodge room, on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

WOODLAWN LODGE, No. 228.—Special Deputy, Alexander Glenn, assisted by Past Grands, Thomas Durban, Robert Howard, and Henry Granger, instituted this Lodge March 16th, 1854, the following Brothers appearing as charter members: J. B. Erwin, Alexander Stewart, Nicholas Remlinger, Frederick Dietrich, G. F. Wiles, George Wolford, N. K. Smith, Norman Dodge, John C. Wilbur, Leroy S. Perry, G. F. Mervin, and Richard B. Osmond.

Woodlawn took high rank as a working Lodge, from its inception, gathering within its folds those inspired with a lively zeal for good deeds.

The first officers were: Noble Grand, Frederick Deitrich; Vice Grand, J. B. Erwin; Secretary, G. F. Wiles; Treasurer, G. F. Mervin.

Twenty-six years of history in the work of Benevolence, have enriched her members, in the promulgation of her sacred teachings, and expanded their charities, until the mantle has covered a multitude; while time has wrinkled the brow, and silvered the locks of many yet with us, and thinned the ranks by death, until the warning that all must pass away is but too painfully evident; and amid this wreck, where, but for the grand ministrations of Odd Fellowship, all would have been gloom and desolation, is found the fruits of her work, in comfort for the widow and orphan, and the solace for the death bed—of well done, thou good and faithful servant. It would be invidious, where so many have been faithful, to institute comparison. There are those, however, who have specially signalized themselves for their energy and zeal in the cause, as, for instance, the venerable Past Grand, Francis R. Potts; in his life, he exemplified the fraternal love inculcated by Odd Fellowship. Past Grand, H. B. Taylor, who was seldom permitted to be out of office, was noted for his legislative ability, and the records show his zeal in discharging his duties as an Odd Fellow.

"Though now entombed their mortal frames may lie,
That which so endeared them, shall never die."

There are many noble workers in this Lodge. Of the charter members remaining, Past Grand, Frederick Dietrich, G. F. Wiles, and Nicholas Remlinger, deserve special mention for their untiring devotion to the grand principles of the Order; many years of service, have made these dearer to them, and they, by their influence, have implanted them in the breasts of many who have been led to the fold by their example.

Of the initiated, John H. Drake, who was among the first, has attained an enviable distinction for thorough acquaintance with Lodge business, and the care with which he performs the duties entrusted to him; ability and zeal characterize his efforts.

John W. Andrews, the present Representative, and Deputy Grand Master, of Muskingum county, is one of the most zealous members of the fraternity in this section of the State; the great cause of human brotherhood finds in him a zealous and intelligent advocate.

The following comprise the list of the Past Grands: F. Dietrich, G. F. Wiles, Perry Wiles, N. R. Smith, E. A. Farquhar, Sr,, H. Israel, J. H. Drake, A. R. Josselyn, N. Remlinger, J. S. Marcellus, Joseph Shaw, Joseph Crooks, D. Hammelbach, S. C. Haver, J. A. Parshall, M. F. Able, J. W. Andrews, H. Ratcliff, T. Berkshire, William Phillips, W. C. Townsend, J. T. Palmer, and E. A. Farquhar, Jr.

The present officers are: N. G., James Curtis; V. G., J. P. Taylor; Recording Secretary, J. A. Parshall; Permanent Secretary, John Bowers; Treasurer, Nicholas Remlinger; Trustees, Joseph Shaw, J. Marcellus and T. C. Berkshire.

During the twenty-six years of her existence, Woodlawn Lodge has initiated two hundred and nine members, and received thirty by card. The present active membership is eighty-five.

The financial condition shows an investment of $2,000 in good securities, and a widows' and orphans' fund of $1,000, showing a healthy condition, and with the well known energy and fidelity of her standard bearers, great things will continue to be done in the name of the Order.

Mechanics Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 230—The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, in session in Circleville, Ohio, February, 1854. Alex. V. Glenn, Grand Secretary, was deputized to institute the new Lodge, in Zanesville, March 24, 1854. The following were the charter members: M. Keyes, Lewis Slyder, Jacob Lyda, William H. Christ, Thomas Griffith, William H. Shaffer, R. S. Fairchild, John Kuhn, A. J. Hahn, William L. Langton, and Frederick Howell.

The Deputy Grand Master, assisted by District Deputy, Henry Granger, of Muskingum Lodge, with other visiting brethren, instituted Mechanics Lodge, No. 230, and installed the officers, who were: Jacob Lyda, N. G.; Lewis Slyder, V. G.; Frederick Howell, Secretary; William H. Shaffer, Treasurer.

Of the charter members, William H. Christ, Lewis Slyder, A. J. Hahn, and J. Kuhn, have passed "over the river."

The first initiated were John Drumm, James P. Kimberly, and Henry Keonig; the ceremony took place on the night of the institution, by special dispensation.

The following have served as Past Grands, named in the order of their service: Jacob Lyder, Fred Howell, William L. Langton, George Rishtine, William Woodside, John A. Arter, Henry Bimple, William Leffler, Wolf Dryfus, John J. James, Richard Fairchild, James McIntosh, Jacob Gigax, Zachariah Reed, John Mack, Charles Claspill, Joseph L. Dryfus, William D. Arter, Harvey Hubbell, Benjamin Fell, E. L. Nosker, J. H. Coke, J. R. Moll, W. H. Toye, B. S. Dryfus, John A. Morrow, George R. Humphrey, J. S. Arter, Jacob Beiser, J. A. Miner, John H. Best, M. Calhoon, S. Frank, W. H. Mast, G. Suter, R. B. Brown, G. F. Hughes, Charles Gigax and Dudley Waller.

The average amount paid out for sick benefits, of late years, has been $250 per annum. The average amount of current expenses, including the above, and relief of widows and orphans, and burial of the dead, $800. The receipts from all sources, an average of $1,000. The general fund of the Lodge amounts to $3,545.98. The widows' and orphans' fund, $546.67, invested in good securities.

The officers are: Noble Grand, W. F. Amos; Vice Grand, Lewis H. Miller; Recording Secretary, W. F. Miller; Permanent Secretary, J. H. Coke; Treasurer, W. Dryfus.

The latter officer was first elected in 1866, and has been continued in office; comment is unnecessary.

Trustees—W. L. Langton, George Rishtine, R. B. Brown, B. S. Dryfus, John A. Morrow.

Mozart Lodge, No. 423.—At the session of the Grand Lodge, held in May, 1869, application was made by Brothers Fred. Geiger, O. A. Duvee, A. Shaum, Henry Koenig, C. Sunkle, Phillip Muhl, Henry Roekel, Adam Young, Fred Kappes, E. Dresher, William Derringer, J. Baum, William Bick, and Henry Knoedler, for a charter for a Lodge, authorized to work in the German language. The petition was granted, and on the 25th of June, of the same year, Special Deputy Grand Master, Henry Lindenberg, of Columbus, assisted by P. G. Remlinger, of Woodlawn Lodge, instituted Mozart Lodge, No. 423, the petitioners appearing as charter members.

The instituting officer, with his assistants, then installed the following, being the first officers:

N. G., Ferdinand Hess; V. G., Adam Young; Secretary, O. A. Duvee; Treasurer, F. Kappes.

This Lodge started under the encouraging auspices of abundant material for good Odd Fellows, being found among our German citizens. And now, after eleven years' labor, with the vicissitudes attendant on the affairs of men, her active membership is eighty-four.

The ravages of death have been here, however, and from among those who kindled the fire upon this altar of love, Brothers Duvee and Young have passed—beyond the portals. But their genial natures, and zeal in the cause of the brotherhood, enshrine them in the memory of every true Odd Fellow, and inspire him to emulate their virtues.

Of the remainder of this pioneer band, some have become stalwarts in the cause. Among these, remaining with the Lodge are, Geiger, Schaum, Hess, Muhl, Kappes, Derringer, Sunkle, and Zinsmeister, to whose exertions the successful growth of Mozart (the first German Lodge in this section of the State) is due.

The substantial character of her work may be

inferred from the following exhibit of her financial condition:

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|---|---|
| Cash on hand in the General Fund | $ 325 36 |
| Amount of investments | 925 00 |
| Total assets | $1,250 36 |

The Past Grands are: Ferdinand Hess, Fred Geiger, C. Brendel, J. Zinsmeister, D. Lauterbach, William Derringer, H. Mueller, A. L. Peirch, P. C. Shueback, Phillip Muhl, F. Zulandt, Phillip Huffman, J. Baum, Peter Dick, William Klinge, M. Nye, F. Lauterbacker, and C. Sunkle.

The present officers are: Noble Grand, C. Gaertner; Vice-Grand, F. Brocker; Recording Secretary, S. Levi; Permanent Secretary, J. Lensmeister; Treasurer, F. Hess; Trustees: R. H. Roekel, L. Frank, Peter Dick, Fred Geiger, and P. Shuck.

### HOWARD ENCAMPMENT.

"The Encampment."—In every Order there are differences in the capacities of the membership, for enjoyment, just as in society, outside; and we find a disposition to gratify these developed in proportion to the numbers whose views on the subject are in accord, and desire to give abundance of time to the work. The first work of this kind in Zanesville was inaugurated by Pataskala Encampment, No. 8, instituted by Patriarch, Albert G. Day, Grand Senior Warden of Ohio, March 31st, 1845.

The following were the charter members, and also the first officers: Elias Pike (C. P.), John Burns (H. P.), Silvers Porter (S. W.), John R. Johnson (J. W.), J. T. Fracker, Jr., (Scribe), Robert Howard (Treasurer), Lambert Thomas (Guardian).

The following Brothers were initiated the same night: George B. Reeve, A. C. Ross, Edward Davis, John Metcalf, and Moses Keys.

This Encampment continued to grow until the year 1853, when the following brethren made application for a charter for another Encampment: T. L. Fracker, C. C. Russell, Joseph Crosby, Ed. W. Cox, George W. Graham, J. A. Buckmaster, William R. Hazlett, S. G. McBride, Thomas Durban, and A. W. Perley.

The charter was granted to the new Encampment under the name of Walhonding, No. 55, which was instituted June 9th, 1853, by Grand Patriarch, Thomas J. McLain. Its first officers were: C. P., Thomas Durban; H. P., W. R. Hazlett; S. W., C. C. Russell; J. W., G. W. Graham; Scribe, Joseph Crosby; Treasurer, A. W. Perley; Guardian, T. L. Fracker.

The following brethren were admitted on card, the same night: S. Porter, William Hall, D. McCarthy, and R. S. Mershon. The following were initiated and admitted to full fellowship: John C. Hazlettt, William Laughlin, and Frank Fracker.

These two Encampments did not prosper as was expected, and after four years' labor became satisfied that there was not material enough for the support of two bodies, and decided to surrender their charters and make application to the Grand Encampment of the State, for a charter for a new one. The Encampment, under the following name, was then chartered:

HOWARD ENCAMPMENT, No. 79.—Chartered on the 2d day of July, 1858, and was instituted by Grand Patriarch, T. C. Cowan, the following Patriarchs appearing as charter members: Robert Howard, E. H. Church, Thomas Durban, E. L. Grigsby, Lewis Slyder, G. D. Gibbons, Frederick Howell, W. J. Griffiths, John Breymyer, W. H. Thomas, M. S. Thomas, S. G. McBride, N. K. Smith, J. Wilber, William Forgraves, William Dunn, Charles Simmons, William Deffenbaugh, F. M. Hollister, William Bick, W. J. Woodside, Peter Helrick, Alexander Clark, J. V. Smeltzer, Thomas Drake, W. R. Hazlett, J. T. Fracker, J. R. Winegarner, John Stone, D. B. Gray, Peter Dick, James M. Feeters, W. S. Wells, and Amos Hollingsworth.

The first officers were: C. P., Robert Howard; H. P., Thomas Durban; S. W., George D. Gibbons; J. W., Lewis Slyder; Scribe, W. R. Hazlett; Treasurer, E. S. Grigsby.

At the first meeting, after the institution, sixty-five members of the two old Encampments were admitted, and the prosperity of Howard Encampment affirms the wisdom of uniting the two old Encampments. Since the union, four hundred and twenty-five members have been received, including charter members; two hundred and forty-six have been lost by death, cards, and forfeitures; the present membership is one hundred and seventy-nine.

It is with becoming pride that the brotherhood, in and out of the Encampment, cherish the memory of the Patriarchs who have passed over the river; and as we value the lessons of their lives, we do well to throw our fraternal arms around such Patriarchs as W. R. Hazlett, who has spent a large part of his life in the Order, and is particularly identified with the Encampment. Made an Odd Fellow in Moxahala Lodge, No. 144, in 1850, passed the chairs, joined Pataskala Encampment, June 19, 1852, elected Representative to the Grand Encampment of Ohio, in 1854, and has been a representative or officer in that body every succeeding session, and, in 1860–61, elected Grand High Priest, in 1872–73, Grand Patriarch of the State, and in 1875, elected Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and filled that position until 1879, when he was re-elected, the term expiring in 1881. The Worthy Scribe of Howard Encampment, in his service of twenty-two years in that responsible office, has endeared the fraternity to him, as, perhaps, few men in America could; and his influence has become a power for good. Wherever Encampment work is known, the name of Hazlett is recognized as authority.

Intimately associated with the career of this beloved brother is the lamented Robert Howard. He was one of Nature's noblemen. Next to the beloved partner of his bosom, he loved the Broth-

erhood, and particularly the Encampment. He ever exemplified the sublime principles taught by the fraternity; the practice of them rendered purer his spiritual life. He passed quietly away, June 18th, 1867, full of love and ripe in years. There are other bright lights, whose great moral influence still illumines our pathway, as we journey to meet them in the "Sweet bye and bye;" among these are, Thomas Durban, and Lewis Slyder, who were particularly zealous in the cause of brotherly love.

The present officers are as follows: W. H. Smallwood, Chief Patriarch; R. B. Brown, Senior Warden; S. Stockdale, Junior Warden; George D. Gibbons, High Priest; W. R. Hazlett, Scribe, and W. Dryfus, Treasurer.

The Past Chief Patriarchs are: W. R. Hazlett, George D. Gibbons, E. H. Church, Samuel D. McBride, G. W. Griffee, C. Simmons, W. H. Deffenbaugh, C. B. Gray, W. B. Hubbell, John Gerrick, J. J. Arter, E. L. Grigsby, Henry Granger, E. P. Moorehead, M. Richman, J. Bridwell, Zachariah Reed, Thomas Drake, D. M. Coultrap, F. M. Hollister, Thomas Crippen, J. S. Marcellus, Jacob Lyda, L. M. Sloan, G. W. Ebert, H. Shrimpton, J. A. Morrow, Frederick Dietrich, G. R. Bostwick, W. H. Minter, W. L. Langton, M. H. Fountain, I. V. Wing, David Stewart, J. R. Moll, W, S. Harlan, J. C. Taylor, John Mack, Charles Niemeyer, W. S. Bell, T. D. McCaddon, W. H. Mast, Louis F. Smith, and Frederick Ehman.

The present membership is one hundred and seventy-nine. The Encampment has expended $5,916.00, for the relief of members, and has safely invested $3,600.00, with a surplus fund in cash, on hand, of $475.10; making a grand total of $9,991.10.

The place of meeting is in "Odd Fellows' Hall," Lodge room. The present Most Worthy Grand Master, H. P. Gravatt, is succeeded in the office of Most Worthy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio, by W. R. Hazlett, who was elected in December last, and will be installed, May 12th, proximo. This is the first time that Southeastern Ohio, has been thus honored; and it is certainly a well-deserved compliment; one that the Odd Fellows of Zanesville, and the Muskingum Valley, feel particularly proud of, and a promotion that reflects credit on the fraternity throughout the State.

### ODD FELLOWS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the Twelfth Annual Report of the Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association, of Muskingum Valley, Ohio, which was organized April 26, 1869, and incorporated March 12, 1873. The incorporators were Hon. John Greiner, E. P. Moorehead, H. B. Taylor, R. B. Osmond, George Rishtine, J. J. James, W. R. Hazlett, and James D. Ford.

Officers for 1881—George Rishtine, President; J. A. Parshall, Vice-President; William S. Harlan, Treasurer; W. R. Hazlett, Secretary.

Trustees for 1881—M. V. Gates, W. S. Harlan, G. W. Ebert, Muskingum Lodge, No. 28; William R. Hazlett, Theodore D. McCaddon, R. G. Lewman, Moxahala Lodge, No. 44; J. A. Parshall, J. W. Andrews, W. E. Nesbaum, Woodlawn Lodge, No. 228; George Rishtine, Wolf Dryfus, John A. Morrow, Mechanics Lodge, No. 230; A. J. Schaum, J. Zinsmeister, Peter Dick, Mozart Lodge, No. 423.

#### RESIDENT TRUSTEES FOR 1881.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George L. Conn | Jefferson | Lodge | No. | 6 |
| M. K. Marshall | Columbia | " | " | 32 |
| Worley Adams | Valley | " | " | 36 |
| W. M. Cline | Huron | " | " | 37 |
| Joshua Josselyn | Summit | " | " | 50 |
| B. L. Wigginton | Ringold | " | " | 90 |
| T. L. Elwell | Rural | " | " | 157 |
| James H. Colvig | Barnesville | " | " | 185 |
| I. N. Knowlton | Cumberland | " | " | 200 |
| Richard Millikan | Temple | " | " | 227 |
| Neal M. Beckley | New Lexington | " | " | 241 |
| Thomas E. McKisson | Belmont | " | " | 277 |
| J. D. Rex | Woodgrove | " | " | 288 |
| W. H. H. McIlyar | Cambridge | " | " | 301 |
| Martin Adams | Fostoria | " | " | 305 |
| P. H. Shough | Somerset | " | " | 352 |
| Daniel Logee | Anderson | " | " | 366 |
| Fritz Reef | Woodsfield | " | " | 377 |
| Lewis Haag | Star | " | " | 398 |
| Wolcott Chaffee | Portage | " | " | 406 |
| J. T. Sivalls | Elmore | " | " | 462 |
| C. R. Buchanan | Lewisville | " | " | 498 |
| Will W. Messerly | Clarington | " | " | 525 |
| James A. Palmer | Coolville | " | " | 527 |
| Samuel Cockrill | Taylorsville | " | " | 534 |
| H. H. Wolf | Haydenville | " | " | 541 |
| S. S. McFarland | Gem | " | " | 552 |
| J. C. Stone | Racine | " | " | 580 |
| R. M. Donnelly | Whitney | " | " | 589 |
| John C. Thompson | Helena | " | " | 592 |
| W. F. Johnston | Miltonsburg | " | " | 601 |
| W. S. Van Horn | Centerton | " | " | 607 |
| Isaac Starkey | Powhatan | " | " | 616 |
| George J. White | Centennial | " | " | 626 |
| Charles Barth | McPherson | " | " | 637 |
| W. Petersons | Acme | " | " | 676 |
| Ed. McDade | Letart | " | " | 690 |
| Philip Darby | Wheeling, W. Va. | " | " | 2 |
| C. W. Butler | Mechanics | " | " | 18 |

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 29, 1881.

I present herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of this Association, and in doing so it gives me pleasure to inform you that the year just closing has been one of unprecedented prosperity, not only financially, but also in the increase of members, and in the small number of deaths we have had.

During the existence of this Association, the sum of $72,950.00 has been distributed among the heirs of its deceased members, at a total cost to the insured of $2,751.75.

This large amount has been collected, and expended, at a comparative small cost, and few have suffered even temporary inconvenience by the amount they have contributed.

It may be urged by some who have paid their assessments for a time and then forfeited their membership, that they have lost just that amount. That is a great error, for they were protected while paying, and no member has ever paid more than the actual cost of his insurance.

The world is beginning to realize that Life Insurance in some form is more than a luxury, and are securing it as one of the wise requirements of the future. The only question is, where to get it? Our Association proposes to give it to its members at the lowest possible cost. Therefore, brothers, let me ask that you will, each of you, realize that it is your duty to contribute, as an active agent in behalf of our Association, in increasing the membership and advancing its interests.

Our death loss the past year, has been but seven in Class A, and one in Class B, and our loss by forfeiture, but eighteen in both Classes.

We have a surplus in the Expense Fund, for the purpose of paying return assessments, of $13,665.70, and in the Beneficial Fund, of $1,712.00, and $14,854.30 of this amount is invested and drawing interest.

Below I present a statement showing the receipts and expenditures for the past year, together with other tables, that will give you a full knowledge of its condition:

BALANCE ON HAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury, April 30, 1880, Class A | $ | 720 27 |
| " " " " " " B | | 216 27 |

RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class A— | | | |
| *Beneficial Fund*—Assessment No. 68 | $1,056 00 | | |
| " " 69 | 1,071 00 | | |
| " " 70 | 1,068 00 | | |
| " " 71 | 1,075 00 | | |
| " " 72 | 1,077 00 | | |
| " " 73 | 1,072 00 | | |
| " " 74 | 1,076 00 | | |
| Membership | 71 00 | | |
| Class A— | | | |
| *Expense Fund*—Assessment No. 68 | 264 00 | | |
| " " 69 | 267 75 | | |
| " " 70 | 267 00 | | |
| " " 71 | 268 75 | | |
| " " 72 | 269 25 | | |
| " " 73 | 268 00 | | |
| " " 74 | 269 00 | | |
| Membership | 71 00 | | |
| Interest Account | 692 33 | | |
| Rent Account | 43 50 | | |
| School Bond Paid | 375 00 | | |
| Class B— | | | |
| *Beneficial Fund*—Assessment No. 8 | 119 00 | | |
| Membership | 13 00 | | |
| Class B— | | | |
| *Expense Fund*—Assessment No. 8 | 29 75 | | |
| Membership | 20 00 | | 10,803 33 |
| | | | $11,739 87 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class A— | | | |
| Paid Fannie Russell, Assessment No. 68 | $1,063 00 | | |
| " Mrs. F. McMulkin, " " 69 | 1,061 00 | | |
| " Lewis Hutchins, " " 70 | 1,055 00 | | |
| " Wm. S. Carson, " " 71 | 1,048 00 | | |
| " L.L.Raymond's heirs " " 72 | 1,017 00 | | |
| " Mrs. Casper Yockey " " 73 | 1,053 00 | | |
| " Samuel H. Antell, " " 74 | 1,014 00 | | |
| Class B— | | | |
| Paid Robinson's heirs " " 8 | 127 00 | | |
| Rent | 100 00 | | |
| Printing | 82 25 | | |
| Postage, Coal, Gas, Commission, &c. | 261 41 | | |
| Secretary's Salary | 242 31 | | |
| Treasurer's Salary | 25 00 | | |
| United States Bonds | 3,000 00 | | |
| Premiums on same | 67 50 | | 11,216.47 |
| Balance on hand | | | 523 40 |
| | | | $11,739 87 |

MEMBERSHIP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. of members in Class A, April 30, 1880 | 1,057 | |
| " received since that date | 71 | |
| | 1,128 | |
| No. lost by death | 7 | |
| " " " forfeiture | 16 | —23 |
| Present membership in Class A | 1,105 | |
| No. of Members in Class B, April 30, 1880 | 121 | |
| " received since that date | 13 | |
| | 134 | |
| No. lost by death | 1 | |
| " " " forfeiture | 2 | —3 |
| Present Membership of Class B | 131 | |

W. R. HAZLETT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Members of Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association of Muskingum Valley:*

BROTHERS—Herewith I submit my Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures of the Association for the year ending April 29th, 1881:

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance from last year | | $ 936 54 |
| Received during the year, as follows: | | |
| From Assessments | $9,517 50 | |
| " Membership | 175 00 | |
| " Interest on Investments | 692 33 | |
| " Rent of desk room in office | 43 50 | |
| " Jackson Tp. Bond redeemed | 375 00 | |
| Total receipts from all sources | | $10,803 33 |
| | | $11,739 87 |

CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount paid heirs of deceased members | $7,438 00 | |
| Office rent | 100 00 | |
| Printing assessment notices, &c | 82 25 | |
| Postage and commission collecting asses'ts | 261 41 | |
| Salary of Secretary | 242 31 | |
| Salary of Treasurer | 25 00 | |
| Invested in United States Bonds | 3,000 00 | |
| Premium on same | 97 50 | |
| Balance on hand at close of year, deposited in First National Bank | 523 40 | |
| | | $11,739 87 |

Respectfully submitted,
W. S. HARLAN, Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Association, held April 29, 1881, the amendments to the Laws, which were offered one year since by brothers Shaw and Hazlett, were laid on the table, not to be taken therefrom without six months notice being given in writing to the Board of Trustees, prior to the annual meeting at which they would be acted upon.

The following amendment, offered by brother Hazlett, was unanimously adopted:

Amendment at the close of Section 2, Article 14, the following: "Except, that when a brother is a member of both a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and his Subordinate Lodge shall become extinct, and who, by reason of age or infirmity, cannot successfully apply for membership in another Subordinate Lodge—upon his obtaining a Grand Lodge Card from the Grand Secretary of his jurisdiction—such a brother shall be entitled to retain his membership in this Association so long as he retains his membership in his Encampment, and pays all assessments due from him to this Association."

LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS AND BENEFITS PAID.

| NO. OF ASS'T. | NAMES. | NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE. | DATE OF ADMISSION. | DATE OF DEATH. | AM'T PAID BY DEC'D | AM'T FROM BENEFICIAL FUND. | AMOUNT FROM EX. FUND | TOTAL BENEFITS PAID | AGE AT DEATH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | Recapitulation | 67 Assessments to April 30, | 1880 | | $2,295 00 | $63,105 00 | $1,666 00 | $64,771 00 | |
| 68 | Charles C. Russell | Moxahala, No. 144 | July 8, 1871 | June, 4, 1880 | 82 75 | 1,000 00 | 63 00 | 1,063 00 | 56 |
| 69 | Thomas McMulkin | Moxahala, No. 144 | May 9, 1873 | Sept. 10, 1880 | 78 25 | 1,000 00 | 61 00 | 1,061 00 | 35 |
| 70 | Lewis Hutchins | Haydenville, No. 541 | Jan. 22, 1875 | Oct. 8, 1880 | 70 75 | 1,000 00 | 55 00 | 1,055 00 | 33 |
| 71 | William S. Carson | Cambridge, No. 301 | Aug. 11, 1876 | Dec. 8, 1880 | 62 00 | 1,000 00 | 48 00 | 1,048 00 | 25 |
| 72 | L. L. Raymond | Portage, No. 456 | Mar. 8, 1879 | Dec. 23, 1880 | 23 25 | 1,000 00 | 17 00 | 1,017 00 | 43 |
| 73 | Casper Yokey | Miltonsburgh, No. 601 | Jan. 28, 1876 | Dec. 31, 1880 | 68 25 | 1,000 00 | 53 00 | 1,053 00 | 42 |
| 74 | Samuel H. Antill | Bright Eyes, No. 670 | Jun. 13, 1879 | Feb. 2, 1881 | 19 50 | 1,000 00 | 14 00 | 1,014 00 | 39 |
| | | Totals for Class A | | | $2,697 75 | $70,105 00 | $1,997 00 | $72,082 00 | |
| | Recapitulation | 7 Assessments to April 30, | 1880 | | 45 75 | 722 00 | 19 00 | 741 00 | .... |
| 8 | W. A. Robinson | Letort, No. 690 | July 15, 1876 | May 30, 1880 | 8 25 | 122 00 | 5 00 | 127 00 | 44 |
| | | Totals for Class B | | | $54 00 | $844 00 | $24 00 | $868 00 | |

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

*To the Officers and Members of the O. F. B. A., of Muskingum Valley:*

Your Committee appointed to audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, have attended to that duty. We have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of said officers, and found them correct. And would further report that we find the books of both the Secretary and Treasurer kept in a thorough and business like manner.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. EBERT,
WOLF DRYFUS,
JOHN A. MORROW.
*Committee.*

Zanesville, Ohio, April 22, 1881.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I—*Name.*—This association shall be known as "The Odd Fellows' Beneficial Association of Muskingum Valley, Ohio," and its object shall be the creation and perpetuation of a fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans or devisees of its members, in such manner as may be prescribed by its laws.

ARTICLE II—*Qualifications for Membership.*—A member in good standing of any regularly instituted Subordinate Lodge of the I. O. O. F. desirous to become a member of this Association, shall present a petition to the Board of Trustees, setting forth his age, occupation, residence, name, number and location of the Lodge to which he belongs, and he shall be required to answer such questions as shall be furnished by this Association, certified to by the Noble Grand and Secretary of his Lodge; and agreement that he will obey the Laws and Regulations of the Association; which petition shall be recommended by two members of the Association, and have attached thereto the certificate of the Permanent Secretary of his Lodge, that the petitioner is in good standing therein, and clear of all charges, of whatever kind. Upon the presentation of such petition, the Board of Trustees shall proceed to consider the same, and vote thereon, and it shall require a majority vote of the Board of Trustees present, to elect said petitioner to membership.

ARTICLE III—*Officers.*—The officers of the Association shall consist of a Board of Trustees, composed as follows: From each Lodge represented in the Association, there shall not be more than three Trustees, elected annually on the night of the first meeting in April, of each Lodge, by the members of this Association, belonging to said Lodge.

ARTICLE IV—*Trustees.*—The Board of Trustees shall organize by electing from their own number a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer; and such Trustees and Officers as elected, shall constitute an official Board for the transaction of all the business of the Association, not otherwise provided for. They may make rules for their government, not inconsistent with these laws.

ARTICLE V—*Powers of Trustees.*—The Board of Trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies (temporary or permanent) that may occur in their body, by electing a member of the Association from the Lodge to which the vacating Trustee belonged.

ARTICLE VI. *Quorum, Time and Place of Meeting of Trustees.*—The Board of Trustees shall meet on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, or such place in Zanesville as the Trustees may decide, for the transaction of business, and may also be convened whenever the President is of the opinion that the interests of the Association require it, or at the request of four Trustees. Five Trustees shall constitute a quorum, and in the absence of any officer, the Board of Trustees shall appoint an officer *pro tem*, for the meeting.

ARTICLE VII—*Executive Committee.*—The President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to audit all accounts against the Association, and manage the finances in such a manner as the Board of Trustees may direct and approve.

ARTICLE VIII—*Duties of President and Vice President.*—SEC. I. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Trustees. He shall see that the Laws and Regulations of the Association are faithfully executed, and per-

form all other duties regularly appertaining to his office.

SEC. 2. The duties of Vice President are to perform the duties of the President, during the absence or disability of the President.

ARTICLE IX—*Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the transactions of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep all the books of accounts, and receive all moneys due the Association, giving his receipt therefor. He shall pay all moneys in his possession, belonging to the association, to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep a register of the members of the Association, in such form as the Board of Trustees may direct; and cause all notices to be served upon the members, that may be required. He shall make an annual report of the transactions and the financial condition of the Association to the members at the annual meetings of the Association, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Board of Trustees. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Board of Trustees may determine, and shall give such bond as the Board of Trustees may require.

ARTICLE X—*Duties of Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association from the Secretary, giving his receipt therefor; and pay all orders drawn on him by the President and Secretary. He shall make an annual report of the receipts and expenses of the Association, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Board of Trustees. He shall give such bond as may be required by the Board of Trustees for all moneys that may be entrusted to his keeping.

ARTICLE XI—*Applications for Membership.*—SEC. 1. The fee for admission in this Association, in Class A, shall be two dollars, and no one shall in future be admitted into said class if over forty-five years old; and not more than 1,200 persons shall hold membership in this class at the same time, and not more than $1,000 shall be paid from the Beneficial Fund on the death of any member of said class.

SEC. 2. The fee for admission in this Association, in Class B, shall be as follows: When the applicant is under fifty years of age, two dollars; if over fifty and under fifty-five, three dollars; if over fifty-five and under sixty, four dollars, (and no person shall be received who is over sixty years of age); which money, if the applicant is elected, shall be applied as follows: One dollar to the Beneficial Fund, and the balance to the Expense Account.

ARTICLE XII—*Assessments.*—It is mutually and faithfully agreed by each member of this Association to pay to the Secretary, one dollar at the death of a member who is entitled to benefits, to be applied to the Beneficial Fund, and twenty-five cents, to be applied to the Expense Fund.

ARTICLE XIII—*Benefits.*—Upon the death of a member of the Association who is entitled to benefits, the Secretary shall immediately charge each member with an assessment of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and cause the following notice to be served upon each member who may be indebted to the Association, after such charge is made:

"You are hereby notified that by the death of ....., a member of this Association, of Class ...., who was entitled to benefits, an assessment of one dollar and twenty-five cents is charged to your account, as provided for by the laws of the Association; and that you are not entitled to any participation in the Beneficial Fund, unless such assessment is paid within thirty days of date of such notice.

"....., Secretary."

Which notice, deposited in the postoffice to his last known address, or sent to the resident trustee of his Lodge, shall be deemed sufficient on the part of the trustees. If said assessment shall not be paid within thirty days from the date of said notice, said member shall thereby forfeit his membership in the Association without action of the trustees.

ARTICLE XIV—*Arrearages.*—SEC. 1. Any member of this Association, dropped or expelled from his Lodge, or in arrears for an assessment made upon him, forfeits his membership, and all moneys he may have previously paid to the Association. And to obtain membership again, he must pursue the same course and pay the same fee as though he were a new applicant. And it shall require a two-thirds vote of the Board of Trustees present to elect him to membership.

SEC. 2. Should a member of this Association withdraw from his Lodge by withdrawal card, his membership in the Association shall not be affected thereby for six months from the date of his withdrawal card, provided he pays all assessments from time to time made upon him by the Association; and should such member deposit his final card before the expiration of six months, with any Lodge, such member shall continue to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Association, provided he furnishes a certificate from the Secretary of said Lodge, under the seal, that he has become a member thereof, showing that he is a member in good standing, and clear of all indebtedness to said Lodge. But if such member fails to deposit his card within the time specified, then his membership in the Association shall cease, except, that when a brother is a member of both a Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and his Subordinate Lodge shall become extinct, and who, by reason of age or infirmity, cannot successfully apply for membership in another Subordinate Lodge—upon his obtaining a Grand Lodge Card from the Grand Secretary of his jurisdiction—such brother shall be entitled to retain his membership in this Association, so long as he retains his membership in his Encampment, and pays all assessments due from him to this Association.

ARTICLE XV—*Benefits.*—SEC 1. Upon the death of a member of this Association, of Class A, who is entitled to benefits, the President and Secretary shall draw an order on the Treasurer, payable out of the Beneficial Fund, for a sum

representing one dollar for each and every member of said Class, not in arrears for any assessment; provided, always, that said amount shall not exceed $1,000, and also one dollar for each assessment said deceased member paid into the Association, to be paid out of the Expense Fund.

SEC. 2. Upon the death of a member of this Association, of Class B, who is entitled to benefits, the President and Secretary shall draw an order, payable out of the Beneficial Fund, for a sum representing one dollar for each and every member of said Class B in the Association, not in arrears for any assessment, and also one dollar for each assessment said deceased member paid into the Association, to be paid out of the Expense Fund.

SEC. 3. The order shall be made payable to the widow, children, mother, father, sister or brother of such deceased member, and in the order named, if not otherwise directed by the member previous to death. If such deceased member shall leave neither of the above named relatives, nor any directions for the payment of the benefits, then the Board of Trustees shall dispose of the benefits as they think best.

ARTICLE XVI—*Annual Meeting*.—An annual meeting of the members of this Association shall be held on the last Friday in April, each year, for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, in accordance with the laws of this Association. At such meeting ten members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVII—*Amendments*.—Amendments to these Laws and Regulations may be offered by any member, at any meeting of the Association, for consideration; and if three-fourths of the members present at such meeting vote in favor thereof, such amendment shall be declared adopted.

### GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

GUIDING STAR LODGE, No. 1880, was organized in Zanesville, July 30, 1878, by the following officers of Amity Lodge, Cambridge, Ohio: John Norman, N. F.; D. D. Williamson, P. S.; Samuel Wooden, V. G.

The following were the first officers appointed, and installed the same evening: Charles H. Sawyer, N. F.; Elisha Guy, N. G.; John H. Hargraves, V. G.; Enoch Harper, P. S.; John Barnett, E. S.; George W. Johnson, Sr., W. T.; Moses Green, P. N. G.; William Prin, Chaplain; Richard Barnett, R. H. Supporter to N. G.; Alonzo Doles, L. H. Supporter to N. G.; Robert Giles, R. H. Supporter to V. G.; William Hardy, G. H. Supporter to V. G., and Geo. Quales, Warden.

This organization has the following dispensation:

*The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—Friendly Society:*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Be it known, that, application having been made to the Committee of Management, England, by the sub-Committee of Management, America, for permission to open a New Branch, at Zanesville, State of Ohio, under the title of the Guiding Star Lodge, No. 1880, this Dispensation is hereby granted by the Committee of Management, to the above named sub-Committee, to open such New Branch, or Lodge, accordingly, and that the same shall be enrolled, acknowledged and received, as a branch of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Now, therefore, I, the Grand Master of the above named Order, by authority of the Committee of Management, do hereby certify and declare said Lodge to be a lawful Lodge of this Order, and that a bond of union be granted to the members thereof, and the society hereby binding themselves, and the said Lodge, in strong friendship and union, together, assuring them of the protection of the Committee of Management, so long as the laws of the Order shall be observed and kept.

Given under our hands and seals, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1878.

JOHN HOLLY, Grand Master.
GEORGE MARSHALL, Deputy G. M.
WILLIAM LINSEY, Grand Secretary.

We, the undersigned, being the sub-Committee of Management, America, hereby grant this Dispensation, to open the above named Lodge, and hereby assure the said Lodge of our protection, so long as the laws of the Order and the sub-Committee of Management are observed and kept.

Given under our hands and seals, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1878.

R. FAUSET, Grand Master.
W. C. H. CURTIS, Deputy G. M.
D. B. BOWSER, Grand Secretary.

[All duly sealed.]

The present officers, elected and installed the first Monday in March, 1881, are:

George W. Quales, N. F.; Thornton M. Tate, N. G.; William L. Smith, V. G.; George A. Pointer, E. S.; Enoch Harper, P. S.; Julius Payton, W. C,; George W. Johnson, Sr., W. T.; George W. Steel, P. N. G.; John Parker, W. W.; C. A. Hogans, I. G.; George Weeks, R. H. Supporter to N. G.; Edward Mulford, L. H. Supporter to N. G.; Alonzo Deleo, R. H. Supporter to V. G.; Augustus Carlisle, L. H. Supporter to V. G.

The following sketch is from the Annual Report of the proceedings, at Richmond, Virginia, October, 1880, pp. 72–73: "It has been asserted that this body is independent and sovereign, whose decisions are final and irrevocable. That opinion is not only erroneous, but it is in conflict with past experience. It is neither independent nor sovereign, except by sufferance of the great fountain head, in England. Our brethren across the waters, in delegating to us the power to manage our own affairs, declare, in the warrant from the Committee of Management, in England, under date of December 19th, 1843, our subordination, and that we can only have their aid and support 'so long as the laws of the Order shall be observed and kept.' The laws referred to are

THIS cut represents the location of the largest and oldest Drug Store in Eastern Ohio. The store was founded by David Maginnis, about 1840, who retired a few years after on account of ill health, and the business passed in succession to W. A. Graham, then Graham & Co., afterwards Graham, Bailey & Co., until 1880, when Willis Bailey and J. D. Porter, who had been in the store from their boyhood, and had for ten years previous to 1880 almost entire management of the business, purchased the entire Graham interest and changed the firm name to Bailey & Porter. For many years the store was located at 144 Main street, but a year after the purchase of the Graham interest and good will by Bailey & Porter, they went from that location on account of W. A. Graham (the owner of the building), who desired his son might reap the benefit of the old and well established stand. They removed to 94 Main street, but that room proving entirely too small for their large stock, they have recently leased the above spacious building, No. 172 Main street, which, with the large warehouse in the rear, gives them ample facilities for their immense business. There has been some controversy as to who are the successors of Graham, Bailey & Co. Bailey & Porter are the only legitimate successors of the old firm. During the years of the war the business was rapidly increased by carrying a large stock, buying for cash, and employing active travelers, who regularly visited the towns in Southeastern Ohio. The business became the largest of the kind in this part of the State. After the war the business went steadily forward, and during the dark days of the financial panic of 1873, when banks and business houses all over the country failed, closed and compromised their obligations, their business progressed as if no financial crisis had occurred. They can point with pride to their record, and are now one of the oldest, if not the oldest, business house in Zanesville.

They now carry a stock of over fifty thousand dollars, embracing all kinds of imported and domestic drugs, chemicals, paints, colors, dye stuffs, proprietary medicines, etc., and employ twelve persons, all of whom are thoroughly competent for their respective positions.

The success of the present firm is largely due to their prompt and polite attention to customers, strict integrity, and a conscientious regard for the quality of the drugs and medicines dispensed. The high reputation they enjoy as Prescription Druggists show that their efforts are appreciated by the citizens of Muskingum and adjoining counties.

the fundamental principles of this Order, and the judge of our conduct is the constituted authorities of our great Order in England, from whom we derive our existence. Our subordination was transparent, when, in 1849, at the annual meeting, held in Hartford, Connecticut, the sub-Committee was removed from New York to Philadelphia. At that period of our existence, the minutes of our A. M. C. were sent to England for confirmation, when the Committee of Management, at Leeds, ran its pen across the action, changing the place of meeting of the S. C. M. to Philadelphia, and ordered the meetings to be held in the city of New York. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Committee of Management, to the A. M. C., in England, the highest authority of our Order, which assembled at Bradford, in the County of York, on Whit-Monday, 1850, which overruled the decision of the Committee of Management, and sustained the action of our A. M. C., at Hartford, in removing our S. C. M. to Philadelphia. Again, when, by proposition, from Eastern Star Lodge, No. 1028, of Washington City, which was passed by the A. M. C., held at Petersburg, in this State, in 1869, it was enacted that 'the P. G. M. Councils, when and wherever organized, shall be known and styled as the Grand Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America: that it should be invested with power to hear and determine questions and complaints concerning Lodges; that it should sit as a high court of appeal, to finally determine individual cases, and that each Council should exercise supervisory jurisdiction over the subordinate Lodges in their several communities.' This proposition, passed by the Petersburg A. M. C., never went into operation, because the Committee of Management, in England, declared it contrary to law. Whenever we transcend the authority delegated to us, or mar the symmetry of our Order by unwarrantable action, we shall find ourselves confronted with a veto power, which we are in honor bound to respect and observe."

From the report of the thirty-fourth annual meeting, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, in October, 1879, it appears that the first Lodge in America was numbered 646, opened in 1843, in New York City, called Philomathean, and was represented at this grand convocation by the Most Venerable Patriarch, W. C. H. Curtis, and also, that there are now 533 Lodges in the United States, Upper Canada, Bermuda Islands, New Providence, Bahama Islands, St. Thomas Island, West Indies, and the Island of Cuba, and from that report, we obtain, also, the following:

"We, my beloved brothers and sisters, are in the crucible of preparation. Let us early bear the image of the Master of the Assembly, possessing ourselves with that wisdom that distinguishes one class of men above another, leading to the discovery of the paths on the deep, uniting us with the world around us, the agencies and properties of the vegetable world, utilizing them in alleviating our sufferings; discerning the subterranean treasures of mineral wealth, so that we may have in our purse two-pence for the innkeeper, when we leave an afflicted brother; an eye to discern the course of the planets, and mark them, as they roll along in the great expanse, magnifying God in His visible works, drawing ourselves to Him by their silent language; gathering all around the sacred altar, raising ourselves by the lever of religious science, extending the flaming torch, until the lights above and beneath unite, until the heavens kiss the earth, and we be permitted to step from time into eternity, leaving the perishable to possess the eternal; to meet where the Patriarch's jeweled crown will never fade, and the beauty of our beloved truths will grow more dazzling, while eternity shall roll on."—[Extract from an address by Rev. B. W. Arnett.]

The Grand Lodge meets at Cleveland, Ohio, the first Tuesday in August, next.

E. H. Guy, Grand Master, W. O. Bowles, District Secretary, Urbana, Ohio.

### DRUIDS.

The United Ancient Order of Druids is a benevolent association. They style their division of the order, a "Grove," and number them in the order of their organization; the one in Zanesville is Concordia Grove, No. 13, organized, May 3d, 1859, by William Stoll, N. G. A.; and G. A. Rheinberger, V. G. A., of Cincinnati.

The first officers were: Philip White, Noble Arch; Gottlieb Glaeser, Vice Arch; Edward Vogel, Secretary; Daniel Fehrends, Treasurer.

The charter members were: Jacob Hartmeyer, Philip White, Gottlieb Glaeser, Edward Vogel, Daniel Fehrends, George T. Bieler, Henry Koche, Peter Schreck, Conrad Fischer, Joseph Mees, Adam Mertz, Michael Seibert, Conrad Stolzenbach, John Genznagel, Henry White, George F. Fuessle, John W. Kiesswell, Louis Russi, Jacob Matzenbacher, Charles Miller, William Heinrich and Xavier Meyer.

The charter was dated May 3d, 1859.

The Grove, as indicated above, is a subordinate division; the Chief Grove of the State is called the Grand Grove of the State of Ohio, to which all subordinate Groves report, and are subject in matters that pertain to the Order at large.

The present officers are as follows:

N. G., Charles Brendle; V. G., F. Schultz; R. S., Adam Pfeifer; Treasurer, Charles Russe.

The present membership is ninety-five.

### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN.

Improved Order of Red Men—having for its motto, Freedom, Friendship, and Charity. This institution is founded upon the customs, usages, traditions, and history, of the aborigines of this continent, and its primary objects are, to promote, among men, the exercise and practice of the true principles of benevolence and charity: the care and protection of the widow and orphan, and the cultivation of friendly relations among mankind. The founding of the Order dates back to a period anterior to 1815, and, although

no energetic effort has heretofore been made for its extension, its existence is now found in more than twenty-five jurisdictions, and in some of these it equals the strongest of kindred societies, in zeal and prosperity, and, in all, has a nucleus both healthy and promising of great results.

This Tribe was organized in Zanesville, August 2, 1870, by Great Sachem, G. B. Means, of Steubenville, Ohio, and chartered the third Tuesday in May, 1871. The first officers were as follows:

Sachem, W. R. Hazlett; Senior Sagamore, Alexander Platt; Junior Sagamore, G. W. Hazlett; Chief of Records, Samuel Howard, Jr.; Keeper of Wampum, A. P. Stultz.

The Tribe, at that time, numbered twenty-eight members. The present officers are:

Sachem, L. F. Smith; Senior Sagamore, George Bostwick; Junior Sagamore, George Mason; Keeper of Wampum, W. A. Twaddle; Chief of Records, W. R. Hazlett.

The regular place and time of meeting, is in Star Building, northeast corner of Third and Main streets, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

McIntire Lodge, No. 38, was instituted in Zanesville, November 30th, 1871, by E. T. Haines, Grand Chancellor, assisted by Past Grand Chancellor, Joseph Dowdall, G. K. of R. and S., Henry Lindenberg, Supreme Representative of Ohio, J. Hope Sutor, Supreme Representative of West Virginia, and delegations of Past Chancellors and Knights, from neighboring Lodges.

The charter members were: Dr. A. Ball, B. D. Brown, R. J. Brown, Henry Bimple, A. J. Farnum, H. C. Lillibridge, E. P. Moorehead, Chapline Moorehead, Morris Springer, R. S. Willey, T. W. Gattrell, Charles E. Randall, James Huff, Thomas Coppard, W. C. Burns, Edward I. Cockrill, J. B. Copeland, William Goetz, R. W. Jones, R. H. Morgan, W. L. Prophater, C. T. Starr, and W. H. Wilmot.

The first officers were: Venerable Patriarch, Edmund P. Moorehead; W. C., Dr. Alfred Ball; V. C., H. C. Lillibridge; R. S., C. E. Randall; F. S., B. D. Brown; Banker, Henry Bimple; Guide, M. Springer; I. G., W. H. Wilmot; O. G., R. S. Willey.

"The Trustees shall each give bond, in the sum of $100; the Master of Exchequer, $500; and the Master of Finance, $300."

The present officers are: Julius Frank, C. C.; W. C. Harris, V. C.; Charles Geiger, Prelate; Fred Geiger, M. of E.; R. J. Brown, M. of F.; R. S. Willey, K. of R.; George Steventon, M. at A.; Frank Lemon, I. G.; A. J. Farnum, O. G. Trustees—W. H. Mast, Thomas Harris, and W. D. Reed. The officers are elected on the first of January and July, of each year.

### B'NAI BRITH.

The Independent Order of B'Nai Brith organized Gihon Lodge, No. 195, in Zanesville, April 27th, 1873; chartered by District Grand Lodge, No. 2. This District comprises the following States: Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas.

This is exclusively a Jewish Order. The charter members were: M. Steinfeld, W. Dryfus, B. S. Dryfus, R. Shonfield, M. Shonfield, M. Cahn, Henry Horkheimer, S. Frank, Louis Steinfeld, Henry Baer, and D. Goodman.

First officers—President, M. Steinfeld; Vice-President, W. Dryfus; Secretary, Henry Baer; Treasurer, H. Horkheimer.

Present officers—President, Herman Weber; Vice-President, Marcus Weinberg; Treasurer, H. Baer; Secretary, W. Friedman; Financial Secretary, Julius Frank.

Benefits.—The Constitution provides that at the death of a Brother, the sum of one thousand dollars shall be paid, for the benefit of the bereaved. This is termed a compulsory endowment, and to raise this amount an assessment is made, of seventy-five cents per capita. There is also a "free endowment" of two thousand dollars.

### KESHER SHEL BARSEL.

This is a benevolent association, organized for the purpose of relieving its members when in distress, burying their dead, and providing for widows and orphans within their Lodge association. They have adopted, as a motto, "Truth, Love, and Justice." A special feature in the fraternity, is an assurance department, by which one thousand dollars is secured to the family of a member, at his death. At such time, an assessment of fifty cents per capita is made—to an amount not exceeding thirty deaths in a year. If more than thirty deaths occur in a Lodge, in a given year, the necessary amount to complete the assurance is drawn from the Sinking Fund of District No. 4, to which this Lodge is subordinate. February 16, 1880, Districts 4 and 5 were consolidated, and are now known as District No. 4. Prior to this time, District No. 5 embraced the States of Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 133, was instituted in Zanesville, August 16, 1874, by N. Straus, J. Ettinger, L. Raden, and J. Trost; they were Grand Officers of District No. 5; this locality being in their jurisdiction.

The first officers of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 133, were as follows: W. Freedman, President; M. S. Witkosky, Vice President; L. Witkosky, Recording Secretary; A. Kohn, Financial Secretary; B. Frosh, Treasurer; L. Newman, Outer Guard; J. Stern and A. Cohn, Trustees.

The charter members were: W. Freedman, M. S. Witkosky, L. Witkosky, B. Frosh, D. Frosh, A. Cohn, H. Weber, S. Levy, S. Stern, J. Goldberger, T. Rosler, J. Haber, J. Wollner, H. Heflich, L. Newman, J. Stern, Ignatius Stern, S. Freilich, S. Schwarz, S. Regan, W. Klein, A. L. Freedman, H. Reich, J. Metzendorf, S. Engleman, M. Levy, B. Singer, J.

Freedman, S. Cohn, S. Klein, J. Gotlob, W. Deutch, A. Starn, J. J. Klein, L. Klein, H. Kohn.

The present officers are: President, M. Weinberg; Vice President, H. Heflich; Recording Secretary, J. Wollner; Financial Secretary, S. Engleman; Treasurer, M. Ney; Inside Guardian, T. Rosler: Outside Guardian, L. Klein.

### KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The objects of the Order are to unite fraternally all acceptable white men, of every profession and occupation; to give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those depending on its members, by holding moral, instructive, and scientific lectures; by encouraging each other in business, and assisting each other to obtain employment; to promote benevolence and charity, by establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of this corporation, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, shall be paid to his family, as he may direct; to provide for creating a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members; to ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner. Under these provisions and stipulations this Lodge was organized.

Star Lodge, No. 30.—This Lodge was instituted in Zanesville, September 15, 1874, by D. Wilson, Past Supreme Dictator, of Boston, Mass. The charter members were: Thomas E. Sturgeon, William A. Filmore, Henry C. Lillibridge, T. E. Richards, William H. Holden, M. D., A. P. Stults, Major W. S. Harlan, E. G. Brown, and James Gallogly, M.D.

The first officers were: Past Director, W. S. Harlan: Dictator, Thomas E. Sturgeon; Vice Dictator, A. P. Stults; Assistant Dictator, W. A. Filmore; Reporter, E. E. Brown; Financial Reporter, F. Howell; Treasurer, James Gallogly, M.D.; Guide, H. C. Lillibridge; Chaplain, T. E. Richards; Trustee, W. H. McOwen; Lodge Deputy, W. S. Harlan; Medical Examiners, W. H. Holden, M.D., and James Gallogly, M.D.

The present officers are: Past Dictator, A. H. Watts; Dictator, John Huskins; Vice Dictator, Duncan McKenney; Assistant, John G. Fisher; Financial Reporter, R. J. Brown; Reporter, Charles G. Thompson; Guide, E. H. Adrian; Chaplain, B. F. Spaulding; Guardian and Sentinel, W. H. Holden, M.D.; Deputy Grand Dictator, C. H. Evans, M.D.; Medical Examiner, J. S. Davis, M.D.; Trustees, R. Silvey, J. Doudna, and J. W. Bradshaw.

The financial status of the Lodge is excellent; it has contributed to the Beneficial Fund, and paid to the Supreme Treasurer, twelve thousand dollars. Three deaths have occurred, and the persons entitled to receive the sum guaranteed, two thousand dollars (each death), have been paid, making six thousand dollars paid out on this account.

The present membership is one hundred and fifty-nine. The place and time of meeting—Star Block, northeast corner of Main and Third streets, each Tuesday evening.

### ROYAL ARCANUM.

The Royal Arcanum is a Benevolent Society. The objects are to unite fraternally all men of sound bodily health, and good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and between twenty one and sixty years of age. To give all moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those dependent upon them. To educate its members socially, morally and intellectually; also, to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members; to establish a widows' and orphans' benefit fund, from which, on satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the Order, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, shall be paid his family, or those dependent upon him, as he may direct.

Hope Council, No. 82.—It was instituted in Zanesville, April 16th, 1878. The following persons appeared as charter members: S. C. Abbot, C. E. Albright, A. J. Andrews, Fenton Bagley, Orrin Ballou, R. J. Brown, Rufus C. Burton, Thomas Coulton, Lewis D. Dare, Rev. H. A. Delano, Thomas W. Dutro, Charles O. Harris, George C. Harris, W. H. Holden, James T. Irvine, Charles H. Jones, William Kirk, H. C. Lillibridge, Alexander Munson, R. S. Mershon, Rev. C. F. Morgan, W. F. McCoy, George W. McCormick, George F. Russell, L. D. Sandel, H. M. Sedgwick, William M. Shinnick, Jr., J. Hope Sutor, Frank J. Terry, C. G. Thompson, J. D. Warner and J. S. Wheeler. The first officers were:

Regent—R. S. Mershon.
Vice Regent—Charles H. Jones.
Post Regent—F. J. Terry.
Orator—J. T. Irvine.
Secretary—W. M. Shinnick.
Collector—R. J. Brown.
Treasurer—George F. Russell.
Guide—H. M. Sedgwick.
Chaplain—Rev. C. F. Morgan.
Warden—C. E. Albright.
Sentry—C. G. Thompson.

*Medical Examination.*—Law X of the Royal Arcanum provides for a medical examination, and that "no examination shall be had, unless made by a physician who is a member of the Order, and a graduate from a legal medical college."

Article VI of the Constitution, for the government of Councils and concerning the qualifications for membership, in Section 1, reads as follows:

"No persons shall be admitted to membership in this Council except they are between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years. Each applicant must be a man of sound health, with two hands,

of good moral character, a believer in a Supreme Being, and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family." The officers elected for 1881 are as follows:

Post Regent—J. Hope Sutor.
Regent—W. M. Shinnick, Jr.
Vice Regent—G. E. Fillmore.
Orator—T. J. Barton, M.D.
Secretary—J. A. Hunter.
Collector—R. J. Brown.
Treasurer—S. V. Harris.
Chaplain—W. H. Watson.
Guide—Charles B. Hall.
Warden and Sentry—O. F. Palmer.
Trustees—F. J. Terry, R. S. Mershon, and J. Hope Sutor.

The present condition of the Council is excellent. The time and place of meeting—The first and third Thursday of each month, in Star Block.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

This is not a political organization. Article XXV of the Constitution adopted by the National Camp of Patriotic Order Sons of America, of the United States, reads as follows: "Section 1. A State Camp, or any Subordinate Camp, under its jurisdiction, using the name of this Order for partisan political purposes, shall, upon conviction of the same, forfeit its charter, or charters, as such." And Article XII, Section 1, reads as follows: "No person shall be entitled to membership in this Order, except he be of good moral character, eighteen years of age, a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe, born on the soil, or within the jurisdiction of the United States; in favor of free education, opposed to any union of Church and State, and to the interference of any foreign power, directly, or indirectly, in the affairs of this Government."

With the objects implied in these articles, the members avow their purpose of maturing themselves in the knowledge, and encouraging each other in the practice of the rights and duties of citizens, exercising the common rights of sovereignty, and pledge themselves to observe, and support, the laws of the land.

"The several State Camps shall have the power to permit, or provide, a system of Benefits for the Subordinate Camps under their jurisdiction, provided the same shall not conflict with the Constitution and General Laws, or interfere with the objects and prosperity of the Order." Each Camp shall, at the date of institution, elect three Trustees, to serve respectively, six, twelve and eighteen months. Thereafter, at such semi-annual election, one Trustee shall be elected to serve eighteen months; the constitution defines their duties.

CAMP No. 43, P. O. S. OF A.—This Camp was instituted in Zanesville, June 6th, 1879, by E. S. Layman, of Cincinnati, State Secretary of the Order, with the following charter members: Frank Harris, A. Petit, Fred Willey, Charles Barton, Ed. Parshall, George Moore, John Millis, Charles Ford, Wash. Sockman, W. R. Hazlett, M. D. Frazier, Webb McCann, John Bailey, Charles Huff, Jud. Alvis, Jack Wiswell, Hosea Haines, and Albert George. The first officers were as follows:

Past President—W. R. Hazlett.
President—Frank Harris.
Vice President—Fred. Willey.
Master of Forms and Ceremonies—Webb McCann.
Recording Secretary—Charles Barton.
Financial Secretary—Charles Huff.
Treasurer—Albert Petit.
Conductor—Charles Ford.
Inner Guard—George Moore.
Outer Guard—Ed. Parshall.
Chaplain—Rev. H. A. Delano.

The present officers are as follows:

Past President—A. Petit.
President—Charles Barton.
Vice President—C. Ford.
Master of Forms and Ceremonies—Benjamin Hanlon, Jr.
Conductor—Charles Stanton.
Recording Secretary—J. G. Highfield.
Assistant Secretary—L. D. Stanton.
Treasurer—J. Ferrel.
Financial Secretary—L. Stockdale.
Inner Guard—J. Bailey.
Outer Guard—B. J. F. Terry.
L. S.—A. Boyer.
R. S.—T. Logan.
Chaplain—F. M. Willey.
Trustees—J. H. Best, J. H. Hopkins and W. R. Humphrey.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 47, PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.—This Camp was instituted February 9th, 1881, with fifty-six charter members, composed of young and energetic business and laboring men. The following officers were elected:

President—George Brown.
Vice President—George Murdock.
Recording Secretary—H. L. McCarty.
Assistant Secretary—James Drake.
Financial Secretary—G. H. Grubb.
Master of Forms and Ceremonies—David Mercer.
Inside Guard—Smith Winchell.
Outside Guard—A. B. Chilcote.

This Lodge was instituted under very favorable circumstances, and its members feel sanguine of a promising future, in the acquisition of members and the dissemination of the principles of the fraternity.

District President—J. H. Hopkins.
Past Presidents—W. R. Hazlett, Frank Harris, F. M. Willey, M. D. Frazier and A. Petit.
Past District Presidents—W. R. Hazlett and J. W. Morgan.
Past State President—F. M. Willey.
Past State Chaplain—Rev. H. A. Delano.
State Master of Forms and Ceremonies—John Ferrel.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE PRESS.

The press of Zanesville and Muskingum county, maintains the freedom of discussion, so peculiarly American. In its editorial ranks have ever been found men of talent and energy, and, with all the divergence of political opinion, they are among the most fraternal to be found in any community. The following recitals of the history of the papers that have flourished, and now exhibit "the power of the pen," are examples of the modesty, as well as tenacity, of opinion of the editors, touching their record, and appear in alphabetical order, the living papers being designated by "small caps," as: THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE, THE ZANESVILLE COURIER, The Daily Democrat, The Daily Era, THE ZANESVILLE POST, THE ZANESVILLE SIGNAL, The City Times, THE DAILY MORNING TIMES, THE DRESDEN CHRONICLE, NEW CONCORD ENTERPRISE, and to this record is added what the press and the people said, in universal sorrow, when President Garfield died.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE.—This paper was first issued, May 20th, 1870, and then called "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate," which title was abandoned in 1879, on account of its length. It is a nine-column sheet, and, at that time, was the largest in Southeastern Ohio. Politically, it was independent; the object of the founder, Mr. John T. Shryock, who is now editor and publisher, was to make it a political informer of the people, on all important issues. The editor has aimed to produce an instructive paper, that would be welcomed to every fireside. In 1872, he decided to espouse the principles governing the Liberal Republican party, and he has done what he could to promote the currency reform movement, and to advocate Government protection to Home industries, in opposition to free trade.

The ADVOCATE does not pretend to be a brilliant, gossippy newspaper, preferring, rather, to invite its readers to the consideration of such matters as more directly tend to advance the interests of the social fabric.

THE ZANESVILLE COURIER—T. J. Newman.—In all governments of "the people, by the people, for the people" there must be two parties. Ever since the organization of the Government of the United States, there has been two parties. Washington was a candidate without a party, but his supporters became known as Federalists. Alexander Hamilton was the head and front of this party. Thomas Jefferson had views of government very different from Alexander Hamilton, and he soon became the leader of the opposition—the Republicans. This Republican party, in after years, became the Democratic party. Each party, in all the counties of each State of this wide realm, had, and still has, its organ. The Federal party was weak, especially in the west. In 1808, its candidate only received the electoral vote of four States, out of seventeen, constituting the Union.

In 1810, when Zanesville was a small village, and the greater part of Muskingum county an unbroken forest, "The Express" made its appearance among the people of Muskingum. It was a little sheet, published by J. H. Putnam & Co. The Republicans then were supreme in this western country, and the Whigs had not yet commenced talking about internal improvements. Jefferson was still living, and was a power in the land. And yet, the "Express" came out as the exponent of the principles of the Federal party. The field was uninviting, and became more so during, and immediately after, the war of 1812. The "Express" was the beginning of the Republican organ of Muskingum county. That changes in proprietors should take place, amid such trials as war brings, need only be hinted. Accordingly, in 1812, the "Express and Advertiser" appeared, published by O'Hara & Bennett, and continued to exist until 1822, or 1823, when the first number of the "Ohio Republic" appeared, with that old pioneer politician, Colonel David Chambers, as editor, and Adam Peters as publisher. It opposed the election of Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency. It advocated the doctrines of the great Whig leader of that day, Henry Clay.

On the 22d of July, 1824, David Chambers retired from the editorship, and Adam Peters became editor and publisher. William C. Pelham purchased an interest in the paper, January 5th, 1825, and the paper was conducted under the firm name of Peters & Pelham, until August 3d, 1833, at which time Pelham retired, and Adam Peters again became sole editor and publisher, and continued to furnish the Whigs of Muskingum suitable diet, until 1842, when the establishment was sold to Lambert Hara and John A. Beaty, the latter formerly of the "Guernsey Times." In 1843, Beaty retired, and H. P. Bristow became part owner, and, with Hara, continued to edit and publish the paper, until November 11, 1845, when David H. Lyman purchased the establishment. On that day, the "Ohio Republican" ceased to exist, and the "Zanesville Courier" made its appearance. The "Courier," under the control of David H. Lyman, became one of the leading journals of the State. Mr. Lyman was a brilliant journalist, even a little ahead of the times.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COURIER.—On the 31st of March, 1846, the first number was published, and June 21st, of the same year, it was suspended, and the "Zanesville Daily Courier" was born. All of these papers were ably edited by Mr. Lyman, but the time for the "Daily Courier" had not yet arrived. Sufficient support could not be found, and it was suspended, November 1st, 1847, and the publication of the "Tri-Weekly Courier" resumed. After a brief career, on the 19th of October, 1849, David H. Lyman sold the establishment to Edward Ball and Imri Richards. Mr. Lyman was one of the most brilliant writers who ever sat upon the tripod in the "Courier" office, but was not a successful financier. De-

cember 16th, 1850, the "Zanesville Daily Courier" again made its appearance, and has been making its daily round among the people ever since.

Edward Ball was a good politician, one of the best who ever stepped into the arena, in Muskingum county, but was not a success as an editor. The drudgery of the sanctum was not suited to his tastes, and Mr. Richards, though a thoroughly honest man, a good and true friend, was a great failure as a financier. The "Courier," while under Ball & Richards, was a failure, and passed into the hands of J. Carrel, H. J. Mercer, W. H. Ball, and William Buell, as editors and proprietors. Their career, however, was short. W. H. Ball discovered that nature never intended him for an editor, and severed his connection with the "Courier." In 1852, George Weaver and N. S. Kauffman became editors and publishers, under the firm name of Weaver & Kauffman, and continued the business until March 4, 1858, when U. P. Bennett, becoming owner, editor, and publisher of the "Zanesville Gazette," a paper started about 1830, by Uriah Parke, bought the interest of Mr. Weaver, and the two papers were consolidated. The weekly was issued under the name of the WEEKLY COURIER AND GAZETTE, and the daily under the name of the ZANESVILLE DAILY COURIER. In August, 1859, Mr. C. H. Upton and John T. Shryock became editors and publishers. On the 21st of June, 1861, Mr. John T. Shryock became sole editor, publisher and proprietor of the COURIER establishment. Up to this time, the COURIER had never been a financial success. Many a dollar had been lost by the different proprietors. There were no dividends—never had been. When the war of the rebellion got fairly under way, there was a mint of money in a newspaper office, if properly conducted, and Mr. Shryock made money.

On the 15th of November, 1865, M. D. Leggett and J. C. Douglass purchased the COURIER establishment, of J. T. Shryock, and published the COURIER until July 1st, 1866, when T. J. Newman purchased a one-third interest in the establishment. The weekly journal was published, under the name of the COURIER AND GAZETTE, until Dececember 18th, 1868, when the "Gazette" was dropped, and ever since, the weekly paper has been styled the WEEKLY COURIER. In May, 1863, Mr. Leggett sold his interest to J. H. Dodd, and, January 1st, 1872, Newman and Dodd purchased the interest of J. C. Douglass, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Newman & Dodd, until 1876, when R. B. Brown purchased a part of the interest of J. H. Dodd, and became a member of the firm. The COURIER is now one of the leading papers of Ohio. It finds its way to all sections of the Union. It advocates the principles of the Republican party, believing that those are the best for the patriotic freemen of this great Union.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.—This paper was published in the interest of the Democratic party, and first appeared August 18th, 1879. The editors and publishers, were W. V. Cox, W. L. Maginnis, and W. C. Crawley. October 31st, of the same year, it was deemed expedient to "pull down the blinds" and close the office.

THE DAILY ERA was an advocate of Democracy, first issued March 24th, 1880, by W. L. Maginnis, W. C. Crawley, and George C. Thompson. July 28th, this firm was dissolved, Thompson and Crawley retiring, and the paper passed into the hands of O. K. White, J. F. Tracy, and T. J. Maginnis, Jr. October 26th, ensuing, W. L. Maginnis and T. J. Maginnis, Jr., withdrew; the paper passed into the hands of a receiver, and was published by O. K. White and J. F. Tracy, until November 29th, 1880, when the office was closed.

ZANESVILLE POST.—The Zanesville POST is the only German newspaper published in this part of the State. The first number was issued March 28th, 1872, by Adolph Schneider, the present publisher and proprietor. The office, for the first five years, was in Werner's block, near the Court House; it is now located at Nos. 41 and 43 South Sixth street. It is a seven-column sheet, twenty-four by thirty-six inches; the first number was issued to six hundred subscribers; its patrons now number eight hundred.

The POST is non-partisan in politics, but keeps its readers alive to their interests, and well informed in political affairs. Its editor has the satisfaction of knowing that the patrons approve his plan, never having had occasion to change or modify his course—a sufficient guarantee of the ability of the editor to conduct a first-class family newspaper.

THE ZANESVILLE SIGNAL.—This is one of the most pronounced Democratic journals in the State; edited and published by James T. Irvine, the compiler of the following ably written article, which will be found remarkable for fidelity to the record of the times:

The history of the Democratic press of Muskingum county begins with the "Muskingum Messenger," which was also the first newspaper in Zanesville. The "Muskingum Messenger" began its career in February of the year 1810, and continued during some twenty-five or thirty years to be one of the most prominent journals then published in Ohio.

The Democratic party, at that time, was called "Republican," or "Democratic Republican"—these political terms being used synonymously, to designate the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, in opposition to the "Federal" party, founded by Alexander Hamilton. The "Muskingum Messenger," therefore, represented and advocated the "Democratic Republican" principles and policies of Government, as defined, inculcated, and established, by Jefferson and his school, until its course was changed toward the end of its race.

The first publishers of the "Muskingum Messenger" were Messrs. White & Sawyer. Shortly after its publication began, Mr. David Cham-

bers (afterwards well known as Colonel Chambers, and also as a member of Congress), purchased the interest of Mr. White, and became the sole proprietor, in or about the year 1812. During the "war of 1812," the "Messenger" occupied a prominent position as an able and efficient supporter of the war and the administration of President Madison. It "carried the war" into the "Federal" ranks, with many a sharp criticism and pungent paragraph.

About the year 1815, Mr. Josiah Heard became editor and proprietor of the "Messenger," and continued as such until the close of the year 1818. In February, 1819, Mr. Ezekiel T. Cox purchased and took possession, and was the publisher of the paper until February, 1822, when he transferred it to his brother, Horatio J. Cox. The latter continued to edit and publish the "Messenger" until February, 1824, when he transferred it to his two brothers, Ezekiel T., and Samuel J. Cox. The latter, in 1825, became sole owner and editor. In May, 1828, owing to his conscientious refusal to support General Jackson as the Democratic-Republican candidate for President, he disposed of the "Messenger" to Mr. Thomas Anderson.

During the period of the "Messenger's" greatest prosperity, there was no newspaper published in the adjoining counties of Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan and Perry; and all of the official publications of those counties were made through the "Messenger," as being the most available medium of communication with the people of those counties, as well as Muskingum.

Mr. Thomas Anderson conducted the "Messenger" as a Democratic-Republican journal, and a supporter of President Jackson's administration, until the year 1832, when he took the side of Calhoun and the "nullifiers," and thus broke with the main wing of the Democracy. The "Messenger" continued thus until the year 1837, when it passed into the hands of Joseph Moorehead and Michael P. Brister. This closed its career as a Democratic journal, and soon afterward its existence was terminated.

In the year 1833, the "Democratic Union" was started, by Messrs. Charles B. Flood and Frederick W. DeKrufft, to take the place of the "Messenger" as the Democratic organ.

Their successor in the "Union" was William Crosby, who changed the name of the journal to the "Aurora." Mr. Crosby's direct successor, (we believe,) was Colonel David Robb, from whom Mr. Jacob Glessner purchased and took possession, January 1st, 1838. Mr. Glessner continued as the editor and publisher of the "Aurora" during six stormy political years, until 1844, when he disposed of it to Mr. John Brandt. From him it soon passed, and within a few years it was transferred consecutively into the hands of the following named persons: McCann & Camp, Chauncey Bassett, Henry Beard, Roberts & Adams and Henry Beard. Mr. Henry Beard was, however, the editor of the "Aurora" from the year 1845 until August 18th, 1852, when he conveyed it to Mr. R. W. P. Muse. November 15th, 1853, Mr. Albert O. Wagstaff became a partner, with one-third interest in the concern, and remained one year. January 2d, 1854, Messrs. Muse and Wagstaff started the "Daily Commercial Aurora," the publication of which was continuous for from two to three years. July 1st, 1855, Mr. Lewis Baker took one-third interest in the whole establishment, and held it until July 1st, 1857, when he retired. In the meantime, Mr. Muse, July 16th, 1856, disposed of his interest to Dr. James W. Gally, then a practicing dentist in Zanesville. When Mr. Baker retired, July 1st, 1857, Dr. Gally became sole proprietor, and continued as publisher and editor of the "Aurora" until April 13th, 1860, when he sold it to Thomas W. Peacock. From November 23d, 1860, Mr. Joseph McGonagle was associated with Mr. Peacock, until November 13th, 1862, when his interest was taken by the "Ohio Farmer's League," Esquire Jacobs, editor, and the "Farmer's League" was thus merged in the "Aurora."

The division of the Democracy in the Presidental contest of 1860, led, in this county, to the starting of the "Citizen's Press," in September, of that year, by Messrs. Samuel Chapman and Anthony Deffenbaugh, in support of John C. Breckinridge for President. Messrs. Chapman and Deffenbaugh continued to issue the "Citizen's Press" until July 9th, 1863, when it was merged with the "Aurora." The paper then appeared with the names of T. W. Peacock and William Ewing, as editors, until January 1st, 1864, when Mr. Peacock transferred his interest to Mr. Ewing, who retired a month afterward, February 4th, 1864, and thereupon the "Aurora" disappeared, its new purchaser having decided to change the title of the paper.

February 11th, 1864, No. 1, of "The Ohio Signal" was issued, with the name of J. Milholland & Co., as publishers, but in a few weeks this name was withdrawn. In the year 1865, various amounts were subscribed as stock, by prominent Democrats, in what was called the "Signal Printing Company," with Daniel B. Linn, Elias Ellis, William Pringle and Gemmil Arthur, as Trustees. In August, 1865, this company, with a well equipped office, containing a full supply of new type, a new Hoe power press, a steam engine, job printing materials, etc., began the publication of the "Zanesville Daily and Weekly Signal," in the regular style of city journalism. Mr. D. B. Linn, a lawyer, who had had several years experience in editing a newspaper, became the editor of the "Signal." In October, 1865, Mr. Linn was elected to the Ohio Senate, and re-elected in 1867. In the spring of 1867, negotiations for the purchase of the "Signal" and all its appurtenances, were entered into, and concluded with James T. Irvine, who took possession June 10th, 1867. The "Daily Signal" was continued by him until January 1st, 1870, when it was suspended, with the intention to resume its publication as soon as favorable circumstances would permit.

The Zanesville "Signal" (weekly) is contin-

ued by the last named purchaser, and is a newsy paper, with a circulation of about twenty-four hundred copies.

THE CITY TIMES was a folio weekly paper, of seven columns, with a picture of the Triple Bridge sandwiched with the name. The style of type was burgeois, and the pages very neat. It was started by J. Glessner and J. B. Roberts, September 4, 1852. Mr. Roberts was appointed Postmaster, April 29, 1853, and retired from the paper, selling his interest to Mr. Glessner, who continued its publication for twelve years, never failing to issue the paper on the regular day of publication, each week. The office was then sold to George H. Logan, who soon after associated with J. H. Dodd, and continued to publish the paper for some months, then sold the office to Messrs. Cooper, Evans and Ehrman, who were succeeded by Governor John Greiner. R. C. Brown succeeded Greiner, and, after running the paper two years, sold it to W. W. Pyle, who published it for five years, during the last of which it was issued as a Sunday paper. Mr. Pyle sold the office to E. B. Hayes, who continued it as a Sunday paper until the fall of 1875.

During Mr. Glessner's editorship, the paper was independent in politics, and eminently a family newspaper; the subsequent career of the paper was varied, as the frequent changes in editors would indicate.

THE DAILY MORNING TIMES was started June 12, 1877, by W. W. Pyle, E. R. Sullivan, D. P. Mercer, Alonzo Shoemaker, Edward Mercer and Harry M. Parsons, practical printers, under the firm name of "The TIMES Publishing Company." W. W. Pyle, editor, and E. R. Sullivan, Business Manager; these gentlemen continue to fill those positions.

The TIMES was a neat six-column sheet, and soon after enlarged to seven columns. In politics, it was independent, until the Gubernatorial campaign of 1879, when it espoused the Republican party doctrines, and with such vigor as to attract the attention of the leaders of that party, of which it was recognized as a powerful ally, and rendered signal service in bringing about the Republican party triumph; the Democratic party having been the victors in political contests, prior to that time, in Muskingum county.

May 12, 1879, Alonzo Shoemaker transferred one-fifth interest to Sullivan and Parsons. November 20, 1880, D. P. Mercer and Edward Mercer each transferred one-fifth interest to the same parties; and the establishment was owned by W. W. Pyle, E. R. Sullivan and H. M. Parsons, the two latter owning their interest jointly, under the firm name, of Sullivan and Parsons. October 20, 1881, the partnership between W. W. Pyle, and Sullivan and Parsons, operating under the name of the "TIMES Company," was dissolved, Mr. Pyle retiring; the business is conducted by the remaining partners, Sullivan and Parsons.

In the beginning, the establishment was run on the co-operative plan, and the success of the enterprise is doubtless due to the energy and economy with which the work was conducted during the weeks of experiment.

The TIMES is the only morning paper published in Zanesville. Its dispatches are furnished by the National Press Association, and, as a wide-a-wake newspaper, it is a welcome exchange throughout the State, and elsewhere. It reaches daily every postoffice in the county, where there is a daily mail.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, a handsome eight page sheet, was started August 16, 1877, and, like the daily, at once became a favorite, rapidly extending its circulation into the adjoining counties of Licking, Morgan, Perry and Guernsey.

The foregoing recital might be greatly extended, by elaborating the system of securing the news, and pointing out the advantages of classification, which renders the TIMES of such peculiar value to the reader, but this would necessitate a detail that would be of more interest to the journalist than the reader, and hence, we refrain, and invite the public to profit by the results in reading the TIMES.

The office and business facilities have lately been greatly enlarged, and are still in the Maginnis Block, near the Postoffice, No. 25, North Fifth street.

THE DRESDEN CHRONICLE, A. Deffenbaugh, publisher, was issued July 30, 1838, and continued to 1842, when the name was changed to the JOURNAL; under this name it was published for two years, when it disappeared.

"The Visitor," put in appearance in 1848, and retired, having issued but one number; John W. Wallace, the publisher, thinking one visit would do.

The "Advocate," under the management of Rev. Wallace and Mr. ——— Agnew, entered the newspaper arena in 1850, and flourished about two years, when Mr. Wallace died, and Mr. Agnew associated with Mr. Sygford and issued the "Intelligencer." This paper was continued until 1855, when it passed into the hands of Bently Gill, who sold it to M. B. Lovett, in 1857.

The "Dresden Monitor" appeared in 1868, published by Thomas B. Peacock & Son, who continued their sanctum a little more than a year and sold out to J. A. Jackson, who, in turn, sold to L. M. Murphy, and he, after a year's effort, transferred the office to W. H. Conkling, who, in a short time, sold out to J. T. Shryock, under whom the paper revived and continued about two years, when he sold out to John W. Martin. How long Mr. Martin owned the office does not appear, but the "Herald" was doubtless a child of that office, with Hunt and Springstead as guardians, and when the scion was half a year old, it was committed to the care of Mr. Springstead, who abandoned the waif to take care of itself, and it disappeared.

The "Dresden Doings," a fortnightly, quarto, published by James W. Wheeling, appeared in 1874. In September, 1878, Mr. Wheel-

ing sold out his interest to Will E. Smith, who continued the paper as a bi-weekly about nine months, and then changed it to a five-column weekly, and continued its publication until about the middle of November, 1879, when it was enlarged to a six-column folio, and has been continued by the same publisher ever since.

[The foregoing is compiled from data furnished by W. E. Smith.]

NEW CONCORD ENTERPRISE—*Principia, non Homines.*—The first number of this paper was issued July 22, 1880, edited and published by McKee & Hutchison. In their salutatory, it is announced to be a journal devoted to home interests, embracing education, morals, Christianity and temperance; open to free and full discussion of all questions pertaining to the best interests of society; regarding every man's politics, just as every man's religion, as his own, they do not propose to attack or antagonize any class of citizens because of differences of opinion.

### UNIVERSAL SORROW.

The President is dead! No sadder news ever fell upon the American people. Throughout that memorable day there was a painful expectancy depicted in every countenance, and direful forebodings, uttered in subdued tones, as the wires told of the condition of the beloved President; and shortly after the final struggle was over, and ere those who had so constantly watched the bulletin-boards could carry the sad news to their anxious friends at home, the bell in the tower of the court house rang out in solemn tones the death of him the people loved so well. "The President died, at 10:35, at Long Branch, New Jersey." It was not necessary to add, "P.M.;" the people knew but too well, and painfully, the time of that eventful 19th day of September. What a mournful night was that, and how still the air—and yielding to the tongues of the church bells, as they chimed in with the court-house bell.

Unconscious Bell!
Oh, break! Oh, break!
Refuse the listening
Air to shake!
For thou dost shake
Our hearts—they swell—
They break! They break!
Break with them, Bell!
Thy jarring tones,
Thy harrowing moans,
We may not quell—
Break hearts, and Bell!

Thus the people their painful vigils kept, and the remainder of the night was spent in draping homes and public places with the emblems of the woe unutterable.

And when the day dawned, and the "Daily Morning Times," with its darkened columns, came, we conned o'er and o'er the sad, sad story renewed, and freely excused the editor for not attempting anything but reproductions. And we looked again and again at those wonderful headlines, which read as follows:

"Safe in the Arms of Jesus—After Seventy-eight Days of Suffering, the President Passes Serenely Away, like one who draws the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams—A Nation mourns a great and good man's death, who departed this life as the hands on the dial pointed to 10:35—The midnight air saddened by the mournful tolling of thousands of bells, and strong men weep bitter tears at the fall of a friend of humanity—'But earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure'—Angels will rejoice at the reception in Paradise of so pure a soul."

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

"LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, September 19.—The President died at 10:35."

"And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave,"

While we gaze through tears on the life gone out, lifting our hearts in thankfulness for the triumph of Christian faith, for the end of that man was peace.

Zanesville, robed in black, and the lamentations of her people over the death of our Chief Magistrate, marks an epoch in history that time will never efface.

A small printed hand-bill, distributed in the forenoon, called a public meeting of citizens, in Black's Music Hall, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In response, the Hall was filled at that hour with a concourse of men. The meeting was organized by the election of Rev. W. M. Mullenix, of the Second Street M. E. Church, as President, Hon. John O'Neill and J. T. Irvine, as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. T. J. Newman and (Captain) D. B. Gary, as Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. Mullenix, as Chairman, opened the proceedings with a terse and expressive statement of the solemn circumstances, under which the meeting was held, an impressive sketch of the high character and services of the Nation's departed statesman and Chief Magistrate, and the overwhelming sorrow with which his own countrymen, supplemented by the generous sympathy of all the people of all other civilized countries, received and lamented over his untimely demise, by the foul hand and crime of a brutal assassin.

The Hon. John O'Neill was called upon, and spoke words of rare eloquence, depicting the love and grief of our fifty millions of people for their chosen and worthy head; their burning indignation at "the deep damnation of his taking off" by a fiendish assassin's cruel and senseless murder; and the genial, friendly nature of the man who had ascended from the humble cottage of his widowed mother, through various gradations of trial and success, to the highest position of honor and power in the government of his country, and in the hearts of his countrymen. Mr. O'Neill spoke most feelingly from his own

personal acquaintance with James A. Garfield in Congress, and rendered a high eulogium to his fame and memory.

J. T. Irvine endeavored to respond by speaking of the tragical death of James A. Garfield as having at once wiped out, for the time being, all factions, parties, sections, sects, races, or other lines of divisions among the people, and united them all as one family, mourning over the woeful loss of its head, and thus demonstrating, in this epoch of National calamity, the oneness of the American people. The fatal striking down of the chief ruler in the Government, by a vile assassin's fiendish blow, was a causeless, horrible crime, not only against the President and Government of the United States, but against society and the whole people, each and all. * * * Mr. Irvine sought an illustration of the universal popular sentiment, by quoting the saying of David on the assassination of Abner, in Israel:

"And David said to Joab, and to all the people that were with him, rend your clothes, and gird you with sackcloth, and mourn before Abner. And King David himself followed the bier. And they buried Abner in Hebron, and the King lifted up his voice, and wept at the grave of Abner; and all the people wept. * * * And the King said unto his servants: Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"—II. Samuel, iii, 31–38.

He concluded by referring to the rule of Presidential succession, provided by the Constitution, which must be obeyed and respected, and that, as General Garfield himself had publicly said in New York after the assassination and death of President Lincoln, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

T. H. Southard, Esq., was then called out and responded briefly in remarks highly appropriate to the occasion.

Hon. M. M. Granger was next called for, and, in words that breathe and thoughts that burn, pictured the fallen hero, and left the subject with the people, feeling too deeply to do more.

Hon. A. W. Train then addressed the audience, and declared his firm belief that General Garfield was, by far, the greatest man of this epoch.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the whole audience, on a rising vote:

RESOLUTIONS.

"The people of Zanesville, called together by tidings that the Nation's President is dead, with one heart and mind, join their countrymen as mourners to-day. We meet in deepest sorrow, because the Nation's chosen head is slain; and,

"*Resolved*, That we, the people of Zanesville, learn with deep anguish and profound sorrow, of the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That in President Garfield we recognize the highest type of American character. As a statesman, he has no superior; as a citizen, none was more faithful and patriotic; as a soldier, distinguished for capacity and gallantry.

"*Resolved*, That by his death, the Nation has lost a great ruler; community an exalted citizen and cultured scholar; Christianity one of her brightest ornaments.

"*Resolved*, That we detest and abhor the crime and the criminal by which this precious life has been sacrificed, and demand that the full measure of punishment, provided by law, shall be promptly meted out to him.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with his aged mother, his devoted and heroic wife, and his fatherless children, in their great bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of this meeting forward an official copy of its proceedings to the widow of the deceased, and also a certified copy to the State Department at Washington."

The Committee on Resolutions was continued, to report suitable observance in this city during the funeral ceremonies of interment at Cleveland, on Monday, and the following is the report of said committee, which is taken from the Zanesville "Courier:"

HONOR TO THE DEAD—HOW THE BURIAL OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD IS TO BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY.

At a meeting of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the Citizens Meeting, held in Music Hall, on the 20th inst., and also a Committee from Hazlett Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, held at the office of A. W. Train, Esq., at 2 p. m., yesterday, on motion, A. W. Train, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and R. S. Mershon, Secretary. On motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That a public procession be had between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, of Monday, September 26th, in the afternoon, and that the procession shall move at 1:15.

"*Resolved*, That Gen. Robert S. Granger be requested to act as Grand Marshal, with power to appoint assistants, and arrange a line of march.

"*Resolved*, That all the City and County Officials, all Military, Religious and Civic Associations, and all other organized bodies, together with the teachers and scholars of the Public and Private Schools, and all citizens be, and are hereby, invited to join the funeral cortege; and that there may be proper arrangements made, all bodies be, and are hereby requested to report immediately to Gen. R. S. Granger, Grand Marshal, the name of each association or organization, and numerical strength of the same, to whom official communications can be addressed.

"*Resolved*, That in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of Ohio, the people of this city be requested to close their respective places of business for the day; and that the clergy of the several churches be requested to open their churches for religious services, at 3 p. m.

"*Resolved*, That the following committees be appointed and requested to serve:

"On Finance—John Hoge, J. T. Irvine, Geo. L. Phillips.

"On Music—James A. Cox, H. Waller, J. J. Ingalls.

"On Ordnance—H. C. Van Voorhis.

"On motion, adjourned to meet to-day (Friday) at A. W. Train's office, and that the Grand Marshal and the several committees be respectfully requested to be present.

"R. S. MERSHON,
"Secretary."

The following are the editorial remarks of the Zanesville "Courier" on the death of President Garfield:

THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

"Monday all that is mortal of James A. Garfield was laid away to rest in Lake View Cemetery, at Cleveland, Ohio. He will sleep while ages pass away, along by the side of the beautiful lake he loved so well. He will sleep in the county where his eyes first saw the light of day. When suffering at Washington City, his mind wandered back to his native State of Ohio, and to the modest, comfortable home at Mentor, where, surrounded by those so near and dear to him, he had passed so many happy hours. After the spirit had taken its flight to the God who gave it, his body was carried back to the shores of the dear old lake, to rest there until time shall be no more.

"Around the grave where the remains of James A. Garfield will be laid at rest to-day, in spirit, fifty millions American people will be present. Never since the dawn of creation, has any man been so mourned. Those who live in the palace, and those who live in the humble cot, alike mourn the great and good man who has been cut down in the prime of life. By the poor of the land, in those humble homes where there is a struggle all the year round for bread, James A. Garfield was mourned, as never man was mourned before.

"In the humble homes of the land, where want is often felt, and where there is never an abundance, and to spare, some method has been found to inform the outside world, that in those humble cots, there are those who mourn the loss of a friend, good and true. And when the great and good man, who has gone to Heaven, looks down upon the people he ruled so wisely and so well, there is nothing that will gratify him more than the signs of heartfelt grief on the humble cots of the poor. He never forgot that he was a poor man. His great soul went out to those who struggled for an honest living in the lower walks of life. He, in life, was one of them, knew how to sympathize with them in their troubles and trials, knew how honest, true and patriotic they were. He knew that their strong arms and stout hearts saved the Union. And because he didn't forget the honest masses, but fell in the discharge of the duties assigned him by them, the honest masses mourn him so sincerely to-day. He died at his post, as a good soldier always does, and in the hearts of a grateful people, he will live as long as the American people love honor, truth and virtue."

The following are the editorial remarks of the Zanesville "Signal" on the death of President Garfield:

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S DEATH.

"The last sad scene, the death of President James A. Garfield, in the national tragedy wrought by the passion and bullet of a vile assassin, took place at Elberon, near Long Branch, New Jersey, last Monday night, at 10:35, when his spirit passed quietly away from his wounded and suffering body. He was assassinated on the morning of the 2nd of July, and having died on the night of September 19th, he thus endured eighty days of intense pain.

"The departed President lacked two months of attaining the fiftieth year of his age, but he died at the very pinnacle of earthly station and honor, most deeply and universally sympathized with, and lamented.

"The surgeons' autopsy revealed the fact that the wound from the assassin's bullet was inevitably fatal from the first, against all that could be done to avert this dread result.

"The obsequies, at Washington City, are now in progress, and the final ceremonies, and the interment, will take place at Cleveland, Monday next, September 26th."

The following are the remarks of the "Weekly Advocate" on the death of President Garfield:

"ONE EVENT HAPPENETH TO ALL."

"The tall, the wise, the reverent head,
Must lay as low as ours."

"The President is dead! James A. Garfield was, in 1861, a State Senator; 1862 and 1863, a General in the army of the United States; subsequently, for sixteen years, a Representative in the Congress of the United States; at the commencement of 1880, made a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Ohio; in 1880, elected the President of the United States—IS NOW DEAD.

"He who filled the most exalted political position of any man among all the peoples of the world. The most honored, and in whom reposed, to a greater extent than in any other man, the interests and destinies of fifty millions of people—has passed away. 'One event happeneth unto all.'

"With the cause of his death, and with his condition and sufferings for the last seventy-eight days, our readers are generally familiar.

"Less than one hour before he died, which was at 10:35 P. M., on Monday, September 19th, he awoke from an apparent sleep, and complained of pain in the region of the heart. He soon after began to sink, and his spirit passed away into the hands of the great God, who 'giveth to all the measure of their days.'

"Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Colonel

Rockwell, General Swaim, and Drs. Bliss and Agnew, were present during his dying moments."

The Zanesville "Post" (German), of Wednesday, September 21st, contained the following editorial remarks on the death of President Garfield:

## Unſer Präſident todt.

„Es thut weh!" — waren die letzten Worte Garfields und „Es thut weh!" ſtöhnt ihm die Nation in dumpfem Schmerze nach.

Um 10:35 am Montag Abend entraffte nach achtzig furchtbaren Leidenstagen ein ſchmerzhafter Tod den zwanzigſten Präſidenten der Ver. Staaten ſeinem Volke. Seine Gattin und Kinder waren nebſt den Aerzten um ihn. Um 10 Minuten nach zehn Uhr beklemmte plötzlich ein heftiger Schmerz ſeine Bruſt und entnahm ihm bald das Bewußtſein. Mit den angſterfüllten Augen der liebenden Gattin über ſich, hauchte der Dulder ſeine große Seele aus. Doch er überlebt uns alle in der Geſchichte und im Herzen dieſer Nation, neben einem Waſhington, Jefferſon, Jackſon und Lincoln, als das Muſter eines großen Amerikaners, wie er ſeinen Weg aus dem Staube eines armen Bauernhauſes bis in das Licht des höchſten Ehrenplatzes in der Welt von Station zu Station, als Taglöhner, Maulthiertreiber, Landſchullehrer, Student, Bürgergeneral, Abgeordneter und Senator, als glänzender Redner und gelehrter Staatsmann mit eiſernem Fleiße und rieſiger Willenskraft errungen hat. Seinem Gedächtniß werden ſo aufrichtige Ovationen gebracht, wie ſie keiner der „vererbten" Könige oder „Derer von Gottes Gnaden" ſich hat machen laſſen können, und die innigſte Theilnahme wird ſeiner greiſen Mutter und der edlen Gattin mit ihren fünf Kindern zu Theil.

Die Leiche wird heute zuerſt nach Waſhington gebracht und am Montag in Cleveland beſtattet werden. Die unmittelbare Urſache von Garfield's Tod war die ſecundäre Blutung einer von der Kugel verletzten Arterie, deren pinteſtarke Entleerung ihm auf's Herz drückte und die letzten großen Schmerzen verurſachte. Bei der ärztlichen Unterſuchung fand man auch noch in der Nähe der Blaſe eine ſechs Zoll lange Eiterhöhle und einen damit verbundenen von der Wunde an zwiſchen den Muskeln hinführenden Eitergang. Die Bruſt war ſchwer affizirt, aber keine Eiterung in der Lunge; dagegen fand ſich eine ſolche an der linken Niere. Sodann gab es auch Eiterung an dem weichen Knorpel des Wirbels, wo die Kugel angeſchlagen und kleine Knorpelſtücke in die Weichtheile getrieben hatte. Die Kugel wurde 2½ Zoll links vom Kreuze, unter der Bruſtdrüſe hinter der Darmhaut in einem Eiterſacke gefunden. Dr. Lamb hatte zwei Stunden darnach zu ſuchen.

Vom ganzen Lande kommen Nachrichten von der allgemeinſten Trauer und dem tiefernſten Charakter derſelben. In manchen Städten ſind nicht nur öffentliche und Geſchäfts-, ſondern auch Wohnhäuſer ſchwarz drapirt und faſt überall waren am Montag die Geſchäfte ſiſtirt.

The following is a translation of the above, which is given for the benefit of the English reader:

OUR PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

"Garfield's last words were, 'It hurts!' And 'It hurts!' groans the whole Nation in gloomy sorrow.

"After eighty terrible days of suffering, the 19th instant, at 10:35 P. M., death snatched our twentieth President from his people. His wife and two children were with the physicians at his death-bed. At ten minutes past ten, a severe pain had suddenly siezed upon his breast, and soon made him unconscious. With the anxious eyes of his faithful wife on him, the sufferer breathed forth his great soul. But he will survive all of us, in history and in the hearts of the people, by the side of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson, and a Lincoln, as a genuine model of a great American, who had risen from the dust of a lowly country house, into the light of the highest place of honor in the world; working from station to station, as laborer, mule-driver, country school teacher, student, citizen, soldier, Congressman, and Senator; as brilliant orator and learned statesman, always with iron energy and gigantic will-power. Ovations are tendered to his memory, so sincere, as no "hereditary" king, or "ruler by the grace of God," could have procured for himself; and the most fervent sympathy is offered to his aged mother, and his noble wife, with her five children.

"The corpse is to-day taken, first to Washington, and will, on Monday, be buried near Cleveland. The immediate cause of his death, was a secondary bleeding from an artery touched by the bullet, which, amounting to as much as a pint, pressed upon his heart and caused his last great pains. At the autopsy a pus cavity was found, six inches long; and a pus canal, leading down to the groin. His breast was badly affected, but no pus in the lungs; but there was an affection of the left kidney. Pus had also been found in the soft matter of the lumbar vertebra, where the bullet had passed and driven small pieces of the gristle into the soft parts near. The bullet was found encysted, about two and a half inches to the left of the spine. It had taken two hours to find it.

"From the whole country the news comes of the most general participation in the mourning, and its profound sincerity. In many cities, not only public, but also private and business houses are draped in black; and yesterday, activity had almost entirely ceased."

The following remarks on the death of President Garfield are taken from the Zanesville "Courier," and appeared in that paper the day after the funeral:

"In Memoriam.—Amid the gloom which enshrouds the Nation at the death of James A. Garfield, the citizens of Zanesville assemble to do honor to the memory of the illustrious dead—A funeral pageant of mournful grandeur traverses our streets, and touchingly tender memorial services are held, participated in by the whole people!"

"The mortal remains of James A. Garfield have been committed to the tomb, there to rest until the last great day, when earth and sea shall give up their dead. In every city, town, and hamlet, throughout the United States, habiliments of mourning, for days past, have betokened the grief of a stricken people. Long, mournful funeral processions, yesterday, marched through the streets, and the last sad tributes of respect

due from the living to the dead, were rendered with becoming solemnity. In all these duties, the citizens of Zanesville and the Muskingum Valley, from the moment the grand, heroic battle for life was ended, to the hour when the loved form of the illustrious dead was committed to its kindred dust, have not been lacking, in the smallest detail. The solemn memorial services of yesterday were fitting evidences of the love and affection borne our late lamented President by the people of this city, and the success attending every feature of the mournful ceremonies, must have been highly gratifying to the various committees in charge, as well as to the community at large.

"The Grand Marshal, General R. S. Granger, had issued an order for the various civic and religious organizations to take part in the memorial parade, to march promptly to the rendezvous appointed for the three divisions, at one o'clock, so as to be ready to move a half hour later, but a furious rain storm swept over the city at the hour named for assembling, and a change of programme seemed necessary. The storm threatened to continue throughout the afternoon, but, owing to a want of means of communication with the various bodies, no concerted action could be taken, so that nothing could be done but await developments. The Lodges and societies continued their preparations for the parade, hoping that the storm would break and fair weather render the consummation of the programme possible. At half-past one, the dark, lowering clouds began to part, and patches of clear sky were revealed, in the southwest. Fifteen minutes later, the sun reappeared in his majesty, and at two o'clock, amid tolling bells, and the firing of minute guns from Putnam Hill, the tread of battalions marching to the rendezvous notified an expectant public that the parade would take place. The thoroughfares over which the column was to pass were extremely muddy, but no one complained. At a quarter of three o'clock, the signal for the start was given, and the First Division, under command of Colonel C. C. Goddard, filed out of Seventh into Market street, moving eastwardly. Then followed the Second Division, under command of Alexander McConnell, from its rendezvous, on Fifth street, and Colonel G. D. Munson's Third Division, from Sixth street. The order of formation was as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Garfield Guards, leading their horses.
Bauer's Band.
City Postmaster, and Employes at the Postoffice.
County and City Officials.
Cyprus Commandery, K. T.
Hazlett Post, No. 81, G. A. R.
Ex-Soldiers and Sailors.
Officers and Orators of the Day in Carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Drum Corps.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
St. Patrick Benevolent Society.
Father Matthew Temperance Society.

SECOND DIVISION—Continued.

St. Thomas Benevolent and Literary Society.
Knights of Labor.
St. Nicholas Society.
St. Joseph Society.
Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Members of the High School.
Pupils of the Public Schools.
Guiding Star Lodge, G. U. of O F.

THIRD DIVISION.

Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels.
Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Band.
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
McIntire Lodge, Knights of Pythias.
Independent Order of Rechabites.
Patriotic Order Sons of America.
Citizens on foot and in carriages.
City Fire Department.

LINE OF MARCH.

The line of march, as announced by the Grand Marshal, was strictly adhered to: East on Market to Underwood; south to Main; west on Main to Third; south to South street; east to Sixth, and north on Sixth to the McIntire Academy lot. The funeral pageant, of deep and mournful grandeur, moved quietly through the streets, the silence only being broken by the weird notes of the funeral dirges and the muffled beats of the drums. Every man and boy in the line seemed to be impressed with the deep solemnity of the hour, and the quietness which reigned was in striking contrast to the order maintained in funeral processions under the most favorable circumstances. The column moved in sections of eight, a most difficult order, even for trained troops, but the alignments were well preserved, and the spectacle thus presented was grand beyond description. Scores of flags and banners were carried at the head of the various orders, all draped in sombre hues. A banner, worthy of special mention, was that borne aloft at the head of the brigade of Odd Fellows. It was executed by Jacob Hinig, and represented the Goddess of Liberty, rising from a cloud and in the act of crowning Lincoln and Garfield. The portraits were faithful to nature, and the conception so clever that when the banner appeared in sight, the beholders reverently lifted their hats as it was carried by. Bauer's Band, near the head of the First Division, discoursed splendid music, and the famed musical organization of Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's Minstrels, attracted very general attention. By the courtesy of Prof. John Bauer, this band was supplied with the score of appropriate funeral marches, and the musicians only began the rehearsal of the music the morning of the parade.

All along the routes of march the sidewalks were densely packed; the spectators looked on in painful interest, and hundreds were affected to tears. Never in our history had such a scene been presented. The procession arrived at the McIntire Academy lot a few minutes before four o'clock, and the column was massed in front of the heavily draped stand. A chorus of seventy-

five voices, selected from the church choirs of the city, under the direction of Prof. Lilienthal, rendered a special programme. Chas. E. Munson and Robt. Miller presided at the organs. The singing was grand beyond description, and reflected credit upon the committee, Messrs. James A. Cox, Hiram Waller and J. J. Ingalls, in charge of that department.

THE OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

The officers of the day were as follows:

President—Hon. W. H. Ball.

Vice Presidents—Mayor W. N. McCoy, Thomas Griffith, Judge H. L. Korte, Joseph Quales, Robert Lee, H.C. Van Voorhis and T. S. Murphy.

After order had been restored, Judge Ball arose, and with great emotion, which he could not restrain, said: "I am called to preside over this meeting, and it is no ordinary duty, but it will be one of no difficulty. You are called upon to perform a solemn service in the presence of a great calamity, such as has never befallen this people. The late President Garfield has been called to his Maker, in the heighth of his usefulness, and while the people mourn with saddened hearts, they are ready to say, amen. When President Garfield was called hence, he had, in an unlimited degree, the confidence of the whole people. He was stricken down by an assassin whose crime reached fifty millions of people, whose venality is without a parallel in history. When a man like President Garfield is stricken down by a villain like Guiteau, the people do mourn. More than this, I, perhaps, ought not to say now, but allow me to add that since that fatal shot was fired, I have been south of Mason and Dixon's line, and have talked in all confidence with men who served in the Confederate army, and with women who sympathized with the rebellion. Allow me to say, that their sympathy for the stricken President was as great as yours, and their horror at the awful deed as intense as any people on earth. I have often wondered why one scoundrel was permitted to commit such a crime, and inflict such a disaster upon a people, but I suppose some good will come from it. It must be so, I suppose. Guiteau had the power, but it must never again be so under any circumstances of power. The choir will now sing

"Nearer My God, to Thee."

The great audience bowed in silence, as the beautiful hymn was sung with marked effect, and the Rev. J. McK. Pittenger offered an eloquent prayer, which was published in yesterday's "Courier."

"Asleep in Jesus,"

by the choir, followed, and then Judge Granger was introduced by the President. He said:

"On the 26th of September, 1881, a spectacle is presented, the like of which no other day in the history of the earth and man has seen. A nation of fifty millions of people, occupying more than half of the habitable portion of a continent, is assembled to bury its dead ruler. Other great nations from beyond the oceans of the east and the west are spectators of the funeral rites, and sympathize with the bereaved people, as mourners for the great dead.

"When Abraham Lincoln's funeral cortege passed amid sorrowing millions from the sea coast to his prairie home, our fellow men beyond the Atlantic were yet ignorant of the crime that had slain our second Washington. Three of the Southern armies had not surrendered, and the Southern people still yielded allegiance to Jefferson Davis. But almost before the dwellers at Elberon were sure that the soul of Garfield had gone to God, the midnight bells were tolling the sad news in Europe, as well as throughout America. It is to-day the wires that cross the continents and underlie the great seas that enable us to realize as a living fact how a "touch of pity reaches the whole world's kin."

"As we look upon him dead, it is fit that we think of the life and of the death. Although cut off before he was yet fifty years old, he had not lived in vain. Born in poverty, and compelled to labor in order that he might learn, before his forty-ninth year had closed he was the chosen Chief Magistrate of the strongest Nation of the strongest race of mankind. This rise came not by revolution, nor was it the result of the fickle choice of any potentate. Such causes gave to Rome Emperors who were born at the foot of the social hill; but Garfield, by a steady tread, walked upward from laborer to student, teacher, State Legislator, General, Congressman, United States Senator and President. His life is a shining example for the youth of our land. It does not teach that every poor lad can become the ruler of his country, or even one of the great men of his State; but from it we know that intellect, supplemented by industry, study, energy, temperance, courage, and a heart full of kindliness, mark out a broad highway for all who wish to be useful and happy in their lives, and to be followed to their graves by the loving sorrow of their fellow men.

"As James A. Garfield lay in bodily weakness and pain these many weeks, whatever of grief came to him was because future usefulness to his country seemed forbidden. His backward gaze saw days, and weeks, and years of duty faithfully and ably done, as a pupil, a teacher, a Legislator, a Soldier, a Statesman, a Ruler; and also as a son, a husband and a father. The essence of the happiness given him by such a retrospect, as well as enjoyed by him while days and years were being lived, consisted in what he had done, and done for others; not in the possession and the holding of offices by him; not in the being a teacher, a General, a Statesman, or a Ruler, but in the faithful and successful doing of the duties of each post so long as he held it. And so doing, doing well the work and duty imposed on him by his relations to others, he won success and happiness for himself, as well as for them. So doing, and doing for others, he lived a Christian life, for the essence of Christianity, as exemplified in the life of Christ himself, is the doing good for others."

The speaker here presented a masterly analysis of the dead President's character, which a want of space only prevents printing in full. His closing words were:

"God permitted death to remove our President. The assassin's shot disarmed prejudice. The Southern people saw that a man born at the North, trained in opinions the opposite of those most dear to them, elected Chief Magistrate by a party deemed by their record hostile to their interests, was a man of great heart as well as of intellect; of great magnanimity, as well as of great industry; in a word, that he was a man worthy of love and admiration, and not at all a man to be hated or condemned.

"And so Garfield—dead—will still live, a proof that there is no such difference between men of the North and men of the South as will prevent the earnest union of all Americans in love for their common country, and in patriotic effort to make theAmerican people the noblest Nation on the earth.

"Under God's will, Garfield did not die in vain."

CHANT—"Remember Now Thy Creator,"

was sung by the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West Quartette—Messrs. Howard, Kelly, Radcliff and Belknap. The first demonstration of applause offered at the Memorial Services followed this matchless performance.

Owing to the illness of F. H. Southard, he could not be present, and the audience was deprived of what all knew would be a tender tribute to the memory of a great man.

Bauer's Band rendered the beautiful hymn,

"Thou Art Gone to the Grave,"

with great feeling.

A. W. Train spoke substantially as follows: "Mr. President—A brief review of the sickness of General Garfield will call to mind some very peculiar circumstances. The great distinguishing feature of the sorrow that hung around the President's bed, was the unusual interest taken in him by the people. He was not watched over alone by persons high in authority, and officers of great rank. The distinguishing feature was that everybody had an interest in the life of the President. There is some good reason for this. There was never anything before like the solemn funeral train from Washington to Cleveland, that turned out to do reverence to the illustrious dead. The Mechanic in his shop, the farmer in his field, the laborer at his toil, paused in their work and looked on in mute sorrow, as the funeral cortege rolled on. It was the most remarkable exhibition of feeling ever witnessed in this country. The people do not sorrow because a President is gone, but because Garfield is gone. I undertake to say, that General Garfield was the most complete type of American character and American growth ever produced. If I address the carpenters, they will say, he represented us; with the jack plane and saw, he worked at the bench. If I address the workingmen, they will say, he represented us; with his hands, he chopped wood at twenty-five cents a cord, and made a hand in the harvest field, at one dollar a day. If I address the students, they will say, he represented us, because he was a seeker after knowledge. If I address the literary people, they will say he represented us. If I ask the statesmen, they will say, he represented us. I undertake to say, that in general average, he was above all. Is it any wonder that the whole people bow in sorrow, and in mourning? The life and character of General Garfield will not be fully understood for many years. Like the lofty mountain, its grand dimensions are not appreciated until its solid base is uncovered. As long as General Garfield was in public life, he did not utter a proposition that did not meet the approval of his conscience. He was a politician, but without craft. Read him as you will, he was a most remarkable man. During the eighteen years of his public life, he discussed more matters of public interest than any man in the House of Representatives. His public utterances make volumes of records, and no man ever questioned the honesty of his statements. I saw General Garfield in Congress during a great discussion, when the entire North and South were looking on with almost breathless interest. General Garfield was the representative of the North, and Senator Lamar of the South. The debate rivaled in intensity and power the famous discussion between Webster and Hayne, and yet the first man to congratulate General Garfield at its close was the vanquished chieftain of the South. They never hated General Garfield; he never insulted one of their representatives, or that people. General Garfield will be mourned as long as the Republic lives. It makes it a little bitter to reflect that he fell by the hand of an assassin, but our Government and institutions are not dependent upon the life of any man. Whenever any Government depends upon the life of any single individual, it will go down. In the language of the fallen hero: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

A double male quartette sang the hymn, "Integer Vitae," with wonderful effect, and then Rev. George F. Moore delivered the closing address, which was as follows:

"Mr. President—My fellow-citizens:—As I listened to the eloquent tributes which have been paid by the preceding speakers to the memory of our lamented President, I felt the force of what an old time preacher said, "what can the man do that cometh after the King? Even that which hath been already done.

"I shall not, therefore, speak in any extended way of President Garfield's life; I shall attempt no eulogy of him, whose highest praise is the silent grief of the civilized world to-day. But there is one light in which I would set his death. We may regard it as a monstrous crime, in many respects without parallel in history; we may regard it as an overwhelming calamity, but I would rather look upon it as a great sacrifice.

"He gave his life for his country. If he had

fallen on that September day, eighteen years ago, while riding into the jaws of death, he ran the gauntlet of Longstreet's sharpshooters to save Thomas and the army, all would have said: He laid down his life for us. To-day the offering is more precious; the sacrifice is not less real.

"There are two senses in which he died for his country: First, in that it was through no fault of his that he fell. The assassin had no grievance of his own to avenge. He represented an idea which is the curse of American politics—the idea that offices, which are public trusts, should be the reward of party service. And you and I are in our measure responsible for the existence of the state of things which made it possible even for a mad-man to conceive such a crime.

"Then Garfield died for his country in another sense—for the good of his country.

"If all good citizens are brought to see the evil of the spoils system, and to unite their efforts to overthrow it, the death of the President will have done for the reform of the Civil Service more than even he could have accomplished in his life.

"The way in which the weeks of watching over the sick, and in these days of mourning for the dead, party and sectional division have disappeared, has been already remarked.

"But there is, I think, something more than this. The last few weeks have shown that in the heart of the American people there lay unsuspected, even by themselves, the possibility of a magnificent personal loyalty. It has been often said that the practical turn of the American mind prevented that idealizing, that hero making and hero worship, without which personal loyalty is impossible. Men have even said that loyalty is one of the chivalric virtues which is dead in the modern world. But what monarch in the palmy days of chivalry ever received the tribute of a loyalty as spontaneous, as splendid as that which this American people has displayed in these last weeks?

"Where was there ever such a triumphal progress as that journey of the wounded President from Washington to Elberon? And that loyalty will not be buried in the grave by the lake side. It will be transferred to his successor in office, and will insure him the generous confidence and support of all good citizens.

"It is a costly sacrifice, but if, by it, long established abuses are overthrown; if a long prayed for reconciliation is cemented in his blood; if a new and generous loyalty is born, he would not count it too costly. When, at the beginning of the war, he resolved to offer his service to his country, in the field, seeing how completely that step broke up all his plans, he wrote: "It is not without regret that I look upon the ruins. But if, as the result of the broken plans and shattered individual lives of thousands of American citizens, we can see on the ruins of our old National errors a new and enduring fabric arise, based on larger freedom and higher justice, it will be a small sacrifice, indeed. For myself, I am contented with the prospect, and, regarding my life as given to my country, am only anxious to make as much of it as possible, before the mortgage upon it is foreclosed. Be it ours to see that this precious sacrifice is not in vain!"

The solemn memorial services were appropriately closed with the National anthem, "America," and as the choir repeated the words of the first line,

"My country, 'tis of thee,"

a great hush came over the audience, and many eyes were suffused with tears.

General Ball asked the people to disperse quietly, and feelingly requested that the good order which had characterized the services throughout, would be maintained during the evening. Rev. Mr. Willifer pronounced the benediction; the various societies then marched back to their halls, and the memorial services in honor of the late lamented President, James A. Garfield, were ended.

## CHAPTER XV.

### WATER WORKS.

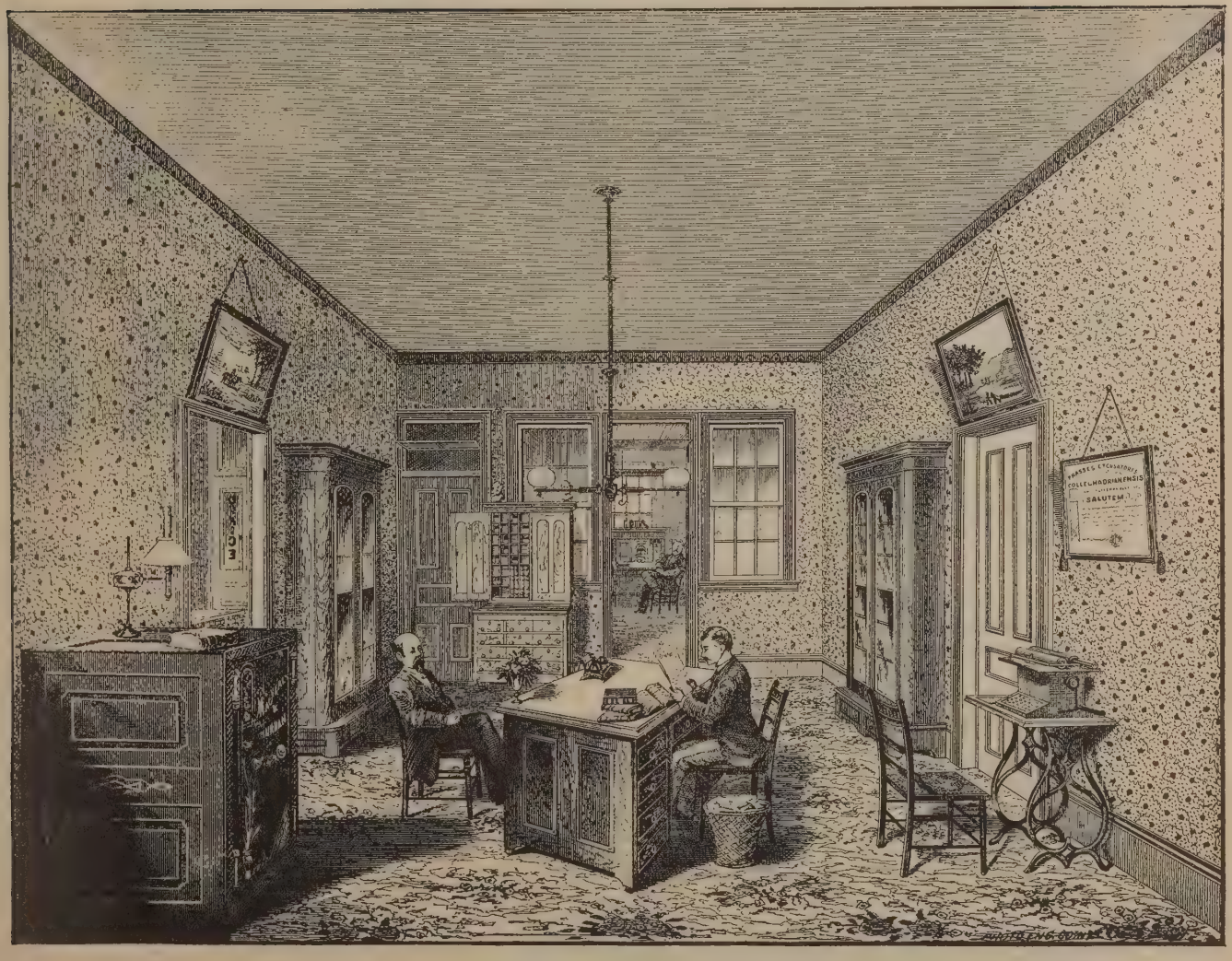
The first attempt in Zanesville was made by David J. Marple and Wyllys Silliman, to whom the City Council granted the privilege of laying pipe and building a reservoir. The ordinance authorizing this work was passed in May, 1816, and the water works inaugurated in 1817.

The reservoir was located near the corner of Underwood street and Fountain alley; was built of cut stone, puddled with white clay, and arched over with brick. In those days, the springs were much stronger than now, and water was brought from the springs on the surrounding hills; from the spring at Best's still-house, east of Green lane, through Mrs. Fell's pasture lot, to the reservoir—through a cut of twenty-five feet—the necessary fall. The reservoir was seventy-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and nine feet deep. The logs used for piping were principally elm, poplar and oak. The work of preparing them was done on the lot where Mr. F. J. L. Blandy's residence now stands. The hole through the logs was two and a half to three and a half inches in diameter—they tapered and were driven together. The hydrants were of the primitive order, made by driving an upright pipe, about seven feet long, into the water-mains, and at the top a piece of wood was driven in, to keep the water from flowing out, and then a faucet of wood or brass was inserted. The chief water-main ran down Main street, below Third, with branches on the side streets, and in winter required to be well protected to prevent freezing. While water was being drawn from a hydrant at the lower end of the street, none could be had at the upper end, and *vice versa*. Captain John Dulty lived on the corner of Seventh and Fountain alley, and had the first hydrant on the line, and when he drew water all hydrants below were closed. The reservoir was not much higher

L. F. Spangler.

Room 8 of SPANGLER & FINLEY'S REAL ESTATE OFFICES, as seen from Room 7.

Wm J. Finley.




Rooms 9 and 10 of SPANGLER & FINLEY'S REAL ESTATE OFFICES.

than the hydrants and the pressure was not sufficient. The water was so tinctured with the wood through which it passed that it was not suitable for drinking or cooking.

The minimum price fixed for water supply to a family, was $5.00 a year, but the projectors of the enterprise never collected a cent for the use of water furnished to the citizens. The whole affair was a loss. This reservoir remained in existence until 1831, when the cut stones were taken out and sold for building purposes.

The second water works were completed in the autumn of 1842. The money used in constructing them was loaned to the town of Zanesville by the Canal and Manufacturing Company, being $39,443.18, for twenty-four years, from January 1st, 1842. These works were driven by water power, and continued in use until 1873, when they were entirely abandoned.

The third water works were constructed in 1868, and driven by steam, and continued in use until 1873, when the present works were constructed. The works built in 1868, are in good repair, and held as a reservoir, in case of accident to the new works. The present works, (including that on the uplands,) cost $175,000.-00. There are two reservoirs, with a capacity of four million and five hundred thousand gallons. Their elevation above low water mark in the river is two hundred feet. The pumping capacity of the engines is about five million gallons each, in twenty-four hours. The total cost of all works (now in good condition), with their appurtenances, was about $500,000.

The customary "By Laws, Rules and Regulations," have been adopted. The last annual report of the Trustees of Water Works, for the year ending March 14th, 1880, contains the usual details, covering twenty-eight pages, which we do not think germain to this recital.

The following are the officers of the Water Works:

Board of Trustees—R. D. Schultz, M. Churchill, C. Stolzenbach. Superintendent, Elias Ebert; Secretary, R. J. J. Harkins.

At the date of this report, the condition of the Water Works was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of fire plugs in the city | 188 |
| " " " Street and private sprinklers | 237 |
| " " " Hydrants and taps | 2,307 |
| " " " Steam engines supplied | 51 |
| " " " Hydraulic elevators supplied | 4 |
| " " " Brick yards supplied | 5 |
| " " " Water motors supplied | 5 |
| Length of cast iron mains, thirty-two miles 116 feet. | |
| Total number of gallons pumped | 702,313,204 |
| " Cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons | $16 64 |
| " " " running the works for the year | 12,894 02 |
| The income for each 1,000,000 gallons pumped | 30 51 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand March 15, 1879 | $ 2,220 56 |
| Water rents and all other sources | 24,576 44 |
| Total | $ 26,797 00 |
| Expenditures | 22,828 42 |
| Balance on hand, March 14, 1880 | $ 3,968 58 |



## CHAPTER XVI.

### BANKS AND MONEY INSTITUTIONS.

THE TOWN OF ZANESVILLE—SHIN-PLASTERS—THE FARMERS & MECHANICS' BANK OF ZANESVILLE—THE ROUND RING SOCIETY—MUSKINGUM BANK—THE FRANKLIN BANK—THE FRANKLIN BANKING COMPANY—THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK—THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY BANK—C. W. POTWIN & CO.'S BANK—CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—MUSKINGUM BRANCH OF STATE BANK OF OHIO—THE MUSKINGUM NATIONAL—FIRST NATIONAL—THE UNION BANK—THE DEPOSIT BANK OF C. C. RUSSELL & CO—THE DEPOSIT BANK—SAVINGS BANK—HOME BUILDING COMPANY'S BANK.

From the beginning of the reign of Henry I., (Beauclerc) in the eleventh century, and on down to the establishment of the Bank of England, which was incorporated by William III., in 1694, the legal tender money, or representative of money in England, was made of wood. The holder was entitled to receive from the Crown the value inscribed thereon. A four sided rod was carved in transverse notches, varying in width for thousands, hundreds, scores, pounds, shillings and pence, for those who could not read; and for those who could read, the sum was written in ink on two opposite sides of the staff, and, finally, the staff was split in two, longitudinally; one half was called the tally, or check, and one was laid up for safe keeping, until its corresponding tally should be brought by the person who had last given value for it. From this primitive tally was derived the Exchequer bill, first introduced by Mr. Montague, the Councellor of the exchequer, in 1696. The exchequer derived the word bill from the Norman French word, *bille*, which means staff.

The town of Zanesville issued "shin-plasters," of which the following is a copy:

"6¼ cents—Treasurer of the town of Zanesville, pay the bearer, in current bank notes, six and one-fourth cents, on the presentation of orders amounting to five dollars. Zanesville, May 27, 1837." ISAAC SPANGLER, President.
JAMES CROSBY, Recorder.

In 1815–16–17, the county was full of shin-plasters, issued by banks and individuals, representing sums of from six and one-fourth cents to seventy-five cents.

August 17, 1817, the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Zanesville, was in operation; and February 10, 1819, "the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company's Bank" published the following statement (as required by law):

Paid up capital, $79,125; notes in circulation, $40,250; deposits, $5,258; bills discounted, $30,481; specie, $10,582; Ohio, United States Bank and other notes, $12,501; real estate, $31,-857.

THE ROUND RING SOCIETY—"Shin-plasters" were issued in denominations ranging from six and one-fourth cents to seventy-five cents, inclu-

sive, by order of the "Round Ring Society." This organization is said to have been composed of members of the Jefferson School of Politics, and to have held secret meetings, at which refreshments of all kinds were served. The Order adopted an emblem, which was a ring, with a spade within the circle. Samuel Goff was President, and signed his name with the suffix, R. R. B. S.

MUSKINGUM BANK was inaugurated about the first of September, 1812, with the following Board of Directors: A. M. Laughlin, President; E. Buckingham, John Mathews, J. Van Horne, W. Silliman, R. Fulton, J. Price, J. F. Munroe, J. McIntire, A. H. Wood, J. Hazlett, M. Dillon and Arius Nye. Mr. E. Granger was chosen cashier.

"The Directors (of Muskingum Bank) have called for an installment to be paid on the 27th of October, $1.50 on a share."

The following paper, having the official signatures of the officers and directors of Muskingum Bank, shows the determination of those gentlemen to secure fair dealing; also the true spelling of the names, one in particular having been spelled in different ways, and as this is Mr. Silliman's own signature, this dispute is settled:

"Ordered that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Muskingum, now in session, do hereby, for value received, release Horace Nye from all and every demand against said Horace Nye, as either drawer or endorser, or in any manner whatever, said Horace Nye having this day paid to said bank his only note in the name of Horace Nye & Company, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Witness our hands and seals, this 29th of July, 1819.

E. BUCKINGHAM, JR., [Seal.]
President.
..... [Seal.]
..... [Seal.]
HORACE REED, [Seal.]
JAMES TAYLOR, [Seal.]
WYLLYS SILLIMAN, [Seal.]
ALVAH BUCKINGHAM, [Seal.]
SAMUEL THOMPSON, [Seal.]
DAVID CHAMBERS, [Seal.]

Witness: ALEX. HARPER.

The following paper exhibits a disaster that happened to the bank:

"BANK OF MUSKINGUM, January 9, 1819.

"*To Whom it may concern:*—This will make known, that the bearer hereof, Horace Nye, Esq., is a Director of the Bank of Muskingum; that he has been duly appointed by the Board of Directors of said bank, to go in pursuit of David J. Marple, late cashier of said bank, who absconded on Tuesday morning last, as is supposed, with a large amount of the funds of said bank; and the said Horace Nye is hereby authorized, in behalf of, and at the expense of said bank, to take all lawful measures to arrest and secure said David J. Marple, that he may be dealt with according to law and justice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. BUCKINGHAM, JR.,
President.

The original copy of this and the preceding paper, are in the possession of Dr. Horace Nye, No. 105 Muskingum avenue.

THE FRANKLIN BANK—This Bank was opened in 1838, by gentlemen of Putnam. Among the stockholders were Solomon Sturges, A. Buckingham, H. Sturges, Daniel Brush, John Peters, J. V. Cushing and E. Buckingham. This Bank was succeeded by the Franklin Banking Company, in 1858. The members of the firm were Daniel Brush, C. W. Potwin and C. E. Robins. Mr. Robins retired from the firm in the fall of 1859. A. V. Smith purchased the interest of Daniel Brush in the spring of 1862.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK—This Bank was organized in the fall of 1863; C. W. Potwin, President, and A. V. Smith, Cashier, who served the nine years of its operations. Among the stockholders were J. V. Cushing, H. Sturges, Daniel Brush, J. Taylor, Jr., and S. R. Hosmer. This Bank was closed, and the assets divided, in the fall of 1872.

THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY BANK—This Bank, very soon after, succeeded the Second National Bank, with A. H. Brown and A. V. Smith, stockholders, and continued to do business until the fall of 1873, when C. W. Potwin and A. V. Smith succeeded to the business, under the name of C. W. Potwin & Co's. Bank, and continued to do business until July 1st, 1881, when the business was closed, and the Citizens' National Bank became the successor to C. W. Potwin & Co's. Bank, with the following officers:

President—J. T. Gorsuch.
Vice President—W. M. Shinnick.
Cashier—A. V. Smith.

Directors—J. T. Gorsuch, W. M. Shinnick, Francis Wedge, Perry Wiles, F. B. Abbott, C. H. Jones and G. H. Fauley. Capital, $200,000.

THE MUSKINGUM BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO—This Bank was organized about 1848. H. M. Kearny was President, and D. C. Convers, Cashier. The capital was $100,000. The bank was chartered, and continued to do business until 1865, when the charter expired. This Bank was succeeded by the Muskingum National, about the year 1864, with Daniel Applegate as President, and D. C. Convers as Cashier. The capital of this Bank was $100,000, and it continued to do business until January 14, 1871. The stockholders being largely interested, also in the First National, the two

were consolidated under the name of the First National Bank.

First National Bank—No. 134 Main street. The Article of Association was dated October 14, 1863, and, framed in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, appeared February 25th, 1863. On the 16th of November following, a Board of Directors was chosen, consisting of Peter Black, Joseph Black, John A. Adams, E. E. Fillmore, Dr. C. C. Hildreth, W. A. Graham and Chas. C. Russell. Peter Black was elected President, and Charles C. Russell, Cashier.

The Bank organized October 16th, 1863, with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

On the 18th of February, 1869, Charles C. Russell resigned his office as Cashier, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Martin.

January 14th, 1871, the Muskingum National Bank was consolidated with the First National Bank, and the act approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, D. C. By this act, the capital of the former Bank was added to the latter, and thereby increased to two hundred thousand dollars. Under this management, Peter Black was continued as President, and E. Martin as Cashier. On the 14th of January, 1874, Mr. Martin resigned, and George H. Stewart became Cashier. Peter Black died July 7th, 1878, and on the 11th of that month, Wm. A. Graham became his successor as President.

The panic of 1873, that proved disastrous to many banks, did not affect the First National. All demands were paid promptly, thus imposing the fullest confidence, which it still enjoys.

The present capital is $200,000; the surplus fund, $50,000.

The Directors are—W. A. Graham, R. D. Shultz, Joseph Black, Alexander Grant, C. C. Hildreth, M. D., Wm. Fox and C. Stolzenbach.

The present officers are W. A. Graham, President: George H. Stewart, Cashier; and T. W. Gattrell, Assistant Cashier.

The Union Bank, 128 Main street, was organized December 16, 1872, and is a partnership, with large individual liability. The parties being among the most wealthy and responsible manufacturers, merchants and farmers in the county.

The officers are: President, F. J. L. Blandy; Vice President, L. Wiles; Cashier, John J. Ingalls.

Its provision against burglars is perfect, having an extra strong iron-lined vault, with burglar box safe, all secured by five of the very best combination and time locks.

The Deposit Bank.—This institution commenced business June 15, 1869, under the name of "The Deposit Bank of C. C. Russell & Co." The company was composed of C. C. Russell, Thomas L. Jewett and Hugh J. Jewett. Thomas L. Jewett died in 1876, and his interest was purchased by Hugh J. Jewett. March 13, 1880, Hugh J. Jewett retired from the firm, his interest being purchased by Charles C. Russell. Thomas Griffith, William Price and Charles M. Gattrell were then admitted, as members of the firm.

Charles C. Russell died June 4th, 1880, and the business has been continued by the Russell estate and Thomas Griffith, William Price and Charles M. Gattrell, under the old firm name, and at the same place occupied by C. C. Russell & Co., southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets.

Savings Banks.—These institutions are now so well known that but little explanation is needed at this time. The first in the United States was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1816: the second was opened in Boston, in 1817, the object being to afford any one, old, young, rich or poor, an opportunity to save money "for a rainy day," by depositing, in a safe place, sums for accumulation, ranging from ten cents upward.

The first savings bank in Zanesville, Ohio, was organized in 1875, under the control of the Mutual Building and Savings Association, and rapidly grew into favor, and continued to do business until the Manager, Mr. Henry Jones, failed in health, and advised the Directors to either elect some one in his place, or close the concern. They elected to do the latter, and notified the depositors to withdraw their deposits, which they did, and the institution closed in the fall of 1879. The demand for such an institution was such that it was deemed expedient to reopen, provided a competent Manager could be found. Mr. Jones, having partially recovered, was prevailed upon to accept the situation, and the business was resumed, under the name and style of "The Home Building Company," in March, 1880. The institution does not seek commercial deposits, makes no short loans, nor on personal security; it loans from six months to one or more years, on first mortgages on real estate collateral, on city or country property.

The business is managed by Mr. Henry Jones, the President, and Mr. Jefferson Van Horne, as Secretary, with a Board of Directors, now composed of Henry Jones, J. B. Allen, J. M. Lane, G. M. Jewett, Harvey Darlinton, James T. Irvine, J. P. Ford, J. M. Bonnet, and William C. Townsend, and located at No. 155 Main street, Zane House Building.

### BANK DIRECTORY, 1881.

First National Bank—Organized, 1863; located at 134 Main street.

Deposit Bank—Organized, 1869; located at southeast corner Fifth and Main streets.

Union Bank—Organized, 1872; located at 128 Main street.

Home Building Company (Savings)—Organized, 1880; located at 155 Main street, Zane Building.

Citizens' National—Organized, 1881; located at 130 Main street.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FIRE COMPANY, 1819—UNION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY—THE DOG, "MINUS"—THE MECHANICS' FIRE COMPANY—THE RELIEF FIRE COMPANY—UNION FIRE COMPANY—THE HOPE HOSE COMPANY—THE STAR HOSE COMPANY—THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY—THE MUSKINGUM FIRE COMPANY—RESCUE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 5—RELIEF, NO. 7—"76" HOSE COMPANY—THE NEPTUNE HOSE COMPANY—NIAGARA HOSE COMPANY—THE RESCUE, NO. 7, REORGANIZED—REPORT OF THE CHIEF FIRE ENGINEER, MR. H. SHRIMPTON—HOPE COMPANY—STAR HOSE COMPANY, NO. 2—THE RELIEF HOSE COMPANY, NO. 3—EAGLE HOSE COMPANY, NO. 4—NIAGARA HOSE COMPANY, NO. 5.

December 22d, 1819, the "Zanesville Express" contained the following notice: "The subscribers to the Fire Engine Company are requested to meet in the court house, on Thursday, December 23d, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing, electing officers, and transacting such other business as may be necessary."

Michael Dulty is credited with the information that "the members were all property holders and business men, and they put out the fires—with as little water as possible."

UNION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—The company organized as "Union Fire Engine Company," and elected Michael Peters, Captain. They had forty members, fifteen of whom were required to work the engine, and the remainder formed the "bucket line," which, sometimes, included men, women and children. The members were each furnished with two leather buckets, and his name was painted thereon. It was no unusual sight to see the fireman's buckets, which he kept at home, hanging up, filled with water, in readiness for service.

Among the members at this time, we have been able to obtain the names following: William Twaddle, Joseph Church, S. Deffenbaugh, James Culbertson, Michael Dulty, John Dulty, Adam and John Peters, Nathaniel and Charles Wilson, Nathaniel Sprague, and Richard and George Reeve.

Among the members during 1820–21, were: Robert Steward, Leonard P. Bailey, James Caldwell, Richard Gallagher, James Crosby, John M. Leary, John T. Fracker, William Blocksom, James Raguet, William Twaddle, Joseph Church, Solomon Deffenbaugh, James Culbertson, Chas. Hill, Jown Sheward, David Spangler, Isaac Dillon, John D. Dare, Henry Orndorff, George James, James Raguet, Gorgius A. Hall, and Isaac Campbell, Sr. Some of these were members in 1825.

The company had ladders, also, which were kept at "the Fire Company House," southeast corner of Fourth street and Fountain alley.

This company had a dog—"a regular fireman's purp." His name was Minus, but he was never minus when the fire bell rung: he knew the sound as well as any of us.

THE MECHANICS' FIRE COMPANY was organized in November, 1836, and elected the following officers:

President—Colonel John T. Fracker.
Secretary and Treasurer—Bernard Van Horne.
First Engineer—Elias Ebert.
Second Engineer—Isaac Campbell.
Directors—Daniel Brush, James Raguet, and Anthony Wilkins.

Among the active members were: Samuel Clark, Daniel Applegate, Josiah S. Copeland, Horatio J. Cox, George Rishtine, William Blocksom, E. T. Cox and John D. Dare. They organized with one hundred members, and each wore a red badge, with "M. F. C." in gold letters, thereon. From 1836 to 1840 they used the old buildings, southeast corner of Fourth street and Fountain alley, for engine purposes.

THE RELIEF FIRE COMPANY.—Zanesville, January 10th, 1839. "Pursuant to notice given, a meeting was held at the Senate Chamber for the purpose of forming a new fire company. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. R. Hazlett was chosen Chairman, and E. Eastman, Secretary."

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which consisted of G. L. Shinnick, B. Hyde, N. G. Abbott, H. Rogers and James Hazlett: instructed to report on the the 14th, ult. On this day, pursuant to adjournment, they met at J. P. Barton's room, reported the Constitution and By-Laws, and elected the following officers:

President—N. G. Abbott.
Vice President—G. L. Shinnick.
Secretary—James Sheward.
Treasurer—James Hazlett.
First Engineer—Robert Lashly.
Second Engineer—John Printz.
Standing Committee—A. Printz, R. S. Adams, R. I. Morrow, Jesse Fox and Horace Granger.

The membership consisted of Joseph W. Potwin, James Hazlett, Benjamin Hyde, Theodore Converse, R. I. Morrow, Zeph Clements, Samuel C. Abbot, Gemmil Arthur, John Quigley, F. B. Abbott, Robert Hazlett, Jr., E. B. Eastman, James Sheward, N. G. Abbott, George L. Shinnick, John Alter, Jr., Robert Lashley, J. G. Stewart, Wm. Menard, J. C. Davis, Alfred Printz, Joseph Gallagher, A. K. Alter, Jesse Fox, John Printz, T. F. Nevitt, R. S. Adams, Israel W. Green, N. D. Mundy, James P. Barton, M. Abernathy, Jacob Eoff, H. C. Granger, Fred Dieterich, Wm. Scrivner, M. S. Mitchell, Hiram Davidson, Isaac B. Stubbs, George Dare, John Launder, S. Ragor, J. McCormick, C. McDill and H. P. Culbertson.

The first engine they had was called "the Little Old Hydraulic," and stood side by side with the Union, (at southeast corner of Fourth and Fountain alley.) It was very exciting to see these two companies run with their engines to a fire. The engine was constructed so as to draw

its supply of water and throw it at the same time, and was considered "the best in town." One half of the force required to work it stood on the engine, and the other half on the ground.

UNION FIRE COMPANY—Act of Incorporation, dated February 14, 1840, signed by Thomas J. Buchanan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and William McLaughlin, Speaker of the Senate, which is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that James Raguet, Daniel Brush, Anthony Wilkins, D. J. Culbertson, William Shultz, Isaac Campbell and those who may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby made a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, under the name of the "Union Fire Company of Zanesville," with succession for thirty years, and by such name, and in their corporate capacity, they may make contracts, may sue and be sued, answer and be answered unto all courts of this State having cognizance; may hold property, real and personal, to the amount of five thousand dollars, whether by purchase, gift, bequest or devise, and make and establish by-laws for their government, not incompatible with the constitution of the United States, or of this State, provided that the funds of said company shall not be used for building, insurance or any other purpose than those connected with the fire department.

[Section 2 omitted.]

"SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
"COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28, 1840.

"I certify the foregoing Act to be a true copy from the original roll on file in this department.

"CARTER B. HARLAN.
"Secretary of State."

Officers—President, Joseph Johnson; Vice President, Andrew Dawson; First Director, James R. Kees; Second Director, Alex. Johnson; Treasurer, John Gerwich; Secretary, Thomas Launder; Pipemen, John H. Printz, J. A. Tucker, Isaac D'Garmitt, Harrison D'Garmitt, Richard Drone and Henry Worstall; Plugmen, William Arter and John Rogers; Fire Police, Thomas Launder, Abraham Green, John Blessing, Perry Flowers and Samuel Chapman; Axmen, A. D. Launder, Wm. Smith, John Mitchell, Joseph Rink, Henry Bimple and John Keplar; Messenger, Thomas Launder.

Members—Jefferson Clarke, N. A. Guille, Michael Mayer, Zack. Ross, Eugene Moore, Robert Henderson, John J. Mecklin, J. J. Kelly, James D. Hoge, Henry Morgan, William Hankerson, Isaac Butterfield, John Wilson, Jason Rogers, Jesse Arter, Charles Roberts, John Miller, John Green, Winthrop Fox, Thomas Ferren, William Nevitt, Robert Irlinbrook, William Hare, James Crozier, James Randolph, Charles Terry, Frank Van Horne, Leonard Smith, Charles Beaty, G. W. Margrove, Mahlon C. Hart, William Reeve, John Alter, Jr., George Miller, John Brennon, John G. Smith, J. D. Willis, James Brennon, William Runyon, John W. Alter, W. A. Runyon, L. Evans, E. H. John, Benjamin Comptor, James Stull, John Holland, Peter Keck, Charley Jenkens, Michael Brown, James R. Keyes, D. Launder, J. F. Rogers, John Ranger, Spencer C. Phures, David Beyant, John A. Goodin, Louis Cook, John Blessing, Joseph Walters, C. Burckholter, Martin Brennon, Joseph Sowar, Harrison D'Garmitt, Isaac D'Garmitt, Samuel Parker, Louis Lape, John D. Mitchell, Geo. W. Kink, Joseph B. Colins, George Evans, Joseph Cook, L. J. Clark, W. W. McCarty, Joseph F. Rink, J. S. Cochran, J. T. Callihan, Manly Howard, Charles Greenwell, John Perwich, Richard Drone, Henry Mulgrew, Perry Flower, Abraham Green, Harrison Dunnivan, James J. Henry, Henry Fluke, John Brannon, Arthur Van Horne, John Conner, William H. Crowell, Judson Hughes, A. J. Dawson, Charles Dare, F. A. Tucker, John J. Meckling, Isaac Loyd, George T. Cobb, H. Shaffer, Anthony Frost, Frank Emmet, S. J. Mitchell, Elias Clark, W. H. King, T. Farmar, John English, Thomas Keely, George W. Coon, Chas. Beatty, S. K. Henry, Lloyd Buckmaster, Johnny Wells, David Ellis, Dick Silvers, Jerry Wolf, Benny Lenhart, John Belmear.

Honorary Members—[Article XVII of the By-Laws admitted men of good moral character, on payment of two dollars, with rights and duties common with all others, except holding office; and Article XVIII admitted such, after serving five years creditably.] Appended to the printed list of signers to the Constitution and By-Laws were the following: Daniel Brush, Isaac Campbell, Dr. John Hamm, Charles C. Russell, John Adams, Silvers Porter, Adam Peters, Edward Matthews, Austin Berry, William Galligher, John R. Pratt, C. B. Goddard, John Taylor, C. W. Potwin, John C. Hazlett, Benjamin Spangler, D. J. Culbertson, James J. Ross, Mark Louden, A. C. Ross, B. F. Hersh, Isaac Dillon, John A. Blair, S. H. Kauffman, J. B. H. Bratshaw, John Metcalf, R. H. Gilmore, Daniel Dillon, and Fred. Bird.

As these persons became honorary members at the signing of the Constitution, they evinced the true interest they felt in doing what they could for the safety of the community against fire, and, doubtless, would have enrolled as active members, had business permitted.

Attached to the company was a library of useful and entertaining books and periodicals, and, evidently, this was a popular and harmonious organization. Their last meeting was held, June 12th, 1874.

THE HOPE HOSE COMPANY was organized May 5th, 1851.

Motto—"Prompt to act when danger calls."

The first officers were:

President—David Orndorff.
Vice President—John T. Redmond.
Secretary—Charles S. Parish.
Treasurer—John Van Horne.
Messenger—J. Cantwell.

Directors—James Morrow, and John Morrow.
Plugmen—William H. Shaffer, and John W. Campbell.
Standing Committee—D. H. Orndorff, J. T. Readmond, and William H. Stephens.
Members—Benjamin H. Highfield, Thomas H. Crippen, George W. Ebert, John Offord, William Runyon, William Wright, George R. Bostwick, George W. Brenholtz, Charles Huntington, Dennis Hays, Thomas Phelps, William Stokes, James Bloomer, Frank Fracker, William Donivan, Henry Whitcher, Benjamin Smeltzer, Thomas Ross, James H. Harris, Lawrence Galligher, John Newell, Frank Donlin, Charles Wilbert, Richard Menhenick, Edward Galligher, Patrick Brennan, David Launders, Jeff. C. Clark, David Foster, John Cullen, John Spaulding, Charles Bailey, James Markel, William Ford, Joseph Oldham, Rufus Fell, Mathias Richmond, George Smith, John Lewis, Benjamin Spangler, Henry Alexander, George W. Campbell, George McNelly, Smith Garner, Jacob Hammond, John Bampus, John Galligher, Thomas Harkel, Patrick Carter, John Armstrong, Samuel Oldham, H. J. Summers, Richard Brown, William H. Woodsides, Joseph Galligher, L. Zimmerman, John Coulter, Enoch Hensley, Charles Green, W. Sheppard, James J. Toole, Jesse Randolph, Charles Nichols, William Allison, John Drumm, Charles G. Lowden, Bernard Reynolds, William Kappes, Perry Matthews, Lemuel Fouts, Samuel Stokes, John Reid, John Garnell, Fred. Foster, Chas. W. Spangler, John Oller, Thos. Toole, John Dugan, John Grubb, John McCormick, William Y. Johnson, Patrick Madden, William E. Bostwick, Calvin Hankison, Isaac Reed, William Veach, William Bryan, William McBeth, Thomas Smith, Edward Crawford, —— Washington, Frank Martin, Joseph Johnson, Bushrod Leonard, C. C. Hunnicutt, William Rager, Amos Sickle, James Reed, James Bell, William Garnell, William Stiles, Michael Stroope, Daniel Trainer, Nelson Williams, Lloyd Dillon, John Henry, Thomas Elton, Richard Rhody, Farley Bissett, Samuel McBeth, Edward Ewing, John Wiles, William Clausey, James Hanness, James Lindsay, John Drake, Henry McCoy, Samuel Reid, James Holmes, Joseph H. Stephens, Chas. Wheeler, Samuel Durban, Rustling Moore, Thos. Wallace, Darius Goodwin, George Fealheart, Rush Williams, John Grooms, John Reynolds, John Doyle, Isaac B. Steele, John Murray, Jesse Langton, David Mitchell, William Burton, Geo. Pickrel, Andrew McVicker, James Kimbeley, William Ingman, William, Charles and Israel Godfrey, William Willis, James and John Ballinger, William C. Bryan, J. L. Johnston, David and Daniel Coletrap, George E. Jenkins, William Shaffer and Matthias Hanniss. The latter once saved the court house, for which he was presented with a silver medal.

Hope Company had a knowing dog, named "Dash," familiar with the fire alarm, and always on the ground when the boys were on duty. Firemen's dogs were regarded with jealousy—sometimes the cause of fights.

The lady friends of the companies manifested their appreciation in presenting them with handsome flags.

Star Hose Company—Organized, May 1st, 1852; sixty members.
Motto—"Our impulse to action—The danger of our citizens."
The first officers were:
President—William Fox.
Vice President—John Stone.
Secretary—James Cochran.
Treasurer—Epaminondas L. Grigsby.
Messenger—Henry A. Heritage.
Directors—William Fox, T. G. McCormick, and Isaac Cummins.
Members—James A. Throckmorton, Daniel Hattan, Henry P. Slack, Samuel, Rufus, Isaac, George, and Adam V. Fell, George Fenstemaker, Joseph Northrop, Nimrod Taylor, Joseph, Albert, and Charley Church, Patrick Mulvey, Thomas, and William Barrett, Thomas G. McCormick, Dr. Alfred Ball, John B. Roberts, Lewis Slack, Henry Granger, William Jasper, Isaac Cummins, Jacob Hetzel, Peter Kraus, Mathias Colcher, Daniel Colcher, Isaac Piersol, Emanuel Amick, George, and Thomas Matthews, Samuel Rager, Joseph Debolt, James Guttery, Moses H. Willey, John P. Ford, J. L. C. Owings, John Carr, John Horton, Lewis Wall, Robert Evans, John Bailey, Daniel Bailey, John J. Arter, John Richards, Thompson Burwell, Joseph E. Cassiday, and Richard Hawkins.
This company disbanded when the paid department was introduced.

The Eagle Fire Company.—Organized, May 10th, 1852. First officers were as follows:
President—Thomas Dixon.
Vice President—George W. Harris.
Secretary—Samuel Chapman.
Treasurer—Charles H. Werner.
Directors—T. Dixon, and G. W. Harris.
Members—George W. Harris, William Dixon, Thomas Dixon, Felix Fulton, Edward P. Moorehead, Samuel Bowman, James Darlinton, Moses M. Granger, Joseph Rehl, Frank Myers, Jacob Crotzer, William Cooper, Samuel Chapman, Robert Howard, Stephen R. Hosmer, William Ruth, James Boyd, Bernard Howson, Leander Williams, Humphrey Woods, Michael and Patrick Flood, Gottleib and John Sterly, Daniel O'Kief, Leonard Moehler, Henry Granger, William Jasper, Benjamin and Thornton Pritchard, Michael Chauncey, Adam Voll, Hugh Murphy, Jacob Fisher, William and John Winters, Charles H. Werner, Adolphus Werner, William Bridwell, Charles Worstall, John Swoope, Patrick Haney, Dennis Fulton, James Keys, George Williams, Decatur Sockman, John Hoy, and John Stulock.
[Thanks are here tendered to Thomas Dixon and George Harris, of the Eagle Hose Company, for the above record.]

Muskingum Fire Company [West Zanes-

ville]—organized June 1,1853, with the following officers:

President—Charles Peters.
Vice-President—Louis H. Worrell.
Treasurer—William W. Wimmer.
Secretary—James S. Ward.

There were fifty members, but the following list is all that can be obtained now: John Peters, Henry C. Peters, Charles Peters, James Smith, Louis H. Worrell, William Lee, Levi Miller, Dudley W. Cassidy, George Cassidy, William W. Wimmer, George W. Delzell, Daniel Miller, John English, George Lee, James S. Ward, H. C. Helmick, Joseph Wheatley, Charles Dunn, and James Morgan.

In 1871, this company was reorganized, and called "Reliance Hose Company, with the following officers:

President—Thomas Smith.
Secretary—Henry Kendall.
Treasurer—Frank McKinney.
Messenger—John Mills.
Standing Committee—John Whikehart and Daniel Dugan.
Pipemen—Charles L. Grimm and William Maker.

The total membership was forty. The city built a two-story house for their use, at a cost of $1,600. The company subsequently changed its name to Relief. April 1st, 1878, they disbanded, and went into the paid Department of the city.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 5, was an independent Company in 1854. They built a fine, two-story, brick house, on the corner of Court House square and Fountain alley. They purchased their truck of Rogers & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, for $1,200. They numbered forty members, thirty-four of whom volunteered in the army, to put down the rebellion. Their officers were:

President—John Dymond.
Vice-President—George James.
Second Vice-President—Edward Wheeler.
Secretary—W. F. Baker.
Foreman—H. C. Lillibridge.
Assistant Foreman—Charles H. Ross.

Members—W. H. Hurd, W. M. Harriott, Isaac Ross, John G. Gittings, Charles Blocksom, William H. Nevitt, Charles Fletcher, Hugh Dunn, L. M. Dayton, Robert M. Applegate, Samuel W. Spencer, James Dixon, Charles Sullivan, George Lentz, Louis D. Sandal, Alfred F. Fillmore, A. F. Cassell, William Balthis, and B. D. Abbott. These are all the names that can be obtained.

"Relief, No. 7," was organized in the Seventh ward, June 30th, 1870, with about forty members, and the following officers:

President—William Godfrey.
Vice-President—David Hook.
Secretary—William E. Atwell.
Treasurer—William Deacon.
Directors—Isaac Morgan and David P. Mercer.
Plugmen—Charles Huff and Arthur Palmer.
Messenger—Denton Graves.
Pipemen—Albert Worstall and Samuel Murray.
Standing Committee—Newton Hall, R. Perry Bean, and Enoch S. Huff.

Members—Luther Morgan, John E. Leach, Benoni Willis, Sutliff Bates, John Leach, Allen Twaddle, James Garden, William Burns, John Kitchen, James Winning, Isaac Murray, William E. Atwell, Levi B. Fink, Hugh Dugan, William Langton, Denton Graves, and Charles Stanton. These are all the names that can now be had.

"'76" Hose Company, was organized April 15th, 1872. The first permanent officers elected were:

President—Harrison Marshall.
Vice-President—Jacob Fischer.
Secretary—John J. James.
Treasurer—George S. Fitz.
Director—Daniel E. Giles.
Assistant Director—John Keeswell.
Plugmen—John A. Brennan and Frederick Fischer.
Standing Committee—Richard Hocking, Joseph Wise, and James Wallwork.
Messenger—Nicholas Strauss.
Pipemen—Jesse D. Fell and Robert McNabb.

The house was built on the west side of Monroe street, Sixth ward, by the city, in 1872.

The company disbanded June 1st, 1874, dividing the proceeds of their property among the then active members.

Neptune Hose Company, organized May 17, 1872, with thirty members—an independent company, declared to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at large fires, or as a reserve, except in their own ward, where they would turn out to fires, whether called or not. The temporary officers were:

President—Joseph Haffer.
Secretary—James F. Ryan.

The first elected officers were:

President—Frederick Hirshy.
Vice-President—Peter Keck.
Secretary—Wallace Quigley.
Treasurer—Joseph Haffer.
Captain—Frank Myers.
Assistant Captain—Peter Shubach.
Messenger—Philip Huffman.
Standing Committee—John N. Steiner, James F. Ryan, and John Kreuter.

With their Constitution, they published the ordinance to establish and regulate the Fire Department of the city of Zanesville.

The company was accepted by the City Council, May 25, 1872.

Niagara Hose Company was organized July 5th, 1872, with fifty-eight members.

The first officers were as follows:

President—John Curtis.
Vice President—Andrew Farnum.
Secretary—John D. Jones.
Treasurer—Orlando C. Farquhar.

Directors—Frederick Olmstead and Henry D. Flanagan.

Plugmen—Robert Wallace and John Deaver.

Pipemen—Samuel Atkinson, Wm. H. Ratliff, Wm. Osmond and Stephen Grecmiger.

Messenger—Taylor Shrum.

Standing Committee—A. J. Farnum, C. N. Clark and Wm. Osmond.

Members—John S. Rudolph, Wm. F. Campbell, Frank Hosler, Wm. F. Ratliff, Jedadiah Copeland, Chas. Parshall, Lee Wallace, Wm. A. Scott, George Shrum, George Elmore, Richard Osmond, George Osmond, Joseph Cowell, Florence Hosler, Wm. J. Stonesipher, Scott Drake, Seborn, and James Hicks, Chas. T. Burwell, Chas. R. Carter, Chas. A. McDonald, Jessie G. Lauch, Isaac A. Lauch, Oley Nesbaum, Albert Stiers, James Richardson, Edwin A. Hicks, James Chute, John Bowers, Jr., Samuel Scott, Harvey Frederick, Chas. Osmond, George Brown, Albert Atkinson, George Farquhar, James Meeker, Andrew Taylor, Wm. Butler, Joseph Brown, Edward Wells and Chas. H. Leasure.

Their building, situated in the ninth ward, was erected by the city. They disbanded, with twenty-two active Members, March 27th, 1876, and divided the money, cash on hand, and proceeds of property, between them.

Rescue, No. 7.—This company was organized from Relief, December 29th, 1874, and was accepted by the city, January 11th, 1875. The first officers under this organization, were:

President—Henry Minter.

Vice President—W. H. Gillingham.

Secretary—Wm. E. Atwell.

Treasurer—Patrick Dugan.

Directors—Arthur Palmer and L. Twaddle.

Plugmen—Philip Cullman and S. Eason Huff.

Messenger—Isaac Murray.

Pipemen—J. Stowe and J. Murray.

Standing Committee—James Douglass, Hugh Dugan and Marion Varner.

The officers for 1880:

President—Amos Josslyn.

Vice President—J. E. Leach.

Secretary—W. E. Atwell.

Treasurer—Patrick Dugan.

Messenger—Isaac Murray.

Directors—Isaac Morgan and S. Eason Huff.

Plugsmen—Dillon Murray and John Josslyn.

Pipemen—George Tanner and Delaware Fletcher.

Standing Committee—Abraham Allman, Levi B. Fink and Wm. Langton.

Members—Henry Minter, Hugh Dugan, Geo. W. Tanner, Abraham Allman, S. Eason Huff, Levi B. Fink, Wm. Langton, Enoch S. Huff, Delaware Fletcher, James H. Hopkins, John Josslyn, Dillon Murray, Isaac Morgan and John McCall.

They adopted the same By-Laws under which Neptune worked. This is an Independent Volunteer company.

From the date of organization, until the spring of 1879, these companies, with others, received from the city $150.00 per year, which was used in furnishing their hall, in the second stories of the Hose buildings. The Messenger was paid $40.00 per year, and the Secretary $25.00 per year, for services.

In the last report of the Chief Fire Engineer, Mr. H. Shrimpton, to the City Council, he says:

"As required by law, I submit herewith the annual report of the Fire Department for the year, ending September 1st, 1879. The condition and detail of the department is as favorable for the service required of it, as it can well be with the number of men, and the amount of money appropriated to defray the expenses thereof."

The report is explicit, and, doubtless, highly satisfactory, as the intimations of increased force being needed, have been carried into effect, hence we, following the practical manner of the worthy Chief, herewith submit the present force, briefly, which is as follows:

Hope Hose Company, No. 1—Isaac Minthorn, driver; George W. Nicol, hoseman; Thomas Moore, runner.

Star Hose Company, No. 2—William Bell, driver; James A. Sears, hoseman and Assistant "Fire Chief;" Joseph Millfield, runner.

Relief Hose Company, No. 3—John T. Lynn, driver; Chas. L. Grimm, hoseman; William Mohler, runner.

Eagle Hose Company, No. 4—William H. Nevitt, driver; John Adams, hoseman; Albert Seymour, runner.

Niagara Hose Company, No. 5—Isaac Springer, driver; George Shrum, hoseman; Charles Powell, runner. The hose houses, eight in number, are all in good repair, except No. 2, on Seventh street. The apparatus consists of five hose reels, arranged for horses; one hook and ladder truck, fully equipped, but not manned, except when emergency demands, when part of the force now in use is directed to take charge of it; one old engine, in good condition.

The hose consists of 2,850 feet, leather, 911 feet of which is new, and 1,533 feet of rubber and leather, which is not deemed reliable.

The new fire alarm telegraph went into operation the 20th of February, 1879. This most effective branch of the department consists of twenty-one signal boxes; six electric gongs; one electric bell striker, for general alarm; one galvanometer, and ten miles of wire on two hundred and twenty-five poles, and a complete electric apparatus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of alarms from Sep. 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880 | 50 |
| Loss by fire, to buildings, stock, etc | $5,736 00 |
| Insurance recorded on the same | 4,561 00 |
| Lost over insurance | 1,195 00 |

This is a most flattering testimonial to the efficiency of the Fire Department.

The cost of running the fire department, as now constituted, is $1,360.25 per company, per annum.

Water Works.—The hydraulic pressure is

about sixty-five pounds to the square inch, which gives a force sufficient to deluge all but the highest buildings.

The volunteer companies were composed of the best citizens—embracing clergy, professional, business, and laboring men—who bore "the heat and burden of the day." As organizations, they never received more than $215 per company, per annum, to defray expenses. After years of service, when the demands upon their time became burdensome, and the city found itself able to afford a paid department, they gave way, and by act of the city council, were disbanded, May 26th, 1879. Their deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice entitle them to be held in grateful remembrance.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### SOCIETIES.

THE OHIO BIBLE SOCIETY—TEMPERANCE—MUSKINGUM EMANCIPATION—ST. NICHOLAS ASSOCIATION—THE OLD SETTLERS—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN — BUILDING — WOMAN'S BENEVOLENT—ST. JOSEPH'S.

THE OHIO BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Bible Society was held in Zanesville, on Wednesday, September 3d, 1818, and was attended by a respectable number of members, and a large and intelligent audience; the greatest harmony prevailed, and much important business was transacted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—General Isaac Van Horne.

Vice Presidents—Rev's. J. Culbertson, and J. Wright.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. S. P. Robbins.

Recording Secretary—Edwin Putnam.

Treasurer—David Putnam.

Trustees—Rev's. L. Harris, S. P. Robbins, J. Culbertson, J. Moore, J. Wright, W. Gould, Levi Whipple and W. R. Putnam.

The following annual report of the Trustees was received, approved, and ordered published:

"REPORT.—In laying before the society their sixth annual report, your Board cannot fail to realize the various and conflicting feelings which the grandeur of the object before them, the success which has hitherto attended their exertions, the different prospects which await their future efforts, and the increasing interest of the Bible cause, are calculated to awaken. During the last year, your Board authorized the purchase of a quantity of Bibles, one hundred and fifty of which were in the German language. Repeated efforts to secure such failed. It was ascertained, by express information from our agent in Philadelphia, that they were not to be obtained in that city. As, however, a supply is soon expected from Europe, it is presumed that this difficulty will be removed, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Three hundred and eighty English Bibles, and one hundred German Testaments have been secured, which, in part, met the expectations of your Board. These are now in train of distribution throughout the bounds of the society.

"Where the Bible has hitherto been circulated, it has been received with gratitude, and read sometimes, we know, and frequently with attention, pleasure and improvement.

"Your Board have not tenaciously confined their distribution to those who were literally unable to purchase, although those who are in circumstances to authorize it, generally make a return of the price, or more than the price of the book received. As, however, your Board are persuaded that no individual, who has ever made a right estimate of the value of his own soul, will withhold the Word of God from the careless or the wicked, because they are able to purchase for themselves, they have acted from different principles, and adopted a different practice. The careless, who are able to supply themselves, are no less the objects of Christian sympathy, than the anxious souls who are unable. The great object of your Board, and, it is presumed, the society, is to have the Bible read; believing that the salutary effects of a general attention to its perusal would soon be seen, felt, and acknowledged, even by its present enemies. With this end in view, they are, of course, no less concerned for those who will not, than for those who cannot, procure it for themselves.

"You have become auxiliary to the American Bible Society. A principal object of that society is to give the aborigines of our country the Word of God, in their vernacular tongue. The civilization of the savage tribes, and the dissemination of the Word of Life, are objects which ought to ensure the prompt and efficient aid of all the friends of civil and religious liberty. Let this be afforded with pious hearts, and willing hands. Let contributions evince sincerity, and the result is certain. We ought to recollect, too, that by the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society, our friends are placed in a respectable situation. If, then, a foreign people have been so mindful of us, we ought, at least, to follow the praiseworthy example, so far as to exercise a corresponding liberality toward the people whose soil we occupy, and for whose improvement and happiness we are bound, by so many reasons of interest and benevolence, to unite our exertions. * * Let all the streams of piety and benevolence flow into one grand reservoir, the friends of truth form one grand phalanx, adopt one universal determination, exert one corresponding movement, which confidence of complete success and unspeakable rewards are calculated to inspire. Let the glory of God be our aim, the word of God our rule, the spirit of God our light, and we will soon unite in the joyful exclamation, "Victory is on the Lord's side,"

"By order of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Bible Society. THOMAS D. BAIRD,

"Secretary."

### THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

The first great public movement in behalf of temperance was made in this county. Temperance societies began to be formed in 1825–6. One of the most prominent of the first promoters of the reform was Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of Connecticut, who was worthily styled the Apostle of Temperance. The exertions of this and other energetic advocates of temperance and total abstinence have effected a wonderful change for the better in the general habits of the people. Several thousand temperance societies, under various names, have been formed, and a large number of vessels now sail from various ports of the United States, the crews of which are unsupplied with spirituous liquors of any kind. The movement has spread, to some extent, in Europe, but by far the most successful of its promoters has been the Rev. Theobald Matthew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, of Ireland, who came to this country and did a great work, and returned to try and save his own countrymen. John B. Gough, Dr. Reynolds, and Francis Murphy, have won great names in this cause. These leaders found their fields of labor in the large cities, almost exclusively. But the enemy permeated society everywhere. Intoxicants were, and are, among the staples of supply—in the store, in the new-settlement, kept as a "good morning" to the early customer, and a "good night" to departing friends; and in the household, on the side-board, in many parts of our land, glasses, sugar, spoons, "Tansy Bitters," and plain whisky, free for all; no caste here! And, with such a glow of hospitality surrounding it, to refrain from joining in a social glass was, and is, almost impossible.

What if it be a "dance of death,"—when the jig is up and the fiddler paid, the remorse that follows is drowned in another glass.

The following graphic picture, by Colonel Ingersoll, will be read with interest:

INGERSOLL ON ALCOHOL.—Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, in speaking to a jury in a case which involved the manufacture of alcohol, used the following eloquent language:

"I am aware that there is a prejudice against any man engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. I believe that from time to time it issues from the coiled and poisonous worm in the distillery, until it empties into the hell of death, dishonor and crime, that demoralizes everybody that touches it, from its source to where it ends. I do not believe anybody can contemplate the object without becoming prejudiced against that liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks on either bank of the stream of death, of the suicides, of the insanity, of the poverty, of the ignorance, of the destitution, of the children tugging at the faded and withered breasts of weeping and despairing mothers, of wives asking for bread, of the men of genius that it has wrecked, the men struggling with imaginary serpents, produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almshouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against this damned stuff that is called alcohol. Intemperance cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affections, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives, widows; children, orphans; fathers, fiends; and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, misery and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It crowds penitentiaries, and furnishes victims to your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorns virtue, and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and the child to grind the parricidal ax. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and despises heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box and strains the judicial ermine. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislature, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; despair, not hope; and with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and, unsatiated with havoc, it poisons felicity, kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out a national honor, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does all that and more—it murders the soul. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of abombinations, the devil's best friend, and God's worst enemy."

Horrors like these thrilled the settlers of this valley, half a century ago, and, accordingly, "on the 15th of November, 1830, a meeting was held in (a Methodist meeting House) Putnam, for the purpose of forming a temperance society. Edwin Putnam was Chairman, and W. H. Moore Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. James Culbertson, after which an able address was delivered by Mr. A. A. Guthrie.

A preamble and constitution being read, was adopted. The fifteenth and sixteenth Articles of the Constitution were as follows:

"Every person who subscribes to this Constitution is a member of this Association, and covenants to perpetually abstain strictly from ardent spirits and wine, except as a medicine, or as a part of "the Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper."

Also, not to present it, either to visitors, customers or laborers, except as a medicine; not to be directly nor indirectly concerned in the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits, except so far as he shall be convinced that they are intended for medicinal purposes or the arts.

"It shall be the duty of every member of the society to use his or her influence, on all suitable occasions, to discourage the use of ardent spirits and wines."

The names of ninety persons were signed to this Constitution, and the following officers were elected:

President—John Goshen.
Vice President—Edwin Putnam.
Secretary—A. A. Guthrie.
Treasurer—Samuel Chapman.
Directors—W. H. Moore, Horace Nye, Thomas Wilbur, Abraham Josslyn and Colonel William Hadley.

December 6th, 1850, the number of signers to this Constitution was eight hundred and thirteen. April 18, 1853, this society was merged into "the Temperance Alliance," with the following officers:

President—H. Safford.
Vice President—S. Seamans.
Secretary—L. Wiles.
Treasurer—S. Mervin.
Managers—V. Best, L. B. Ball, J. B. Erwin, R. N. Dunlap and J. R. Thomas.

The result of the work in the cause of temperance, was a waning in the use and sale of intoxicating drinks, until it is said, that, long after the suspension of the society, no place could be found where intoxicants were publicly sold. It was a great victory, and the feeling of security took possession—they rested. Horace tells us, "*Aliguando bonus dormitat Homerus*"—"Sometimes even the good Homer nods." The workers nodded—until fast asleep, and dreamed of safety; and when they awakened, it was to behold the enemy, King Alcohol, in possession of the fort. He had marshaled his forces, and announced his programme (the old one), and, strange to relate, some who had helped to rout him aforetime, were now seen bowing low and crying, "All hail!"

> "As when, with crowned cup, unto the Elian god,
> Those priests high orgies held!"

And no defined effort was renewed until the crusade began in Zanesville, March 2d, 1874, when it was declared that the time had come for action, and to those who had endured for years the misery which drunkenness brings to the household, there seemed the faint glimmering of a coming day of deliverance. The first to move in this matter, was Mrs. D. C. Smith, who sent a notice to the daily papers that there would be a meeting of the friends of temperance, at the Second street M. E. Church, at two o'clock, P. M., the next day. There was a good attendance. Mrs. Sarah Hazlett was chosen President, and Mrs. D. C. Smith Secretary. The meeting was purely devotional. The next day, the Women's League was temporarily organized; Mrs. S. Hazlett was elected President, and the wives of the clergy of the city as Vice-Presidents; Mrs. D. C. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Buel, and Mrs. S. S. Black, as Secretaries. The President and Secretary also submitted the names of nine members of the League to act as an Executive Committee, and of several gentlemen to act as an Advisory Committee. The object of the organization was stated in the following words:

"We, the women of Zanesville, feeling the need of a thorough, earnest and prayerful effort to combat the great evil of intemperance in our community, do hereby form ourselves into an organization, to be known as the "Woman's Temperance League; and do hereby severally pledge ourselves, to use judicious and lawful means to rid the city of the curse of the liquor traffic."

Eight hundred names were subscribed to this pledge in a very short time. An effort was immediately made to secure the passage of as stringent a law against saloons as could be considered constitutional, and a petition to that effect was widely circulated. On the evening this petition was presented to the City Council, about twenty of the most prominent ladies of the city found their way to the Council chamber, and were politely received by the members of that body. They were announced by Mr. Henry Blandy as "the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Temperance League," with a numerously signed petition to the City Council; and he moved that one of the ladies be allowed ten minutes, in which to present it; and, as he understood that parties were present bearing a remonstrance, that a similar courtesy be extended to one of their number. The motion was adopted, whereupon, Mrs. L. G. Shrom advanced to the platform, and said:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the City Council—I hold in my hand a petition, by G. L. Walker and four thousand four hundred and seventy others, asking your honorable body to pass an ordinance to restrain and prohibit ale, beer and porter houses, and shops, and places of habitual resort for tippling and intemperance. In presenting this petition to this body, assembled in council, I represent no ring, nor plead in behalf of any political party. Coming in the cause of common humanity, and believing the basis of common liberty to be founded on domestic peace and prosperity, we ask the passage of this ordinance, that it may remove the numberless temptations that beset the paths of business men, both young and old. As women, we don't plead law, nor money, but for that which is within your power as a law-making body, viz.: The protection of our domestic peace. We have endured the sorrows of our homes, until the places of our habitations are desolate and darkened by the evil effects of strong drink. We are a home people, and our quiet lives please us best; but, coming upon us like a besom of death, is the destruction that wasteth at noonday, and we

cannot stay at home any longer. Willing to endure and toil, and the most of us children of care, we shrink not from doing whatever the Infinite Wisdom lays upon us. But that is enough. The burden has become intolerable by the additions which men have put upon us, and yet have lifted not so much as a finger to help us bear the load.

"In opposition to our plea, men array money and law; but with little logic, and less policy. Womanly common sense tells us that the priceless stores of our common country have not been exhausted, nor do we shut the door of the treasure house which God's beneficent hand has filled, when we ask the closing of tippling shops."

Mr. Blandy moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. Carried.

Mr. H. L. Korte, of the firm of Korte & Achauer, attorneys for the Liquor Dealers' Association, then arose, upon invitation, took the President's stand, and, in substance, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Body—We return our thanks to you for allowing us ten minutes, in which to be heard, for, in these exciting times, we can be thankful to be heard at all. Yes, Mr. President, we are thankful for this favor, small as it may be, and I will endeavor, in the few minutes allotted, to bring to the notice of this honorable body the most important questions for consideration. What more laws do you want for temperance than you now have? You have the Statutes, that prescribe and make it an offence to drink intoxicating liquors on the premises where sold, and the penalty where the law is violated. All that is needed is an execution of the same. But what is asked of you here to-night? To pass an ordinance prohibiting the sale of beer and wine, and the closing up of all ale, beer and porter houses. Now, if passed, what will be the result? Will, or will it not interfere with the growth and welfare of this city? That is the important question for you to consider, and a vital one. Beer was introduced by the Germans, and, as a habit and custom, established in this city years ago, and during all this time our city has grown and prospered. Let us review, for a few minutes, the vast amount of property at stake, and see whether it will be for the interest of the city to pass the ordinance."

[Here he read an abstract of property on the tax duplicate, for the several wards, amounting to $424,881.00, on which the taxes amounted to $9,877.93; of which the Germans, not engaged in the sale of ale, beer, or anything else, hold $820,628, on which the taxes amounted to, $10,-265.81.]

"How will the passage of this ordinance affect this class? It certainly cannot be otherwise than ruinous. I entreat you to carefully consider your steps, lest the same despotism that has driven them from their mother country, compel them to turn their backs upon this town. Already has work ceased upon two or three buildings in erection, to await the action of your honorable body upon this measure. Yes, Mr. President, I join in with the prayer of my fair opponent, that the Lord may look down upon this body, to enlighten their hearts, that they may be enabled to do justice. A petition has been presented, said to contain 4,470 names. We all know, Mr. President, it to be a fact, that all of the persons whose names appear on that petition, have not signed it, nor did they ever intend that their names should so appear. We have here a remonstrance, Mr. President, which we respectfully submit. I do not know how many names appear there, nor can I vouch that every name thereon has been signed by the person whose name is written down. Nor does it matter, Mr. President, as the number of petitioners, in a case of this kind, signifies nothing; any petition can be filled, if required. I will read the heading of the remonstrance:

'*To the Honorable Body, the City Council of Zanesville, Ohio:*

'We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of Zanesville, respectfully remonstrate and protest against the passage of any ordinance, by your honorable body, interfering with the present laws regulating the manufacture and sale of malt and other liquors. We regard it as impolitic, in your honorable body, to take action, at the present time, as a hasty step on your part would work great injury and injustice to a large class of this community, who have been identified for a number of years with the growth and welfare of this city.'

"Gentlemen of the Council, I leave this matter with you, but I beseech you not to be too hasty, as it may work great injury and injustice to the community at large. Whatever you do, consider well. I thank you for the kind attention paid to me. I hope you will do justice, regardless of whatever your own feelings may be."

Mr. Myers moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. Carried.

Mr. Korte said that he had omitted to present a series of resolutions, adopted at a citizens' meeting, Saturday night, and asked that permission be granted.

Mr. Blandy—I wish to inform the gentleman, that he has had as much time to speak as I, or any other member of this body, is allowed, and has had as much as the lady had.

Mr. Applegate moved that Mr. Korte be allowed the privilege of reading the resolutions. Carried.

Mr. Korte then presented the resolutions, and, on motion, they were referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances

Mr. Shrom said:

"In reply to the gentleman who has just spoken, I would say, that, of the $50,000,000 revenue liquor yields to the Nation's treasury, he knows it has taken out dollar for dollar—even more—for the payment of expenses it incurs, to say nothing of the desolated homes and broken

hearts, the sleepless nights and blasted lives, which no census of man can take, but which the Most High alone has noted.

"Of the German citizens, whose customs we trample in the beer ordinance, I would say: The stolid, muscular nature of the German is unmoved by beer; but to the nervous American, 'tis the match that lights an uncontrollable desire, that shakes every fibre of his manhood, and whisky is the one thing he demands. It is a wondrous mistake, the gentleman makes, when he says we would drive from our midst our German friends, and he rates far less than we do, the financiering ability of those he is seeking to defend. When, from the teeming multitudes of Germany, we saw coming to us her hardy sons of toil, we were glad, and made them welcome, for, amid the excitable masses of American citizens, we need this element, and men whose fathers, for thirty long, weary years, withstood, with unwavering manhood, the dark intrigues of Phillip, of Spain, and the snares of the Dukes of Guise, are those whose love of beer is less than liberty, and who would scorn making America a second Germany."

Mr. Fletcher moved that the rules be suspended, and the ordinance be put upon its passage.

The vote was then taken, with the following result: Yeas, 17; nays, 1; Mr. Williams voting nay.

Among other remarks, we note those of Mr. Taylor, who said:

"For the last fourteen years I have been a member of the City Council, and have passed through many exciting scenes, but have never witnessed such a demonstration as this. Why is this, my friends? Why these ladies here! Why this immense crowd present? Is there something out of the usual order of things about to take place? Yes, my friends, there is something wrong, and the wronged are here to-night, to seek redress at the hands of this body. Who are to be blamed for this state of affairs—the ladies? No. The City Council? No; we have not invited this demonstration. Who, then, is responsible? I answer: These very men who remonstrate against the passage of this ordinance have violated the law, outraged justice, and are now arraigned at the bar of this Council to answer for their crime. Had they been content to have kept nothing stronger than beer, this state of things would not exist to-night. We are referred to the revenue the Government derives from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Who pays the taxes, the seller or drinker? It don't take a very far-seeing man to tell where the money comes from—the poor man, who buys his whisky and beer by the drink, pays the taxes. Why, then, boast of the revenue derived from liquors?"

Other remarks followed.

The President then stated that the question would be upon the adoption of the ordinance, and directed the Clerk to call the roll.

The vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Applegate, Blandy, Cook, Dieterich, Farquhar, Fletcher, Foran, Guthrie, McBride, Morgan, Price, Spangler, and Taylor—13.

Nays—Messrs. McDonnell, Myers, Printz, Schultz, and Williams—5.

The President—"The ordinance is adopted."

The President of the Temperance League, Mrs. Hazlett, arose and suggested that the long meter doxology be sung. Mrs. Louisa Ohl then immediately commenced—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The entire audience arose and joined in the singing. At the conclusion of the singing, the Council took a recess, to allow the crowd to disperse, and then proceeded to other business.

About this time, the Academy of Medicine, without solicitation, passed a resolution that they would not prescribe spirituous liquors, except in cases of absolute necessity; and twelve, out of thirteen, druggists signed the pledge. The Property Owners' Pledge, also, received some signatures, though it was not circulated as freely as it should have been.

During the first month of its existence, the League held more than twenty mass meetings, every one of which was presided over by a woman, and most of the speaking and praying was done by the women. Prominent among those who took part in the exercises, were: Mesdames, L. G. Shrom, Sarah Hazlett, Mary James (wife of the Rev. Dr. James), J. Hatcher, Thomas Durban, Sr., Maria L. Baldwin, Ellen Hazlett, Caroline Fittz, Louisa Ohl, Thomas Dare, Noah Shrigley, G. N. Guthrie, H. G. O. Cary, H. Mason, V. Bruce, A. T. Wiles, L. Wiles, Esther Silvey, S. Fulton, W. M. Herriott, A. Sullivan, M. Churchill, R. Price, W. Price, L. B. Taylor, A. Palmer, E. S. Springer, H. B. Taylor, D. Applegate, H. Buel, S. S. Black, C. D. Caldwell, R. McCann, Isabella Barron, G. W. Thompson, and Mary Durban; and Misses, Eliza Warner, Jennie Stevens, and Fannie Russell.

Mrs. Louisa Ohl was the Secretary of the Executive Committee, from the beginning of the Crusade, and it was through her executive thoroughness that so much was accomplished, in so short a time. She was untiring in her zeal, while engaged in the work. Mrs. L. G. Shrom did most effective work on the platform. Her eloquence and logic made everything attractive that she engaged in, and her promptness and self-sacrificing devotion enthused others in the work.

Among those whose remarks and prayers always went to the heart, melting it to tenderness, and prompting it to better living, was Mrs. Mary Douglass. She, like a few others, received this baptism of power—while resisting the tempter—talking, face to face, with saloonists. Whether this was the best method of work, was discussed in many of the meetings, but it was deemed best to carry it out. These street meetings excited antagonism in some, but struck terror to the hearts of others; some abandoned their nefari-

ous business. To the crusaders, it was a serious undertaking; some of them were wives and mothers, whose husbands and sons were intemperate, and not unacquainted with the haunts of vice.

On one occasion, a band called at a grocery, where intoxicants were also sold. The leader presented the pledge to the proprietor, who gruffly said:

"No! I only sell to persons I know are not in the habit of getting drunk. I do a strictly legal business, and will sign no pledge."

At this point, a poorly-clad woman stepped up to him, and said:

"Sir, are you sure you do a strictly legal business? You are acquainted with my husband, and know him to be a habitual drunkard; and yet, you sold him liquor, and permitted him to sit by this store three-fourths of his time. As long as he had money, he was allowed to drink and loaf here all he pleased."

He said: "Who are you?"

She replied: "You know me well enough, and I'll not introduce myself."

Her face and clothing told but too plainly that she was familiar with sorrow and poverty, yet her words and manner were those of a lady.

At another time, a band led by Mrs. Caroline Fittz, visited a saloon on Farrier street, kept by Mrs. Catharine Riley. They were met at the door by the proprietress, who talked boldly and loud. They, however, sang a hymn and had prayer, the services attracting quite a crowd, which quietly dispersed at the close of the meeting. The next day, Mrs. Riley filed the following affidavit:

STATE OF OHIO,
MUSKINGUM COUNTY, } s.s.
CITY OF ZANESVILLE.

Mrs. Catharine Riley, on her oath, says that Mrs. Lucy P. Shrigley, with others, did, on the 7th day of April, A.D. 1874, at said city, to wit, on the public sidewalk, or pavement, of Farrier street, in said city, did obstruct said side walk or pavement, to the hindrance, inconvenience and damage of affiant and the public, by stopping, standing, kneeling, singing, praying and collecting a crowd on said side walk or pavement, and street, contrary to the ordinances of said city, in such cases made and provided.

her
CATHARINE ⋈ RILEY.
mark.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 8th day of April, A.D. 1874.

R. F. BROWN, Mayor.

Mayor Brown issued a State warrant for the arrest of Mrs. L. P. Shrigley, and she appeared before his Honor, on Thursday morning, and a trial, by a jury of twelve citizens, was to take place on Friday morning. Mrs. Shrigley was discharged.

The liquor dealers sent a request to the Mayor, as follows:

*To Hon. Robt. F. Brown, Mayor of the City of Zanesville:*

We, citizens of Zanesville, strictly obeying the law, and complying with the provisions of the late beer ordinance, would most respectfully ask of your Honor, protection against demonstrations of any kind, by any person or persons, whomsoever, in, upon, or about our premises. Street demonstrations, if constantly kept up, cannot lead otherwise but to detrimental results to the community at large.

We consider that no part of this community has a right to molest another, and we do not claim to have the right ourselves. But we do think we are entitled to some protection, and respectfully, but earnestly, request your Honor, by proclamation, to prohibit street demonstrations of any kind. As precedents, we point to the Mayor's of the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland. Respectfully,

Simon Dolan, C. Winter, Dennis McNernny, Adolph Horn and fifty-six others.

To which Mayor Brown made the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ZANESVILLE, O., April 2d, '74.

*Mr. Simon Dolan and others:*

GENTLEMEN:—After a careful examination of the matter submitted to me by your petition, signed by numerous citizens, I beg leave to respectfully decline complying with your request, for the following reasons:

First—A similar request was made to me by the friends of temperance, upon which I respectfully declined to act.

Second—I know of no law, either State or city, authorizing, or recognizing my power or authority to do so.

Third—That it could avail nothing if issued, for the reason that I am not lawfully empowered to issue such a proclamation.

Respectfully,
R. F. BROWN, Mayor.

This did not look as if "the liquor dealers never did such a thriving business as during the crusade," else why the petition against these demonstrations. On the contrary, many cases were successfully prosecuted for violation of law for selling. A. W. Train was attorney for the Women's Temperance League.

The mass meetings, as well as others, were characterized by the spirit of devotion.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Second Street M. E. Church, and at the usual hour the Second Street M. E. Church was crowded with an audience, filled with the temperance inspiration. Promptly at the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting, Mrs. Hazlett, the President, was at her post. She opened the meeting by reading, in a clear and distinct voice, the Fourth Chapter of Collossians. Immediately after reading this impressive lesson, the entire congregation joined, with feeling, in

singing the sweet and tender strains of that grandest of hymns,

"Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," etc.

A fervent prayer, by Mrs. Hazlett, followed, after which was sung,

"A charge to keep I have," etc.

Prayer by Mrs. Addison Palmer, and hymn,

"My days are gliding swiftly by."

Prayer by Mrs. Thomas Durban. The meeting was then thrown open for speaking. Judge M. M. Granger being called out, responded, substantially, as follows:

"I am very thankful for the privilege of addressing an audience of this character, composed, as it is, of women and men who are earnestly striving to better the condition of the world, make homes happy by driving from our midst the one thing that has caused more sorrow and suffering than any other evil that affects the earth." The Judge then made a happy hit upon the old Latin proverb, "whom the God's would destroy they first make mad." He said that when this movement of the women of Zanesville first began, the saloon keepers assembled in great wrath, determined to fight to the bitter end all attempts that had for their object the overthrow of the liquor business.

"They assumed the armor, and chose their own weapons for the conflict. They undertook to make a battle-axe of figures, with which they hoped to stay the advance of the ladies. They opened the arithmetic, and began to compute the long columns of revenue; they went to the Auditor's office, and raked up the taxes raised from individuals engaged in the liquor traffic, added the numbers together, and placed them before the public; they told you of the amount of property owned by whisky and beer men, and, with their long columns of statistics, sought to break up the convocation of the enemy. While engaged in their computations, did they tell you all? Did they tell you how many saloons there are in Zanesville? Did they give you the number of tipplers—the number of moderate drinkers? Did they compute how many drunkards we are cursed with? Did they tell you of the crimes, sorrows, broken hearts, and misery produced by strong drink? How much precious time is wasted? No, not a word of it. Wealth is the product of labor; time wasted is wealth destroyed. For every moment of idleness produced, money is taken from our coffers. Thus, we see, if the weapons are turned, if the beer men are pursued by arithmetic and numbers, the weapons with which they assail us, their battlements are easily overthrown. The ladies of this place have shown wisdom in choosing their mode of operation. Already, in many of our villages, no liquor is sold; every saloon has been closed. But what would be effectual in these small places, would not be effectual here; public opinion in Zanesville was averse to this movement. A month ago, you could not have made me believe that our City Council would ever pass such an ordinance; public opinion was opposed to such a measure; but it has wonderfully changed since this movement began. The work is not done yet; the passage of this ordinance is nothing, without its enforcement. Public sentiment must enforce the laws, and the ladies of this place hold public sentiment in their own hands. Let the officers know that the people require the enforcement of this ordinance. Laws are not enforced when the people are against them. Our officers must be pure. We must refuse to continue in office any one opposed to the strict enforcement of the newly enacted ordinance. I heard to-day that a saloon-keeper of this place recently lost a child by death, and, while it was lying a corpse in one room, he was selling liquor to a boisterous crowd in another room, while many half-drunken men were playing cards over glasses just emptied, and to increase the crime, this all passed on Sunday, and but a week ago. This was brought to the knowledge of officers, and no measures were taken to punish these vile offenders of the law. We must make it our duty to see that the laws are enforced, and not be ashamed to make our complaints, or afraid to produce our affidavits. Then, and not till then, will the law be enforced, and the liquor-sellers compelled to obey."

The audience showed their approval of the Judge's speech by frequent applause. The venerable Bishop Springer, and others, also addressed the meeting.

After six weeks of unremitting labor, Mrs. Sarah Hazlett retired from the Presidency of the League, and was succeeded by Mrs. James (wife of Rev. Dr. James), who occupied the position until October 20th, 1874.

Very interesting meetings were held by members of the League, in Chandlersville, Uniontown, Rockville, Bridgeville, Bloomfield, and in school houses elsewhere, and district temperance societies organized.

Prominent among the gentlemen who aided in these meetings, were: A. W. Train, Judge E. E. Evans, Henry Blandy, D. B. Gary, Dr. James, and many of the clergy.

October 27th, Mrs. E. S. Springer was elected President, and Mrs. L. B. Taylor, Secretary. About this time, great efforts were being made to repeal the beer ordinance, as it was called, and much excitement prevailed. Several members of the Council, who had voted for the ordinance, were induced to change their minds, and the law was repealed. The Sunday before the repeal took place, a mass meeting was held in the Seventh Street M. E. Church, which was addressed by Mrs. Springer, who held the unwearied attention of the vast multitude for one hour, and made one of the strongest speeches, in behalf of temperance, ever made in this city. All the members of the Council had been invited to be present; those who were prepared to stand by the temperance cause were there, and those acting in behalf of the liquor men stayed away.

The County Convention met at the Second Street M. E. Church, December 3d, 1874. Mrs. R. S. James called the meeting to order, and

nominated George N. Guthrie, as Chairman, which was adopted by acclamation. A devotional service, of great interest, was held, participated in by Rev. Mr. Peters, Mrs. Colonel Douglass, Mrs. Rebecca Law, and others.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Doctress Johnson, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Colonel Douglass, and Mr. Hatcher. The report of this committee was adopted, as follows:

President — Mrs. Rev. McClurkin, of New Concord.

Secretary — Miss Jennie Stevens, of Zanesville.

Treasurer—Mrs. Addison Palmer, of Zanesville.

On motion, a committee to nominate Vice Presidents for each township was named, consisting of Mr. Shryock, Mr. G. Porter, Miss Eliza Warner, and Mrs. Rebecca Law. The committee made the following report:

Adams—Mrs. George W. Slater.
Blue Rock—Mrs. Mary Hunter.
Brush Creek—Mrs. Thomas Showers.
Clay—James Martin.
Cass—Mrs. D. A. Pierson.
Falls—Mrs. John Taylor.
Hopewell—Miss Bessie Hood.
Harrison—Mrs. Frederick Howell.
Jackson—Mrs. H. Gormer.
Jefferson—Mrs. J. H. Johnson.
Licking—Mrs. Dr. Fisher.
Muskingum—Mrs. Downer Trimbly.
Newton—Mrs. Rev. Adams.
Perry—Mrs. George Martin.
Rich Hill—Mrs. William Herdman.
Meigs—Dr. Charles Hurd.
Salem—Mrs. Dr. Decker.
Highland—Mrs. J. P. Lytle.
Salt Creek—Mrs. James M. Moore.
Springfield—Mrs. William Porter.
Union—Mrs. George H. Miller.
Wayne—Mrs. Dr. H. Kent.
Monroe—Mrs. Wortman.
Madison—Mrs. J. P. King.

Mrs. Ohl, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, remarkable for touching on the secret of active aid or embarrassment of temperance work, with telling force.

A general invitation to speak was responded to by ladies from Norwich, Dresden, New Concord, Cincinnati and Zanesville. Rev. Dr. Kingsbury and Rev. Dillon, also. The presiding officer followed with a feeling address—rendered more touching from the fact that this was the first time for two months her voice had been heard in a public temperance meeting, on account of illness. The convention closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Shrom. At the evening session, the meeting was presided over by Doctress Johnson, who delivered an able address, of which the following is an extract:

"We bring before you to-night a few statistics, which are of a local character, and being strictly official, are pertinent to the occasion. We have within the city limits, including druggists, 108 dealers—wholesale and retail—in intoxicating liquors. Within Muskingum county there are 136 licensed dealers. [We omit the enumeration as given by townships.]

"The ordinance, as modified, went into effect November 12th, last. For a period of thirty-two days prior to its repeal, there were nineteen arrests for drunkenness; and in nineteen days after the repeal, there were forty-three arrests. During the past month, $162. has been received at the Revenue office—more than in the previous month. In view of these facts, there is no danger of getting out of work, or languid, for want of something to do. In fact, the enemies of temperance are enjoying "a season of revival" just now. Their windows are fresh washed, and they are permitting the clear light of day to enter the dark places, which have been so carefully guarded with blinds and screens for lo these many years. The spirit of belligerency is abroad among us; harmless telegraph poles, one of the engines of enlightened civilization, were the cause of serious difficulties—and yet men were permitted to pile barrels, one on the top of the other, until they reached the second story windows, painted in gay colors, and labeled with choice brands of liquid fire, and who dares to lift their voice, much less their axes, against such an obstruction? As an article of merchandise, vast sums are invested and made in this traffic, and nothing so sears and deadens a man's conscience, and drags him away from his moral moorings, as the excitement of rapid money making, and by doubtful means.

"And then, the question comes, what can we do to stay this great tide of iniquity, which reaches every grade of society, and casts its dark shadow over the most sheltered firesides?

"One of the first things to be done, and which is being done, is to make the dealing in liquors disgraceful. To make every man engaged in the traffic, wholesale or retail, be he rich or poor, feel that there is a ban upon him; and every one that drinks it, that he has committed a crime. Then to create moral sentiment enough to compel Legislatures to pass laws to prohibit the manufacture of liquors, and to send men to Congress who will enact laws to prohibit the importation of alcohol in any form. This is the manner in which we must proceed, and what must be done, if we are to have any permanent reform.

"The time has been, when, to the apothecary and the physician, alcohol was a necessity, but chemistry has made such advancement in the last twenty-five years, that many new substances have been introduced, which largely supply its place; prominent among which are glycerine, carbolic acid, bi-sulphide of carbon, benzine, and other articles, the products of petroleum and coal. To the physician, alcohol is a convenient article, but by no means a necessity. In the laboratory of the chemist, it must continue to be employed, unless we dispense with some useful agents, but need never be seen outside of those walls.

"May the day speedily come when we shall have emancipation from a bondage, compared

# GRAHAM'S POPULAR DRUG STORE

## No. 144 MAIN STREET, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

THIS sterling Drug House was established by W. A. GRAHAM, in 1845, and since that time it has continued at the OLD STAND, under several changes of proprietorship, but always under his guiding influence. The extensive business of the House, its reputation, success and popularity for so many years, was due to the personal influence and supervision of Mr. GRAHAM. Under the present management the same honesty of purpose is being carried out. W. H. GRAHAM and KENNEDY M. BAUSH, are young men of the best business qualifications, and are determined to maintain the reputation of the old House.

Our trade has increased so rapidly that we have been obliged to increase our stock and facilities for doing business. Everything in our store is

NEW, FRESH AND PURE!

And the people continue to appreciate that goods bought at Graham's Drug Store, with their label attached, is a guarantee of their being just as represented. We are now prepared to job Drugs, Paints and Oils, at BOTTOM PRICES, and can compete with any house in the State. We solicit your orders.

***W. H. GRAHAM & CO., 144 Main Street.***

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## *SPURIOUS*

—AND—

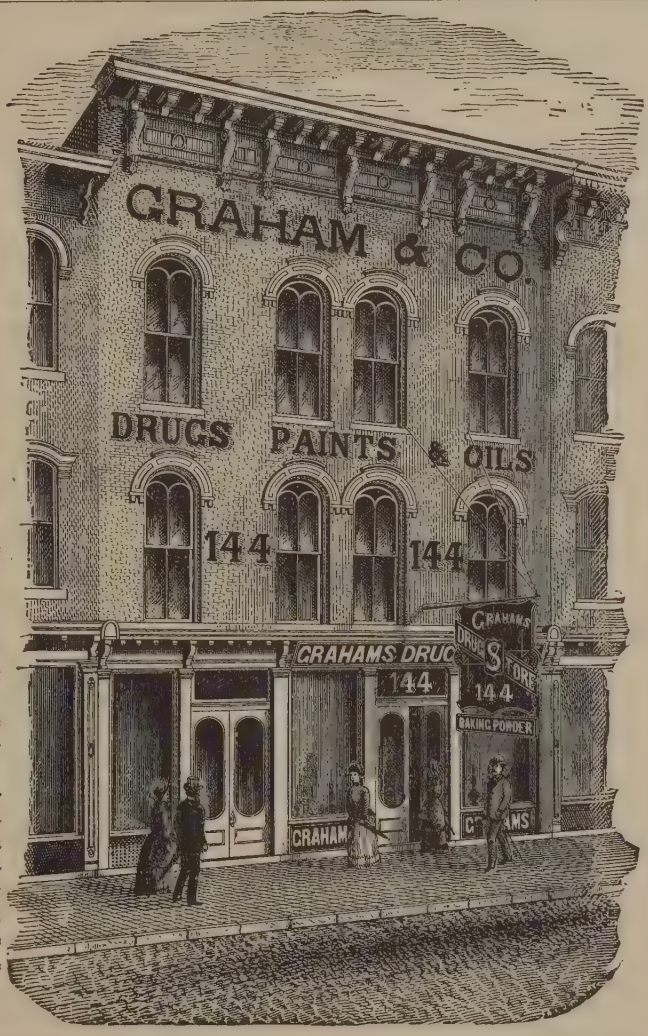
ADULTERATED

## DRUGS.

There is no business offering to unscrupulous persons such opportunities of profit by dealing in or preparing spurious goods as the drug business, owing to the skill necessary to detect such impositions. It therefore becomes necessary and important to be assured of the character of the source from which Drugs and Medicines are bought. It is with this view of responsibility and needed character, in order to be successful, that we have endeavored to use the utmost care in the selection of our goods.

We can assure our friends that we shall always endeavor to meet their confidence and patronage by selling only PURE and GENUINE GOODS. Our prices will always be as low as strictly pure Drugs can be sold.

**W. H. Graham & Co.**




## TRUSSES.

We carry Trusses of every description, and also Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Shoulder Braces for Ladies, Gents and Children.

We are exclusive agents for

*SEELEY'S*

## Hard Rubber

TRUSS.

We apply Trusses without extra charge.

**GRAHAM'S DRUG STORE**

144 Main St.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

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## GRAHAM BAKING POWDER!

The Purest and Best in the Market. Prepared and for sale by

**W. H. GRAHAM & CO.,**

144 Main St.,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

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# PAINTS AND OILS.

☛*WE KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF PAINTS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS.*☚

CALL AND SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY.

We guarantee to save you money on all bills of Paints bought of us. We have for sale 50 barrels Pure Linseed Oil, 25 tons Pure White Lead, 5 tons Mineral Paints, 10 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 10 barrels No. 1 Varnish, 5 tons Pure Putty.

We wish it distinctly understood that our stock of Pure Drugs cannot be excelled by any house in this section. They are selected with great care, and we always have the largest assortment possible on hand. Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Fancy Articles, and everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE. We are confident that an examination of our stock and prices cannot fail to convince you that by trading with us we can save you money, and, what is far better, shall be found to have given you PURE AND RELIABLE GOODS.

W. H. GRAHAM & CO., 144 MAIN STREET.

with which human slavery was but a drop in the ocean."

Doctress Johnson was attentively listened to, and her address made a deep impression.

Mr. J. T. Shryock, Mrs. Fee, Mrs. Robert Caierns, Mrs. C. D. Caldwell, Rev. Mr. Porter, Miss Eliza Warner, Mr. G. N. Guthrie and Mrs. Long, made short speeches.

January 1st, 1875, under the direction of the President, the League began another series of Gospel Meetings and temperance work. The President opened with a powerful discourse on prayer, and its relation to the temperance work. The second evening, Mrs. V. Bruce read an able essay on Faith, which was followed by others, on the same topic. Mrs. James read an intensely interesting paper on Love, in answer to those who justify their indifference to the cause of temperance, on the ground that "it does not touch me." She asked, "was it because sin had touched Christ that he reached down to save fallen man? Or was it not his very sinlessness that made him a better Savior?"

The third evening Mrs. Addison Palmer discoursed, with eloquence, on individual Christianity, to the gratification of the audience.

The fourth evening, Miss Virginia Stevens and Doctress A. M. Johnson, discoursed on Spiritual and Physical religion, closing the series of meetings, which will be remembered because of the deep spiritual interest that pervaded them. So deep and general was the interest that the workers resumed their home duties, feeling that the hearts of the people were one, and could then go on the even tenor of their way without fear of molestation, only continuing their weekly meetings. And for two years there seemed no particular manifestation of interest in the subject.

When Francis Murphy attracted attention to his work in Pittsburgh, the President, Mrs. Springer, with the League, again held meetings, assisted by Rev's. H. A. Delano, O. J. Nave and W. P. Shrom, and secured the assistance of Captain Martin and Mr. John Best, two reformed men from the scene of Mr. Murphy's operations. During these meetings, many hundreds signed the "Murphy Pledge," and almost every reformed man has since become a member of some Christian church, and many of them are now honored citizens.

The temperance work, thenceforward, has been chiefly in the hands of a society known as Rechabites, although the Womans' Temperance League has not been formally disbanded.

The order of Rechabites set forth the words of the Prophet Jeremiah, chapter xxxv, verses 14, 18, 19, as the inception of the covenant they make: "The words of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, that he commanded his sons not to drink wine, are performed; for unto this day they drink none, but obey their father's commandment. * * * And Jeremiah said unto the house of the Rechabites: Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel: Because ye have obeyed the commandment of Jonadab, your father, and kept all his precepts, and done according unto all that he hath commanded you, therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel: Jonadab, the son of Rechab, shall not want a man to stand before me forever."

The first organization of this kind was:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

EXCELSIOR TENT, No. 80.—This order uses the word "Tent," as synonymous with Lodge—a place of meeting, where none but the initiated may enter. This Tent was instituted in Zanesville, Ohio, March 21st, 1879, by Fred. J. Patterson, Deputy High Chief Ruler of the Independent Order of Rechabites of North America, and was the first Tent instituted in the State of Ohio.

The following were the charter members:

A. J. Wolfe, D. B. Gary, James Benjamin, Charles Arter, Isaac B. Copeland, L. C. Webster, Thomas Roach, Charles Wintermute, G. H. Marshall, Benjamin Priest, Dudley Wallar, John Shoemaker, F. Young, F. Steinhauer, Thomas Campbell, William McElvain, Phillip Bauer, E. S. Seaborn, G. W. Baker, J. W. Myers, and A. J. Coates.

The first officers were:

Shepherd—A. J. Wolfe.
Past Chief Ruler—D. B. Gary.
Chief Ruler—James Benjamin.
Deputy Ruler—Charles Arter.
Recording Secretary—I. B. Copeland.
Financial Secretary—L. C. Webster.
Treasurer—Thomas Roach.
Levite—C. Wintermute.
Inside Guardian—G. W. Marshall.
Outside Guardian—Benjamin Priest.

The present officers are:

Shepherd—John Dawson.
Past Chief Ruler—W. R. Mathews.
Chief Ruler—Henry Kimble.
Deputy Ruler—N. K. Smith.
Recording Secretary—Charles Addison.
Financial Secretary—Harvey Thompson.
Treasurer—S. C. Scott.
Levite—Fred Steinhauer.
Inside Guard—Charles Osmond.
Outside Guard—Joseph Wissen.

BANNER TENT, No. 111.—This Tent was instituted August 12th, 1880, by D. B. Gary, Special District Deputy of District No. 7, of Ohio. The following were the charter members:

Louis Quigley, Lyman Flowers, John Miller, W. P. Brown, W. J. Finley, J. W. Donaway, D. B. Gary, Hugh Benjamin, Clark Wilbur, George Wilson, W. P. Wilson, James Benjamin, P. W. Gray, and Mortimer Vermillion.

The following became the first officers:

Shepherd—Louis Quigley.
Past Chief Ruler—W. P. Brown.
Chief Ruler—Lyman Flowers.
Deputy Ruler—John Miller.
Recording Secretary—W. J. Finley.
Financial Secretary—J. W. Donaway.
Treasurer—D. B. Gary.
Levite—Hugh Benjamin.
Inside Guardian—Clark Wilbur.
Outside Guardian—George Wilbur.

Trustees—James Benjamin, P. W. Gray, and Mortimer Vermillion.

The following are the present officers:

Past Chief Ruler—Lyman Flowers.
Chief Ruler—John Miller.
Deputy Ruler—D. B. Gary.
Financial Secretary—W. G. Abell.
Recording Secretary—John B. Smith.
Levite—Frank L. Abell.
Inside Guard—George Wilson.
Outside Guard—John H. Lampton.

The First Ohio District, Tent No. 7, instituted, September 11, 1879, has jurisdiction over twenty-seven counties, including Muskingum county, of which D. B. Gary, of Zanesville, is District Secretary.

### THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

To promote the abolition of slavery, and of oppressive laws.

This society was probably "the wave near the shore" of the great tidal wave that swept over a large part of the country fifty years ago. Dr. Kingsbury, in his historical sketch of the Presbyterian Church, of that day, says: "This church was organized during the excitement which grew out of the anti-slavery movement in the country, and no history would be complete which left this subject out of view; not only because some of the founders of the church were among the originators and active promoters of the movement in this section of the State, but because, also, from the diversity of sentiment in the congregation. For many years it operated as an irritant, and rendered the duties of its pastor more difficult and embarrassing."

On Monday evening, June 24, 1833, five men—Levi Whipple, A. G. Allen, Thomas Gurney, M. B. Cushing, and H. C. Howells—met at the residence of the latter, on the northeast corner of Van Buren street and Woodlawn avenue, to discuss the subject of slavery and oppression, with a view to attempt the organization of a society, "on the broad principles of total emancipation, as soon as possible." After discussion, it was agreed that each individual present should invite his friends to another meeting, which was appointed to be held on the following Saturday evening, at the office of Mr. Whipple, which stood on what is now Muskingum avenue, between the residences of Mr. A. C. Ross and William R. Hazlett. This was with a view to the formation of a society "for the Promotion of Freedom and Universal Rights," and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Howells, and Allen, was appointed to draft a constitution, to be submitted for adoption to those who should assemble.

At that meeting, there were present, Levi Whipple, Chairman; John Goshen, Thomas Gurney, Horace Nye, H. C. Howells, M. B. Cushing, John Quigley, Charles Mathews, William Joiner, and A. G. Allen. The latter acted as Secretary. The committee appointed, presented a constitution, which was adopted, and signed by all save Messrs. Goshen and Mathews.

The first public meeting was held, July 4th, 1833, in the Zanesville Presbyterian Church, where, after discussion, the constitution was amended, and the name of the organization changed to "the Muskingum County Emancipation Society, to Promote the Abolition of Slavery and Oppressive Laws." This constitution, though not numerously signed in the city, received the signatures of two hundred and twenty persons, in various parts of the county, within a short time.

October 26th, 1833, the monthly concert of prayer for the abolition of slavery was first held at the Stone Academy, and was continued many years thereafter, meeting in the basement of this church, on the last Monday of every month.

A Bible Class for colored adults, was also formed, and subsequently a Sabbath School for colored children; these classes afterwards entered the Presbyterian Sabbath School for whites, where they continued until the colored people were able to organize schools for themselves.

In the winter of 1834, petitions were signed here, and forwarded to the Legislature of this State, praying for the amelioration of the condition of its colored population; particularly, that they might be permitted to give testimony in the courts, and allowed to participate in the benefits of the school fund—and to Congress, asking for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade between the states.

About this time, Jacob Stout, a member of the society, was fined fifty dollars, for employing Mark Turner, a colored man; and taking exceptions to this decision, the society employed Messrs. Goddard and Convers in his defense.

A state convention was appointed to be held here, April 22d, 1835, and during the month previous, Theodore D. Weld came by invitation to lecture. His meetings created great opposition and excitement, and under date of April 11th, 1835, the records of the society show that a committee was appointed to confer with Richard Stillwell, Esquire, (afterwards Judge,) then prosecuting attorney of this county, in relation to the disturbances of these meetings, with a view to secure means for their prevention. During the convention, bands of riotous persons, encouraged by more respectable, but more guilty men, crossed the river, disturbed its sessions, defaced the Academy where they were held, insulted ladies who had been in attendance, and succeeded in breaking up the convention. They threatened to burn the dwellings of Major Nye, Mr. Howells and Mr. A. A. Guthrie, which for some time had to be guarded by their friends, there being no municipal government here at that time.

The State Anti-Slavery Society assembled here the last of May, 1839. By this time the feeling of hostility against the friends of emancipation had measurably subsided. The announcement of the contemplated meeting, however, kindled anew the slumbering fires of opposition, and inflammatory documents were issued, among them a hand bill, captioned the "Resurrection of

Abolitionists in Putnam." It was filled with the bitterest invectives, and was calculated to excite the worst passions of the human heart. It had its legitimate effect; evil minded persons began to prowl around the village during the sittings of the convention, and on the night of its adjournment, fired the barn of Mr. Adam France, because he had stabled the horses of delegates, and the succeeding night, burned the barn of Mr. Whipple, for the same reason. One of these rioters, Mike Casey, was arrested and convicted, but while being taken to the jail, was rescued on the lower bridge by an armed band of his associates and taken in triumph to Zanesville. The appearance of this party and their report of proceedings, caused the crowd, already gathered, to rush down Third street and through the bridge, threatening to burn the village. At the western entrance of the bridge, however, they encountered the Mayor of Putnam, Mr. Z. M. Chandler, with an armed police, and were warned that if they attempted to advance further, it would be at their peril. After parleying awhile, they slowly retreated, with bitter curses on the abolition town. This assualt led, at the instance of Mr. R. N. Dunlap, to the organization of the "Putnam Greys," a military company, which, under the drill of Captain Jesse P. Hatch, a graduate of Captain Partridge's Military School, at Norwich, Vermont, became one of the finest military companies in the State, and was for years an institution of this place.

The citizens of Putnam who differed from the emancipationists, mainly in the manner and time of accomplishing their ends, united in defending their village, chiefly, of course, on the ground of self preservation, but also on account of their sympathy with the cause of right.

The anti-slavery controversy invaded almost every home, and raised its head in church and synod. Its discussion resulted in the disruption of the Presbyterian Church, in May, 1838. In this, the Synod of Ohio, was necessarily involved, and its members became two hostile bands, not as it is claimed, because of errors in doctrine, but on secular grounds. "Although the same diversity among brethren, as to the mode of stating and explaining particular doctrines of the confession, continued in the two bodies. Some, who had been regarded as extreme "New Measure" men, went with the Old School party, while some who were extreme Calvinists, remained in the New School connection.

### ST. NICHOLAS ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized in October, 1854. The object is mutual benefit; in case of sickness, the sum of three dollars per week is paid for the benefit of the suffering, and in case of death, the sum of twenty-five dollars is appropriated to defray funeral expenses, and if there be a widow and child, or children, an assessment of one dollar per member is made for the benefit of the bereaved.

The first officers were:

President—John Gunther.

Vice President—John Emmert.

Secretary—Peter Weber.

Treasurer—John M. Hoffner.

The present officers are:

President—V. J. Heilman.

Secretary—F. Huber.

Treasurer—A. E. Amer.

Trustees—Anthony Saup, Jacob Hiebel and John Emmert.

The place of meeting, is St. Nicholas School Hall.

### OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

"A meeting of the old citizens of Muskingum county was held at the office of Sheriff Benjamin F. Leslie, and organized by electing John Peters, President, and L. H. Dugan, Secretary.

"On motion, the President appointed Benjamin F. Leslie, A. C. Ross, and L. H. Dugan, a committee to report a Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of an association of old citizens of Muskingum county, and to call the next meeting of the same.

"JOHN PETERS, President.

"L. H. DUGAN, Secretary."

Zanesville, August, 1867.

"Pursuant to the published call here cited, a meeting of old citizens of Muskingum county was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Zanesville, on Friday, August 30th, 1867. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the Association adjourned, to meet on Friday, September 13th, 1867, at two o'clock, P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the election of officers.

"JOHN PETERS, President.

"L. H. DUGAN, Secretary."

The object of the Association is defined in the following extract:

"PREAMBLE—Whereas, It is desired to bring together the few early emigrant settlers of the Muskingum Valley, yet among us, within the boundary of Muskingum county, State of Ohio; also, those born within the limits, prior to the year A.D. 1825; and to obtain from them such information relative to the early settlement of Zanesville and Muskingum county as may be deemed interesting; to meet at stated periods, and hold social converse, renew the friendship of the past, and bring up recollections of persons and scenes long since gone."

The Committee reported the Constitution, which was adopted, and signed by the following persons:

G. M. Crooks, Sr.; born, 1795; came into the county, 1798.

I. B. Brookover; born, 1790; came into the county, 1806.

David Gibson Porter; born, 1806, in Zanesville.

John Dulty; born, 1791; came into the county, 1811.

Frederick A. Seborn; born, 1813; came into the county, 1820.

Elijah H. Church; born, 1809, in Zanesville.

A. C. Ross; born, 1812, in Zanesville.

Amasa Van Horne; born, 1795; came into the county, 1815.

Valentine Best; born, 1816, within the city limits.

Silvers Porter; born, 1817, in Newton township.

Peter P. Morgan; born, 1805; came into the county, 1817.

Stephen Burwell; born, 1803; came into the county, 1816.

John Wolf; born, 1789; came into the county, 1837.

William I. Green; born, 1804; came into the county, 1814.

Benjamin F. Leslie; born, 1812; came into the county, 1820.

Cecilia C. Beatty; born, 1820, in Zanesville.

John Church; born, 1816, in Zanesville.

John Greiner; came into the county, 1835.

Margaret A. Porter.

L. H. Dugan; came into the county, 1817.

Davis Johns; born, 1807; came into the county, 1819.

Christian Grim; born, 1800; came into the county, 1828.

I. H. Sullivan.

I. Belknap; born, 1792; came into the county, 1816.

James Granger; born, 1788; came into the county, 1816.

James Hocking; born, 1788; came into the county, 1830.

Elijah Sullivan directed his name to be put down by W. F. Green.

A meeting of the Association was held, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Zanesville, pursuant to notice, September 13, 1867. In the absence of the Chairman of the former meeting, L. H. Dugan called the meeting to order.

The following account of the business transacted is from one of the leading local papers:

"MUSKINGUM COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of the Muskingum County Pioneer Association was held, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Friday afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, and was organized with A. A. Guthrie, Esq., Chairman, and L. H. Dugan, Esq., Secretary.

"The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An election for permanent officers was then had. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association, for the year closing May 1, 1868:

"President—Rev. Cornelius Springer.

"First Vice-President—Colonel Elias Ellis.

"Second Vice-President—John Peters, Esq.

"Third Vice-President—Colonel John Crooks.

"Corresponding Secretary—L. H. Dugan.

"Recording Secretary—F. A. Seaborn.

"The following members constitute the Antiquarian Committee: Dr. A. H. Brown, John Greiner, B. F. Leslie, Elijah Church, and I. B. Brookover.

"The following members constitute the Pioneer Committee: A. C. Ross, Stephen Burwell, Silvers Porter, Mrs. C. C. Beatty, and A. A. Guthrie.

"Executive Committee—Amasa Van Horne, the President of the Association, the two Secretaries of the society, and John Greiner.

"On motion, it was resolved that ladies desiring to become members are permitted to become such without paying the membership fee, and, also, all such persons, otherwise qualified, who are unable to pay it; and it was ordered that the by-laws be amended, to that effect.

"The President took the Chair, and made some very appropriate remarks, which were highly appreciated by the Association.

"On motion, it was ordered, that the following persons should be entitled to honorary membership, upon their signing the Constitution: Judge Sherwood, of New York, C. B. Flood, Alva Buckingham, and George W. Cass.

"It was ordered, that the time and place of the next meeting of the society, be published by the President and Secretaries.

"Twenty-four persons signed their names to the Constitution.

"We cannot let this occasion pass, without adding our mite, to create and sustain the Association, whose proceedings are narrated above. A very few years, and the last one of the pioneers of this county will have passed away, and with them, the recollections of the hardships and other incidents connected with the early settlement of our beautiful valley. It is, therefore, incumbent upon those who remain to cherish these recollections, to collect them in suitable form for preservation, and to transmit to their successors on the stage, an epitome, at least, of the scenes and transactions of the pioneer era."

The Association issued the accompanying circular:

"MUSKINGUM COUNTY
"PIONEER ASSOCIATION,
"ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 1st, 1867.

"The Pioneer Association of Muskingum county, having been lately organized, and in successful operation, in this place, and, supposing you might be able to contribute something in aid of its objects, we take the liberty to ask your co-operation.

"We wish to obtain any and all interesting information connected with the early settlements of the county; the names and history of the first settlers, whence they emigrated, when and where they first settled, whether now living, or when died, their structures and improvements; a history of the first house built in your township, and first clearing; the oldest structure now standing; the first mill built, or other machinery. Any other information, connected with the early settlement of the county, which you might deem interesting, or worthy of preservation, will be gratefully received. Should you be in possession of any relics, or memorials of interesting events, which you might be disposed to present to the Association, they would be thankfully accepted.

"Send communications to any one of the undersigned, composing the Antiquarian Committee.

"A. H. BROWN,
"JOHN GREINER,
"J. B. BROOKOVER,
"E. H. CHURCH,
"B. F. LESLIE."

The following committees were elected:

Pioneer—A. C. Ross, Stephen Burwell, Silvers Porter, Mr. C. C. Beatty and A. A. Guthrie.

Antiquarian—Dr. A. H. Brown, John Greiner, B. F. Leslie, Elijah H. Church and I. B. Brookover.

Executive—Amasa Van Horne, Rev. Cornelius Springer, L. H. Dugan, F. A. Seborn, and John Greiner.

At a meeting held November 16, 1867, a communication from Isaac Smucker, Secretary of Licking County Pioneer Association, was received—the thanks of the Muskingum Association presented to Mr. Smucker, and the article placed in the hands of the Publication Committee, consisting of J. Greiner and Dr. A. H. Brown, appointed at this meeting. The President then read an address to the meeting.

This is the last meeting recorded, and we are left to conjecture the career of the Society, having only tradition to say that many valuable papers were gathered, but that owing to the ill-health of Dr. Brown, they were never prepared for publication, and, it is suspected, were conveyed to the paper mill, by some one whose greed for pelf was greater than his desire for reminiscences, however thrilling and instructive.

### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The objects of this association are now well known; however, they were stated to be, "the intellectual and moral improvement of the young men of Zanesville, and vicinity, and the promotion of evangelical religion; to seek out the young men of the city and bring them under moral and religious influences, by introducing them to the members and privileges of the association, and securing their attendance at some place of worship, on Sabbath, and aiding such as may need it in securing suitable boarding places and employment; also, to provide an attractive place of resort for social purposes, a reading room, library, lectures, and other agencies which are not contrary to the teachings of the Bible, and to use all practical means for increasing its membership, activity and usefulness.

This association was formally organized on the 11th day of November, 1867; A. A. Guthrie was elected President. Mr. Guthrie was an active worker, a sage counsellor, and earnest friend of the association, and continued to serve the society in this capacity until physically disabled. His suceessors in the office of President were: Dr. T. A. Reamy, E. L. Kemp, H. G. O. Cary, (who served five terms), E. R. Sullivan, J. D. Warner, Rev. R. S. James, T. F. Spangler, J. M. Bronson, L. M. Gray, Samuel W. Clark, and Robert Fulton.

The rooms occupied by the association, at 136 Main street, are pleasant and conveniently located, and have been kept open, and made attractive by supplying the best periodicals and papers of the day; they also contain a library of 250 volumes. During several years, the average number of readers per month was over 1,000; most of these were young men, and lads, who would otherwise have sought their recreation on the streets, or in places of doubtful character.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—During most of these years, a daily prayer meeting has been sustained at the association rooms; also a Union Prayer Meeting, on Sabbath afternoons, and cottage meetings, in the various parts of the city.

Their Workers at the County Infirmary and Jail.—Meetings have been held at the Infirmary by delegations from the association; the jail is visited every Sabbath, religious services held, and papers distributed to the inmates. The Sabbath School at the "McIntire Children's Home," has been admirably conducted by Mr. J. D. Warner.

In 1874, the association united with friends of the Sabbath School work, in the Sixth Ward, in erecting a neat and attractive building, in which a large and flourishing Sabbath School has been held weekly, to the present time. This part of the city was previously unsupplied with a house for public worship and Sabbath School purposes.

Many objects of charity have been relieved by the association; homeless wanderers furnished with food or lodging, railroad passes procured, employment secured, and clothing furnished, through the agency of this association, and kindred associations in other parts of America.

The officers for 1880 are as follows:

President—Robert Fulton.
Vice President—Samuel Clark.
Corresponding Secretary—D. T. Johnson.
Recording Secretary—E. P. Church.
Treasurer—A. Palmer.

In connection with this association is the Christion Association Sewing Mission. This "labor of love" was inaugurated in March, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of South Street Church, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Flood, Miss Helen Purcell, Mrs. John Bowman, with several members of the association. They met in the rooms of the association, and considered measures for the improvement of the little girls, growing up under the influence of immoral and ignorant parents, and it was decided to gather them into a sewing school, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Whereupon, a committee of ladies was appointed to visit all parts of the city, seek out, and, as far as possible, secure the attendance of this class of girls.

The school was opened the last Saturday in March, 1869, in the South Street M. E. Chapel, when a class of nine little girls, who had been taught the preceding winter, at the house of Mrs. Van Buren, was united with the newly gathered school.

January 19, 1870, a constitution was adopted,

and the following officers elected: Mrs. H. G. O. Cary, President and Treasurer; Miss Kate Brown, Secretary.

The object of this Mission is "to promote the religious, moral, and temporal welfare of children; especially to teach them sewing, and the cutting and preparation of garments, in an economical manner."

A distinct aim of the school has been to awaken in the children self-respect, and a desire to help themselves. A solid basis for pure and honest lives has been laid in Scripture lessons, and verses memorized at each meeting. Improvement in sewing, in cleanliness, and orderly habits, has, in most cases, been very rapid.

The average yearly enrollment has been one hundred and forty; the attendance during the winter months has been from fifty to one hundred and twenty. Many of the pupils, as they have arrived at a suitable age, have secured good situations, and a marked improvement has taken place in the children's homes.

The school has completed eleven years of labor, with much profit, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cary, supported by the faithful teachers: Misses—H. Purcell Early,——Wilmot, Cora Hubbell, Bessie Guthrie, Carrie Beaumont, E. Thompson, Lucy Hazlett, Mrs. Chas. Abbott,———Stenger, Ellen Hazlett, Allen and B. F. Hersh.

Officers for 1880:

President and Treasurer—Mrs. H. G. O. Cary.

Vice President—Mrs. J. B. Allen.

Secretary—Miss Eva J. Thompson.

The Y. M. C. A., is the churches' mission to young men. It is steadily growing in numbers and increasing in strength. Its purpose is becoming better defined and better understood. Like other children, it has had to pass through the troubles and difficulties of infancy, and is to-day a great power in the land.

### BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

MUSKINGUM BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—This Association was incorporated November 21st, 1872. The stock consisted of twenty-five hundred shares, at two hundred dollars each. The organization took place December 20th, 1872.

The following Directors were elected at the December meeting:

Thomas Durban, E. S. Garner, Alex. Grant, C. T. DeVelling, Peter Black, Thomas Griffith, George D. Gibbons. D. T. Johnson and W. H. McOwen.

The first officers were:

President—Thomas Durban.

Vice President—E. S. Garner.

Treasurer—Alex. Grant.

Secretary—C. C. DeVelling.

Attorney—Judge L. P. Marsh.

"The object of the Association is to raise funds, to be loaned among the members, or others, for buying and building homesteads, or improving the same, and for other purposes."

The members of the association must pay, for every share, twenty-five cents every week, on Saturday, as dues. The Constitution provides that each share-holder shall be entitled to a loan of two hundred dollars for each share held by him. These loans are made by a public sale of money on the last Saturday of each month, at the office of the association. The persons bidding the highest premium take precedence in receiving the loans, paying, monthly, six per cent. per annum. There are also fines for neglect to pay the weekly dues for more than four weeks.

The profits to the association arise by reason of the premium, bid for loans, interest on money loaned, fines and fees for transferring stock on the books of the association. The total of these items, after deducting the current expenses, is divided *pro rata* among all the stock-holders. Whenever the assets of the association are sufficient to pay such share-holder two hundred dollars for each share of stock he may own, this association shall be dissolved.

Officers and Directors for 1881:

President—Robert Silvey.

Vice President—Thomas Griffith.

Treasurer—Alex. Grant.

Secretary and Attorney—T. F. Spangler.

Directors—Robert Silvey, T. S. Black, Thos. Griffith, Alex. Grant, Robert Fulton, Joseph Shaw, George D. Gibbons, E. P. Bloomer, and Thos. W. Gattrell.

THE MCINTIRE BUILDING ASSOCIATION was incorporated June 22d, 1877. The formal organization was affected July 30th, 1877, and the following Directors elected: Alex. Grant, F. J. L. Blandy, Thomas Griffith, Daniel Applegate, Thomas Lindsay, John W. Conrad, R. B. Brown, Henry L. Korte and Chas. W. Fletcher.

The officers chosen were as follows:

President—F. J. L. Blandy.

Vice President—Chas. W. Fletcher.

Treasurer—Alex. Grant.

Secretary and Attorney—T. F. Spangler.

The stock consists of two thousand shares, at fifteen dollars each. The minor details of the working, and the object of the Association, are similar to those of the Muskingum Association.

Officers and Directors for 1881.

President—F. J. L. Blandy.

Vice President—Thomas Lindsay.

Treasurer—Alex. Grant.

Secretary and Attorney—T. F. Spangler.

Directors—F. J. L. Blandy, Thomas Lindsay, R. B. Brown, Alex. Grant, John W. Conrade, H. L. Korte, Daniel Applegate, Thomas Griffith and James T. Irvine.

THE UNION BUILDING COMPANY, OF ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—This was incorporated March 5th, 1880. The shares of stock are twenty-five hundred, at one hundred dollars each. The mode of working and the object, the same as those above enumerated.

The officers are:

President—Thomas Griffith.

Vice President—W. A. Graham.

Treasurer—Alex. Grant.

Secretary and Attorney—T. F. Spangler.

Directors—Alex. Grant, W. A. Graham, Thos. Lindsay, Francis Wedge, Robert Silvey, Thos. Griffith, Fred. Geiger, and T. W. Gattrell.

### WOMENS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATON.

In March, 1878, a call appeared in the dailies of Zanesville, for a meeting of the ladies of the city, to consider how benevolent work might be carried on among the worthy poor of the city. A meeting was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, when two plans were offered for consideration; one known as the Germantown plan, and the other that in use in Columbus. After the usual forms of temporary organization had been observed, and the two plans carefully compared, it was decided to follow, in substance, the Columbus plan, adjusted to suit and meet the demands of the Society, according to the Constitution adopted.

The following officers were then elected:

President—Mrs. J. F. Ohl.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. L. B. Taylor and Mrs. T. J. Maginnis.

Secretary—Mrs. J. R. Peabody.

Treasurer—Miss Lucy Hazlett.

Subsequently, two managers from each ward were appointed, whose duties were defined, to visit the poor of their respective districts, and as far as possible relieve their necessities.

As a beginning of greater things, the Secretary gave the society two hundred dollars toward a permanent fund. Smaller sums have been added, until the fund now reaches about $300.

About the first of May, 1878, the society was legally incorporated, and thereby made a responsible body.

A room in the market house building was placed at the service of the society, by the City Council, and was furnished by its members. At a meeting, held August 4th, 1878, a committee was appointed for obtaining means for a hospital. About this time, the yellow fever fatality, in the Mississippi Valley, attracted the attention of the society, and it was deemed expedient to turn their attention to wants in that region. Through its efforts, in harmony with municipal enterprise, some rapid and acceptable work was done. Supplies, including delicacies acceptable to sick and convalescing, were sent in abundance to Vicksburg and Holly Springs, Mississippi.

In 1878, the hospital committee, consisting of Mrs. T. J. Maginnis, Miss Lucy Hazlett, and Mrs. W. P. Shrom, conferred with a committee from the City Council, to consider the prospect of obtaining aid in this behalf from the public fund, arguing that, as the object was for public benefit, it would seem legitimate for the city to aid the cause. Nothing was accomplished, however, and as yet the city has done nothing but extend good wishes and the use of a room, where the society opened a soup room, and issued many a little pail of nutritious and palatable food to those who would have suffered without this help during the winters, when the demand for work was small. The little pails sent out from the society rooms were esteemed acceptable gifts to many an humble board. The food materials were gifts from our generous-hearted merchants, and the labor of preparing it was performed by the ward managers. As trade revived, and spring came, with its demand for labor, the applications for food ceased, thus showing that those who had received it were worthy, for, as soon as they could help themselves, they did so, and, in consequence, the soup room closed.

October 2, 1878, the society was shocked by the sudden death of Miss Hazlett. This was a great loss, for to this estimable lady, more than to any other person, was due the project of the society, and much of its earlier work was the result of her own suggestion and planning. The society was sadly bereaved, and painfully realized that, in Miss Hazlett, had passed away one of their most devoted members. And ere the society had realized that death is no respecter of persons, it was again shocked in the death of another most valuable and earnest member, Mrs. Lucy Hadley McCann. This sad event occurred the 2d of October, 1879. Of such the world is indeed unworthy; and yet, we hear their grandest eulogy, as the refrain comes back, "Servant of God, well done."

During the year 1879, the society received, $394.85; and expended, $231.63. For the year 1880, the society received, $587.03; and expended, $530.80.

The work has been done for the love of it, and hence, the needy have had the full benefit of the money received, and no logic or rhetoric is needed to show that it is a noble work, nobly done; that it speaks in unmistakable terms of the generosity of the good people of Zanesville; and it is safe to conclude that the vicissitudes that beset the poor here, as elsewhere, will be met in the future, as in the past.

### ST. JOSEPH SOCIETY.

This society was organized, July 25th, 1878, with the following officers:

Pastor—Rev. M. Epping.

President—J. N. Stiner.

Vice President—A. E. Amer.

Secretary—John Schiele.

Treasurer—John Heilman.

Trustees—Joseph Wiedig, John Amer, and Joseph Keller.

The object of the society is beneficial to its members, to whom, during sickness, the sum of three dollars per week is paid, and in case of death, the sum of twenty-five dollars is appropriated for funeral expenses. An assessment is then made of one dollar per member, for the benefit of the widow and children, if there be any such persons.

The present officers are as follows:

Pastor—Rev. M. Epping.

President—John N. Stiner.

Vice President—Joseph Emmert.

Secretary—Anthony Saup.

Treasurer—John Emmert.

Trustees—Joseph Keller, Theodore Korn, and Joseph Wiedig. The place of meeting is at St. Nicholas School Hall.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### LIBRARY.

### ZANESVILLE ATHENEUM.

This is the crowning result of many an earnest effort. The inception may be traced back to a meeting, held December 19th, 1827, intended for the formation of a reading society, over which Alexander Harper presided, and Alfred Martin acted as Secretary. At this meeting, on motion of C. B. Goddard, a committee was appointed to draft articles of association. The President appointed Richard Stillwell, Allen Cadwallader, and C. B. Goddard, who reported as follows:

#### ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the "Zanesville Atheneum."

ART. 2. The society shall meet at their reading room, on the evening of the third Monday in January, of each year, at six o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of business, and the election of officers.

ART. 3. The officers of the society shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, who shall hold office one year, and until their successors are elected. The President shall also be one of the Board of Directors.

ART. 5. The Directors shall determine what reviews, magazines, newspapers, and books shall be subscribed for and purchased, contract for a room, and report annually to the society.

ART. 6. The society reserves the power to instruct the Directors to subscribe for or purchase any particular work, and to direct the discontinuance of any.

ART. 7. The Secretary to perform the customary duties.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions during the first week in January of each year. He shall conduct the correspondence of the society, remit money, and keep an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures, an exhibit of which he shall make at their annual meetings.

ART. 9. Any person may become a member of this society by the payment of five dollars ($5.00) annually; and any member wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice in writing to the Secretary, at least thirty days before the expiration of the year, and any member remaining in default for thirty days, may be dismissed by the Directors.

ART. 10. Any subscriber shall have the privilege of introducing any member of his family between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years, upon paying the sum of two dollars ($2.00) for each person so introduced.

* * * * * * * * *

The society accepted the report, and adopted the rules, and appended their names thereto.

February 16, 1829, these rules were amended to the code in force in 1880.

*An Act to Incorporate the Zanesville Athenæum*—SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Alexander Harper, Charles B. Goddard, Richard Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, William A. Adams, Bernard Van Horne, Alfred Martin, James V. Cushing, and their associates be, and they are hereby created and declared a body, corporate and politic, by the name of "The Zanesville Atheneum;" and by that name, shall have perpetual succession; be capable of suing and being sued; pleading, and being impleaded; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation may purchase, receive, hold, and convey any estate, real, personal, or mixed; provided that the clear income of such estate shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars; and, provided also, that no part of the stock of said corporation, or property owned by it, shall at any time be used, or employed, for banking purposes, in any manner whatsoever, or for any other than literary purposes—the purchase of books, maps, charts, pamphlets and newspapers, the building necessary to contain the same, and the necessary expenses of the institution.

SEC. 3. That the members of the said corporation may, from time to time, elect such officers as may be deemed necessary, and make by-laws necessary for the institution; and may annex to the same, reasonable pecuniary fines and penalties for the breach thereof. Provided, that said by-laws be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, nor of this State.

This act shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the passage thereof.

EDWARD KING,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL WHEELER,
Speaker of the Senate.

December 22, 1828.

The following were signers and stockholders, with voting privileges: Charles B. Goddard, S. H. Culbertson, John Wilson, Jr., Daniel Convers, Adam Peters, J. V. Cushing, Robert Fulton, Samuel Hall, Charles Hill, Jonas Stanbury, James Raquet, Charles S. Wilson, J. H. Moorehead, Alfred Martin, H. L. Pierce, Isaac Dillon, Henry Granger, Josiah Spaulding, W. R. Putnam, A. Cadwallader, W. A. Adams, T. Flannerer, Richard Stillwell, Alex. Harper, David Spangler, James Granger, B. Van Horne, Robert Richmond, George B. Reeve, Amos G. Baldwin, William Blocksom, Samuel Russell, W. C. Pelham, J. Belknap, James Reeve, Joseph Robertson, Nap. Moorehead, George W. Jackson, C. C. Gilbert, Irwin Reed, John A. Adams, M. D. Wheeler, David Reed, A. C. Howard, Stephen Burwell, Jacob Stout, C. C. Convers, John Sherrard, W. L. Jackson, Jonathan Molleston, Emler Cadwallader, D. Brush, R. Doster, George Reeve, Joseph Caldwell, Washington Moorehead, George Golden, L. P. Bailey, George H. Flood, M. Dulty, D. W. Rhodes, and one hundred others.

At a meeting of the society, held January 1, 1828, the Secretary was instructed to order the Treasurer to purchase the following publications,

TITLE PAGE OF "THE TELEPHONE."

which constituted the first purchase made by the society:

Edinburg Review, London Quarterly, North American, American Quarterly, Silliman's Journal, Littell's Museum, National Intelligencer, National Gazette, United States Telegraph, New York Engineer, Louisiana Weekly Advocate, Richmond Whig, Charleston Courier, Marylander, Littell's Religious Magazine; and, on the 4th of March following, the Southern Review, New York American, and Boston Bulletin, were added.

The first officers of the association were:

President—Alexander Harper.

Secretary—Alfred Martin.

Treasurer—J. V. Cushing.

Librarian—Seth Adams.

Directors—R. Stillwell, A. Cadwallader, C. B. Goddard, B. Van Horne, W. A. Adams.

The society, through a committee appointed for that purpose, procured a lease of a portion of ground, since occupied by the Court House; the lease was dated February 6, 1830, and is recorded on page 326, Book "N," Muskingum County Records. According to the terms of said lease, "the society shall have the use of the lot named, for the term of one thousand years, at an annual rent of one cent per annum, if demanded by the Commissioners.

March 10, 1830, the Atheneum Building Committee accepted the bid of John Wilson, for the erection of a suitable brick building, upon the property leased, as aforesaid. The building was erected at a cost of about $3,500, and was occupied by the society until the site was deemed desirable for Court House grounds, and which, after due consideration, the society transferred back to the County Commissioners for the consideration of $6,575, to the society paid by the said Commissioners, that the grounds might be occupied by "the old 1809 Court House;" and the Atheneum Association purchased and moved into the premises now occupied by them, for the sum of $6,200.

The income of the Atheneum is one thousand dollars annually from the administrators of the McIntire estate; three hundred and thirty dollars ($330.) from rents, and five dollars per annum from each stockholder, at present about thirty, making one hundred and fifty dollars. Total revenue, fourteen hundred and eighty dollars.

The Library in 1880 contained about 5,000 volumes. The reading room is open every day in the week, and is free.

Monday's, Wednesday's and Saturday's are fixed for the time of drawing books.

The expenses of the society are for Librarian, $325 per annum; and incidentals, gas, fuel and repairs.

The officers in 1880 were:

President—John Gilbert.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. C. Ross.

Directors—C. H. Abbot, T. M. Gattrell, C. C. Goddard, J. W. King, C. C. Russell, (deceased) and J. R. Stonesipher.

Librarian—Miss M. A. Stillwell.

Stockholders—C. H. Abbot, J. B. Allen, D. Applegate, A. Ball, J. P. Barton, J. Burgess, Z. M. Chandler. S. Clark, H. Elliott, C. H. Gattrell, T. M. Gattrell, J. Gilbert, C. C. Goddard, W. A. Graham, M. M. Granger, R. S. Granger, C. C. Hildreth, C. H. Jones, J. W. King, L. P. Marsh, E. Mathews, Mrs. A. Merrick, J. O'Neil, G. Printz, A. C. Ross, F. A. Seborn, H. Stanbery, J. R. Stonesipher, T. B. Townsend, and the McIntire administrators.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the Zanesville Atheneum since it organization, in 1828, to the present time:

1828–31—Alexander Harper.
1832–33—Thomas Flanner.
1833–36—C. B. Goddard.
1836–37—Richard Stillwell.
1837–38—A. Cadwallader.
1838–41—Richard Stillwell.
1841–45—C. B. Goddard.
1845–47—John S. Potwin.
1847–50—John T. Fracker.
1850–51—Samuel J. Cox.
1851–53—C. B. Goddard.
1853–56—Edwin Brush.
1856–61—M. M. Granger.
1861–64—Alfred Merrick.
1864–65—S. H. Guthrie.
1865–66—Alfred Merrick.
1866–72—Charles W. Chandler.
1872–Aug. 1873—Alfred Merrick.
Aug. 1873–74—M. M. Granger.
1874–75—R. S. Granger.
1875–80–81—John Gilbert.

## CHAPTER XX.

### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Electric Telegraph—Brief Resume.—Experiments in electricity, having more or less bearing upon its practical use in telegraph communication were made by Winckler, at Leipsic, 1746; La Monier, in Paris; Watson, in London, 1747; Lornord, in 1784; Betancour, at Madrid, 1798; Galvani's discovery of "Galvanism," at Bolonga, 1791; Prof. Volta's "Voltaic Battery," at Pavia, 1801; Soemmerring, at Munich, 1807; The practical use of Galvanism in telegraphs, as prophesied by John Redman Coxe of Philadelphia, in 1816. Great advance made by Prof. Oersted, at Copenhagen, in 1819. The Electro-magnetic agency first fully developed and applied by Prof. Morse, 1832, patented 1840. The first telegraph by this agency in the United States, was between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844. Cooke & Wheatstone's patent in England, 1840. Bain's patent in England, first 1842; applied in United States, 1849. House's in 1848.

The O'Riley Telegraph Company was the first to introduce a line in Zanesville; it was built by Henry O'Riley and F. O. J. Smith, and extended from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, hither. The office was opened in the spring of 1847, and Mr. A. C. Ross served the company as operator gratuitously for six months, and ex-

ercised supervision over it for some time longer. The mode of operating at that time, was known as the Register, which was reading telegraph characters inscribed on ribbons of paper that were made to pass beneath a lead pencil, operated by electricity. This mode continued in use until about 1855, when the present mode of operating by sound began to be used. The mode by register is very rarely used now. In those days, the business was small, and one man did the operating, delivered messages and repaired the line, when it was needed. Now, the business requires three operators, two messengers and a man to do the repairing. In those days, from twenty-four to thirty-six hours were required to exchange messages with parties in New York; now the time required is from fifteen to thirty minutes. Then, two wires did the duty for this entire section of country; now it takes from sixty to sixty-five wires. Then, from five hundred to six hundred words of press matter per day, was a long report; now the average is three thousand words.

The operators have been as follows:

1847—A. C. Ross and Grant E. Garlock, deceased.

1848—George F. Garlock, deceased.

1849—Marion H. Markle.

1850—David S. Brooks.

1855—James D. Hoge.

The last named gentleman has served continuously since the date of his appointment, and is still in the harness, as managing operator, held in high esteem by the company, and the people.

In 1860, the company was again changed, and has ever since been known as the Western Union Telegraph Company. The territory worked is the same, with some additions.

In 1862, The United States Telegraph Company began operations here, and continued until 1866.

In 1877, The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph opened an office in Zanesville, and closed February 1, 1881.

Telephone Company.—The telephone was introduced by R. A. Cunningham and M. W. Mansfield. The first instrument was put up June 16, 1879, and the central office was located in the Maginnis Block, over the Post Office. The enterprise started with forty subscribers, and was at once so manifestly advantageous that without further solicitation the list was soon increased to one hundred and seventy, and connections were made with all the schools, business houses, and a large number of private residences.

"The power behind the throne" was the "battery system;" i.e: for the purpose of making a call or signaling, the electric force was supplied from a large battery, which was not only very expensive, but troublesome.

The Zanesville Telephone Company organized with a capital of $20,000. The charter is dated November 11th, 1880; the incorporators: Martin W. Mansfield, Robert A. Cunningham, Thomas W. Gattrell, Thomas Griffith and W. A. Graham. The company determined to build telegraph lines to the surrounding towns, and on putting wires on poles, and giving each subscriber his own wire to the central office. The old telephone exchange was sold to the new company, January 1, 1881, and the Magneto system adopted, and connection made with the Western Union Telegraph office, so that subscribers can send messages from their own home to any place where an instrument is stationed, to any point reached by telegraph. Under the new system, there are about ninety subscribers, and about one hundred miles of wire. Subscribers rates are about $40 per year.

The officers elected January 1, 1881, were:

President—Colonel M. Churchill.

Vice President—Thomas Griffith.

Secretary—M. W. Mansfield.

Treasurer—Thomas W. Gattrell.

Superintendent—Robert A. Cunningham.

James D. Hoge is now Superintendent.

In June, 1881, the stock of the company was purchased by E. M. Barton, and others, of Chicago. These parties are purchasing a large number of exchanges, in order to connect with trunk lines; and it is deemed among the probabilities that ere two more annual cycles have been made, conversation by telephone may be carried on, within a radius of a thousand miles.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### ZANESVILLE ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE PRESENT CITY CHARTER.

April 15, 1850—Mayor, William Shultz. Councilmen—William Galigher, Mark Loudan, F. J. Fracker, Jr., Joseph Galigher, Daniel Applegate, Thomas Davidson, S. R. Hosmer, B. T. Whitaker, F. B. Abbott, J. M. James, G. Wynkoop and Henry Blandy. Supervisors, Peter Sockman and John Waters.

April 7, 1851—Mayor, Wm. Shultz. Councilmen—William Galigher, Mark Loudan, J. T. Fracker, Jr., Joseph Galigher, John Coleman, F. B. Abbott, John McBride, S. R. Hosmer, Henry Blandy, Samuel Clark, and John Woods. Justice of the Peace, John Harrison; Supervisor, Peter Sockman. School Directors, Alex. Sullivan and Jacob Glessner. Constables, Benjamin Spangler and William Jennings.

April 5, 1852—Mayor, Wm. Shultz. Councilmen—George A. Jones, Lewis Brenholts, Elias Ebert, Thomas Davidson, Joseph Galigher, John Closman, William Ruth, Hamilton Robertson, S. R. Hosmer, G. Wynkoop, J. M. James and E. L. Grisby. Justice of the Peace, F. A. Seborn. Supervisor, P. Sockman. Constables, B. Spangler and William Jennings. School Director, George L. Shinnick.

April 4, 1853—Mayor, D. J. Culbertson. Councilmen—Mark Loudan, John Coleman, William Ruth and William Fox. City Solicitor, A. P. Blocksom. City Treasurer, Adam Peters. Marshal, James Campbell. Trustee of

Water Works, A. J. Printz. Constables, William Jennings and Benjamin Spangler. School Directors—A. Sullivan, G. L. Shinnick, Jacob Glessner and J. L. Cox.

April 3, 1854—Justices of the Peace—H. N. Thompson, Samuel Chapman. Councilmen, Mark Loudan, John Coleman, William Ruth, William Fox. Treasurer, Adam Peters. Marshal, James Campbell. Constables, Benjamin Spangler, William Jennings. Trustee of Water Works, Thomas Griffith. Assessors—E. A. Abbott, E. H. Gibbons, L. Mohler, Lewis Grigsby. School Directors—J.T. Fracker, J. T. Adams, Jacob Glessner, B. Van Horne. Supervisor, Peter Sockman.

April, 1855—Mayor, D. J. Culbertson. Councilmen—George James, J. B. Thompson, J. T. Brown, David Hattan. City Solicitor, A. P. Blocksom. Treasurer, A. Peters. Marshal, Isaac Campbell. Constables—J. T. Stumley, E. S. Dodd. School Directors—J. T. Fracker, J. F. Adams, William Shultz, L. H. Bigelow. Assessors—R. Delany, William Wright, L. Mohler, G. Ferntemaker. Trustees of Water Works—Joseph Galigher, E. Wilks. Supervisor, Moses Bridwell.

April 7, 1856—Justices of the Peace—C. W. Buckmaster, James Mills. Councilmen—A. J. Printz, William Ruth, Jonathan Swank. Treasurer, John Metcalf. Marshal, William M. Laughlin. Constables—Benj. Spangler, E. S. Dodd. Trustee of Water Works, A. J. Hahn. Assessors—Elijah Sullivan, William Wright, G. W. Ritze, Lewis Grigsby. Supervisor, Peter Sockman.

April 6, 1857—Mayor, E. L. Grigsby. Marshal, William M. Laughlin. Justice of the Peace, James Cochran. Trustee of Water Works, Thos. Griffith. City Solicitor, N. N. Guille. Councilmen—Austin Berry, John Metcalf, R. W. P. Muse, A. R. Cassiday. Constables, B. Spangler, Jacob Lyder. Board of Education, D. D. Yarndt, Adam Fletcher. Assessors—Elijah Sullivan, W. Wright, John Brimer, Lewis Grigsby.

April 5, 1858—Councilmen—James Mills, S. Chapman, A. J. Printz, M. C. Mitchel, David McCarty, William Fox. Marshal, William Laughlin. Treasurer, B. F. Leslie. Trustee of Water Works, Joseph Galligher. Board of Education—A. P. Blocksom, W. A. Graham. City Solicitor, John Haynes. Constables, Jacob Lyda, Benjamin Spangler. Assessors—Wallace Quigley, William H. Cunningham, William Wright, Elijah Sullivan.

April 4, 1859—Mayor, J. B. Thompson. Marshal, Jacob Lyda. Treasurer, D. C. Convers. City Clerk, G. W. Thompson. City Solicitor, Samuel Chapman. Trustee of Water Works, William Schultz. Justice of the Peace, George Weaver. Supervisor, Moses Bridwell. Councilmen, George James, M. C. Mitchell, R. W. P. Muse, J. L. Taylor. Constables, John O'Hara, Nimrod Taylor. Assessors—Elijah Sullivan, William Wright, Norval Chamberlain, Lewis Grigsby.

April 2, 1860—Councilmen—Lewis Brenholts, A. J. Printz, S. R. Hosmer, Daniel Hatton. City Clerk, Thomas Halpin. Treasurer, D. C. Convers. Trustees of Water Works, G. T. Greenland, Thomas Griffith. Marshal, Jacob Lyda. Constables, John Dixon, Nimrod Taylor. Justice of the Peace, Joseph Cochran. Board of Education, G. A. Thompson.

April 1, 1861—Mayor, Mark Loudan. Marshal, Jacob Lyda. City Clerk, J. C. Cochran. City Solicitor, S. Chapman. Treasurer, D. C. Convers. Trustee of Water Works, G. T. Greenland. Board of Education, Thomas Snively, A. P. Blocksom. Councilmen, Joseph Crosby, D. Applegate, William Rieth, J. L. Taylor. Assessors, E. Sullivan, William Wright, W. Quigley, L. Grigsby.

April, 1862—Marshal, Jacob Lyda. Councilmen, Lewis Brenholts, Henry Gilligan, O. S. R. Hosmer, Daniel Hattan. Treasurer, D. C. Convers. Trustee of Water Works, Wm. Schultz. Constables, R. A. Sutton, John Dixon. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, Charles Lucas, Lewis Grigsby.

April, 1863—Mayor, Mark Loudan. Justice of the Peace, H. W. Chandler. Councilmen—James Crosby, D. Applegate, Moses Bridwell, John L. Taylor. Marshal, Isaac Campbell. City Solicitor, A. P. Blocksom. Constables, William W. Smith, John Dixon. Board of Education, F. A. Thompson, Adam Fletcher. Trustee of Water Works, Thomas Griffith. Assessors, William Munro, Isaac Hoge, Theodore Brown, P. T. Wright.

April 4, 1864—Marshal, Isaac Campbell. Councilmen, Jacob Smith, A. J. Printz, Theobald Stemler, Daniel Hattan. Trustee of Water Works, J. T. Greenland. Board of Education, Thomas Lindsay, John Price. Constables, Isaac M. Brown, Charles Moore. Assessors, E. Sullivan, W. Wright, William Leffler, P. Wright.

April 3, 1865—Mayor, John W. James. Councilmen, A. A. Thompson, Daniel Applegate, Walter A. Bell, J. L. Taylor. City Solicitor, M. M. Granger. Marshal, J. C. Wolf. Constables, I. M. Brown, John Green. Trustee of Water Works, William Ruth. Assessors, William Mears, William Wright, William Leffler, P. T. Wright.

April 2, 1866.—Councilmen, Joseph Crosby, Thomas Halpine, William Ruth, J. R. Price. Justice of the Peace, H. W. Chandler. Marshal, J. C. Wolf. Trustee of Water Works, Thomas Griffith. Board of Education, F. A. Thompson, Adam Fletcher. Constables, Isaac M. Brown, Benjamin Spangler. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, Jacob Crotzer, P. T. Wright.

April 1, 1867.—Mayor, Asa R. Cassidy. Marshal, J. C. Wolf. City Solicitor, John Haynes. Trustee of Water Works, J. T. Greenland. Constables, Benjamin Spangler, John Arter. Board of Education, John R. Rice, M. C. Mitchell. Councilmen, F. A. Thompson, John L. Taylor, D. Applegate, William M. Shinnick. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, Jacob Crotzer, P. T. Wright.

April 6, 1868.—Marshal, J. C. Wolf. City Solicitor, A. J. Andrews. Trustee of Water Works, William Ruth. Constables, James D. Mitchell, Benjamin Spangler. Councilmen, Joseph Crosby, Samuel Clark, William Ruth, Curran Blue, William Geiger, C. Fletcher, Conrad Fletcher, W. E. James. Board of Education, George W. Green, George W. Griffee. Assessors, William Munro, David Keeley, John A. Daugherty, William A. Burkhart, E. L. Grigsby, William Nutt. The vote on the annexation of Putnam to Zanesville, is reported as 1456 in favor, and 28 against.

April 5, 1869.—Mayor, William Ruth. Marshal, J. C. Wolf. City Clerk, George D. Gibbons. City Solicitor, Albion J. Andrews. Trustee of Water Works, F. Hirschley. City Civil Engineer, James P. Egan. Street Commissioner, Daniel Smith. Justice of the Peace, G. L. Phillips. Constables, John J. Arter, J. D. Mitchell. Councilmen, F. A. Thompson, D. Applegate, C. Blue, H. Deffenbaugh, John H. Gormley, William H. McOwen, Frank Horn. Board of Education, J. W. Conrade, Adam Fletcher, F. A. Victor. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, George A. Daugherty, Elijah Sullivan, John J. Patterson, William Nutt, Sr.

March 29, 1870. Election on the question of appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of building a railroad in Zanesville —In favor, 1077 votes; against, 16 votes. Majority in favor, 1061.

April 4, 1870.—Justice of the Peace, H. W. Chandler. Constables, J. J. Arter, William Nutt. Treasurer, William Price. Trustee of Water Works, George Rishtine. City Commissioner, John Stone. Trustees of Cemeteries, William N. Shinnick, G. W. Blocksom, W. H. Deffenbaugh. Councilmen, Robert Price, Thos. Lindsay, Benjamin Spangler, C. Stoltzenbach, Henry Blandy, John L. Taylor. Assessors, William Wright, George A. Daugherty, Elijah Sullivan, J. J. Patterson, William Nutt. Board of Education, William C. Hurd, George W. Griffee, Isaac Pearsall.

October 11, 1870—Special Election.—For annexation of Putnam—"Yes," 1818 votes; "No," 49 votes. For annexation of West Zanesville—"Yes," 1939 votes; "No," 34 votes.

April 3, 1871.—Mayor, William Ruth. Marshal, William Jennings. Trustee of Water Works, George H. Vroom. City Solicitor, Albion J. Andrews. Civil Engineer, A. J. Spaulding. Trustee of Cemetery, W. H. Deffenbaugh. Justice of the Peace, John J. James. Constables, John Arter, William Nutt, Councilmen, F. A. Thompson, D. Applegate, Curran Blue, F. H. Achauer, W. H. McOwen, Michael McDonald, Edward Bailey, William T. Maher. Board of Education, Richard Hocking, S. J. Moore. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, George A. Daugherty, Elijah Sullivan, J. J. Patterson, William Nutt, Sr., Robert Delany, W. H. Search.

April 1, 1872.—Justice of the Peace, Joseph S. Parke. Constables, J. J. Arter, William Nutt, Sr. City Commissioner, John Slone. Trustee of Water Works, Patrick Dugan. Trustee of Cemetery, A. E. Cook. Councilmen, Robert Price, Eugene Printz, Robert D. Shultz, Frank Meyers, Henry Blandy, James L. Taylor, P. P. Morgan, E. B. Williams. Board of Education, J. V. Smeltzer, M. Calhoun, Richard Hocking. Assessors, William Munro, William Wright, George A. Daugherty, James Ryan, J. J. Patterson, William Nutt, Sr., R. Delaney. City Commissioner, Daniel Smith. For annexation of Putnam, "Yes," 1499 votes: "No," 615 votes.

Special election, June 17, 1872. Vote on the quesion of issuing bonds to the amount of $100,000, for the purpose of building the Zanesville, Cumberland and Caldwell Railroad. In favor of the measure, 1,193 votes. Against the measure, eighty-seven votes.

April 7, 1873.—Mayor, Robert F. Brown. Marshal, John J. Arter. City Solicitor, Allen Miller. Trustee of Water Works, C. R. Hubbell. Trustees of Cemetery, Wm. S. Harlan and Joseph Shaw. City Civil Engineer, A. J. Spaulding. Councilmen, A. E. Cook, Daniel Applegate, B. F. Spangler, Fred Dietrich, C. W. Fletcher, Michael McDonald, Samuel G. McBride, Wm. Foran, Geo. W. Guthrie. Board of Education, W. H. Hurd, Geo. W. Griffee, Henry Shrimpton, Daniel Dugan. Assessors, T. H. Patrick, Wm. Wright, C. J. Dieterly, James F. Ryan, Joseph J. Patterson, Wm. Nutt, Robert Delaney, Wm. F. Plants. Justice of the Peace, Henry S. Harding. Constables, James D. Mitchell, James G. Hannum.

April 8, 1874.—Justice of the Peace, John J. James. Constables, James G. Hannum, Wm. Nutt. Trustee of Water Works, Thomas Lindsay. Trustee of Cemetery, Geo. R. Humphrey. City Commissioner, R. A. Cunningham. City Infirmary Directors, Enoch S. Huff, Horatio Chandler. Councilmen, Robert Price, Henry J. Dennis, John Leis, Andrew La Fleur, Henry Blandy, Thomas McCormick, Horace D. Munson, Sr., Wm. T. Maher, Orlando C. Farquhar. Board of Education, Daniel Dugan. Assessors, Thomas H. Patrick, John W. Campbell, George Dougherty, Adolph Kreuter, John P. Taggart, Wm. Nutt, A. C. Smith, W. F. Plants, M. F. Nevitt.

April 5, 1875.—Mayor, Calvin C. Gibson. Marshal, J. C. Wolf. City Solicitor, Wm. C. Blocksom. City Civil Engineer, James P. Egan. Trustee of Water Works, Robert D. Shultz. Trustee of Cemetery, Wm. H. Ball. City Infirmary Directors, John Launder, H. W. Chandler. Constables, Jacob Bash, John D. Sode. Justice of the Peace, Fred Hirshey. Councilmen, Thomas Durban, Chas. Brendell, Edward P. Bloomer, J. B. Brown, C. W. Fletcher, John J. Thomas, Vance B. Lewis, Wm. Moran, Perry Wiles. Board of Education, James A. Cox, Wm. Lillienthal, R. Hocking; A. C. Smith, James C. Gillespie. Assessors, T. H. Patrick, Geo. Jenkins, G. H. Daugherty,

A. Kreuter, J. J. Patterson, Wm. Nutt, Edward Bailey, W. J. Plants, Jonathan Brelsford.

April 2, 1876.—Justice of the Peace, Henry S. Harding. Constables, John S. Mills, John G. Sode. Trustee of Water Works, M. Churchill. Trustee of Cemetery, John M. Bonnett. City Commissioner, John B. Robert. City Infirmary Director, Enoch C. Huff. Councilmen, Daniel Applegate, John Leis, Wm. Fox, John L. Taylor, H. D. Munson, Geo. W. Shaw, Alvin B. Williams, George N. Guthrie. Assessors, T. H. Patrick, Geo. A. Dougherty, Thomas Elliott, Henry Brown, Wm. Nutt, Robert Delaney, Wm. W. Lloyd, J. Brelsford. Board of Education, Eugene Printz, C. C. Goddard, Wm. Lillienthal, Alfred Ball, M, V. Mitchell, John L. Turner.

April 2, 1877.—Mayor, Wm. H. McOwen. Marshal, Benjamin Fell. City Solicitor, Wm. T. Blocksom. Justice of the Peace, Fenton Bagley. Trustee of Water Works, Wm. S. Harlan. Trustee of Cemeteries, C. C. Russell. City Infirmary Director, H. N. Chandler. City Civil Engineer, Fred Howell. Constables, Chas. E. Moore, John G. Sode. Councilmen, Robert Burrough, E. P. Bloomer, Chas. Brendel, John N. Stiner, Thomas E. Sturges, Lewis Harper, Wm. Bressant, Wm. Foran, O. Farquhar. Assessors, T. H. Patrick, Geo. J. Miller, Geo. A. Dougherty.

April 1st, 1878.—City Commissioner, John Emery. Trustee of Water Works, R. D. Shultz. Trustee of Cemeteries, J. W. Conrade. Justice of the Peace, Geo. N. Griffin. Constables, Chas. E. Moore, James G. Hannum. City Infirmary Director, John Launder. Councilmen, A. F. Street, John Still, B. Wheeler, D. Bischoff, F. Dietrich, W. Fox, Geo. V. Fell, W. E. Atwell, Geo. W. Shaw, N. K. Smith. Board of Education, W. M. Shinnick, J. C. Brenholts. Assessors, J. T. Fracker, Geo. J. Miller, G. Dougherty, James Ayers, J. J. Patterson, C. Kerner, R. Delany, W. W. Lloyd, A. J. Pickings.

April 7, 1879.—Mayor, W. C. Blocksom. Marshal, Benjamin Fell. City Solicitor, H. R. Stanberry. City Civil Engineer, Fred. Howell. Trustee of Water Works, Wendall Churchill. Trustee of Cemeteries, John M. Bonnett. City Infirmary Director, Enoch S. Huff. Justice of the Peace, Henry S. Harding. Constables, James G. Hannum, John J. Arter. Councilmen, Robert Burroughs, Daniel Applegate, John Hahn, Geo. H. Bonnett, Thomas E. Sturges, Thomas G. McCormick, Robert Price, William Foran, O. C. Farquhar. Board of Education, Isaac Cox, George J. Crotzer, George R. Humphrey, J. C, Gillespie. Assessors, J. T. Fracker, George J. Miller, Duncan McKinney, W. H. Cunningham, J. J. Patterson, C. L. Kerner, R. Delany, W. L. Lloyd, John H. Drake.

April 5, 1880.—City Commissioner, John Emery. Justice of the Peace, Addison Palmer. Trustee of Water Works, Conrad Stolzenbach. Trustee of Cemeteries, Thomas Lindsay. City Infirmary Director, Josephus Jordan. Constables, John J. Arter, Charles E. Moore. Councilmen, G. A. Stanberry, Andrew P. Stultz, A. H. Sterne, Fred. Dietrich, Henry T. Smith, William C. Harris, Dudley R. Worstall, A. J. Andrews, Thomas Potts. Assessors, George J. Miller, Duncan McKinney, Thomas Elliott, J. J. Patterson, John Elliott, Amos P. Josslyn, George W. Reed. Board of Education, William M. Shinnick, William Lillienthal, Martin V. B. Mitchell, John L. Turner.

April 4, 1881.—Mayor, William N. McCoy. Marshal, Zachariah T. Reed. City Solicitor, William H. Cunningham, Jr. City Civil Engineer, Frederick Howell. Trustee of Water Works, William Price. Trustee of Cemeteries, John W. Conrade. Justice of the Peace, George W. Griffee. Constables, Charles E. Moore, John Arter. City Infirmary Director, James T. Wallwork. Assessors, Paul Kemmerer, George E. Jenkins, Walton Grigsby, Adolph Kreuter, Phillip Dennick, John H. Best, Leander McBride, Joseph Scholl, William H. Ratliff. Councilmen, John A. Fortune, *Philip Sandel, *Jas. T. Irvine, *Jno. M. Steiner, Gilbert Snyder, Henry C. Greiner, W. S. Frazier, *William Foran, O. C. Farquhar; those holding over are: Thomas Potts, D. Worstall, *A. J. Andrews, *A. Stern, Wm. C. Harris, F. Dietrich, *A. P. Stultz, *William Smith, George Stanberry.

The Mayor and those Councilmen whose names are marked with a star (*) are Democrats; the other nine Councilmen are Republicans, and the possibility of a tie vote at the time of organization being imminent, each political moiety had reference to the law governing such cases, and entrenched themselves within the bulwarks of its provisions. The section of the Revised Statutes referred to, is number 1676, and provides that in cities of the second class, where there is a tie vote in the election of officers of the Council, the Mayor, acting as ex-officio President, shall give the casting vote. The Mayor and Democratic members of the Council construed this section to their advantage, and maintained that it was to be expected that Democratic officers would be chosen by them. On the other hand, the Republicans determined that there should be no tie vote, which was accomplished by voting for more than one man at a time, for such office. The Democrats thereupon concerted that the election should be in such a manner as to leave no option between voting for or against one candidate at a time, or not voting at all. This, it was held, was following Republican precedents, and a motion was made that Andrew P. Stultz be elected President. This proposition was entertained by the Mayor, and, upon roll call, it was found that nine Democrats voted in the affirmative, and nine Republicans refused to vote. This, in the opinion of the Mayor, was such a tie as was contemplated by the section of the Revised Statutes referred to, and he voted for Mr. Stultz, and, thereupon, declared him elected. The Democratic nine then voted for John A. Fortune as President *pro tempore*, and William A. Shinnick, Jr., for Clerk, the Mayor and Republican

nine not voting. The Mayor then declared Mr, Andrew P. Stultz elected President, *pro tempore*, and that all the officers necessary for the organization of the Council were elected, and the organization was complete, and he vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Stultz. Mr. Shinnick gave his bond, and was sworn in as Clerk, and then demanded of Clerk John A. Green the books and papers of the office, which were refused, on the ground that Mr. Shinnick, Jr., had not been legally elected. Mr. Shinnick then instituted proceedings in *quo warranto*, filing papers first in the Supreme Court, from which action was subsequently withdrawn for want of jurisdiction in that court, and the papers were then filed in the District Court, and Clerk John A. Green continued to hold over until properly notified of the action of said court, which was as follows:

"Order of the Supreme Court, made Saturday, October 8, 1881, to wit:

"*Ohio ex rel. W.M. Shinnick* vs. *John A. Green. Quo Warranto. Reserved from the District Court of Muskingum County.*

"This case came on for hearing on the petition of relator, the answer of defendant, as the agreed statement of facts, the facts as found by said District Court, and the certificate of reservation, together with a transcript of the proceedings in said District Court.

"The arguments of counsel having been heard, and the court being fully advised in the premises, do find that, on the 25th day of April, 1881, the relator, Shinnick, was duly elected City Clerk of said city; that the defendant wrongfully holds said office, and that he, said Shinnick, is entitled to have and hold said office.

"And the court do order that the defendant, John A. Green, be ousted, and altogether excluded from said office, and that said Green forthwith deliver over to said Shinnick the use, possession, and enjoyment of said office, and the books, furniture and papers pertaining to the same, and allow the said Shinnick to have full control thereof, without let or hindrance.

"And it is further considered and adjudged that the said relator recover of said Green the costs herein, by the relator expended, taxed at $—."

[The 25th day of April, 1881, is a clerical error, and should read the 8th day of May, 1881."]

## CHAPTER XXII.

### MUSIC.

THE EARLIEST "MESS" JOHNSON AND HIS VIOL—THE FIRST REED AND STRING BAND—THE ZANESVILLE HARMONIC BAND—THE MECHANICS' BAND—ATWOOD'S BRASS BAND—BAUER'S BAND—HECK'S BAND—HECK'S ORCHESTRA—ORGANS AND PIANOS—VOCAL MUSIC—H. D. MUNSON—MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE HARMONIC SOCIETY—MUSIC STORE—PROFESSORS WM. LILIENTHAL, MACHOLD, MILLER, STRACHAUER—PROF. CHARLES MEISING—PROF. GEORGE ROWE—PROFESSOR J. D. LUSE—"CONCORDIA"—THE "MANNERCHOR"—THE "FROHSINN"—"HARMONIE"—"THE MANNERCHOR" REORGANIZED—GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY—THE HARMONIC SOCIETY—THE MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB.

A love of music seems common to mankind, although the discordant sounds that satisfy the barbaric ear would painfully agitate the tympanum accustomed to what we call melody, and, while the ancient swain, blowing through a hollow bone, may have produced a tender feeling in the heart of an enamored maiden, the same "music" to-day would be regarded with dismay. The making of musical instruments began almost with the human race. We have relics of antiquity that show us how instruments were made to produce musical sounds, at a period prior to the existence of any language, of which we have any record. The forms of many of the most ancient instruments are preserved to us in the sculptures and paintings of antiquity, and the tombs and temples of Egypt tell unerringly of the musical practices, as well as other details of the domestic life, of the builders of the pyramids. One of the tombs in the pyramid of Jeezeh bears a representation of a flute concert, and, according to Lepsius, it dates as early as 2000 B. C. The eight musicians are arranged in a peculiar manner. Three of them, one behind another, are kneeling and holding their flutes in exactly the same position, and facing them are three others, also kneeling, and holding their pipes like the others, A seventh sits with his back turned toward them. but, like the rest, he is also blowing his flute, while the eighth, who may be the leader of this primitive orchestra, holds his instrument in his hands, as if in the act of raising it to his lips, and he is standing. An ancient Egyptian painting, of about the same period as this quaint illustration of an antique band of flute players, represents a lyre, performed upon by a man, who walks in procession with others, and with some animals unknown to the fauna of to-day. This interesting picture was discovered in a tomb, on the eastern bank of the Nile. [See Sir Gardner Wilkinson in "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians."] He says: "That this event took place about the period when the inmate of the tomb lived, is highly probable—i.e., considering Osirtasen I. to be Pharaoh, the patron of Joseph."

So it was in the beginning, and travelers inform us, that music and musical instruments are still decidedly primitive in the supposed cradle of humanity. And, notwithstanding the high degrees of perfection attained in this age, it is highly probable that the music of a hundred years ago, in the New World, was as primitive—in fact, little more than an accompaniment to other means of enjoyment. This is, indeed,

clearly shown in the account of "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by the poet Longfellow:

"You shall hear how Paw-Puk-Keewes,
How the handsome Yenadizze
Danced at Hiawatha's wedding;
How the gentle Chibiabos,
He the sweetest of musicians,
Sang the songs of love and longing;
How Iagoo, the great boaster,
He the marvellous—story teller,
Told the tales of strange adventure,
That the feast might be more joyous,
That the times might pass more gaily,
And the guests be more contented."

Bordering on such traditions—in 1799, the sounds of "Mess" Johnson's "sweet viol" were heard, ere the red man of the famed "blue Muskingum" had resolved to "go west." "Mess" Johnson, or "Black Mess," was John McIntire's servant, and in addition to his duties of *maitre de cuisine* and *valet*, he lent himself to the goddess Shelxinoe (mind soother), and, at her bidding brought forth his violin, the first in Zanestown, to "drive dull care away." Whether he imitated the old masters, or played his own "longings," we are not informed, but, it is certain, he was sure of an audience, and the fullest appreciation. It has been said that "Cæsar was ambitious," and it may have been so with "Mess." At any rate, we are informed, soon after, of the arrival of Thomas Dowden, with his violin, and that these two worthies played together, and furnished the music for the Terpsichoreans; for, time out of mind, this fair daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne had lent poetry to motion; she was the inventress of dancing, and with such grace did she glide through the figures, that it became a delightful pastime.

The next accession to the musicians was Perry Wells, who came in 1820, and attracted no little attention. His was a magic bow!

The first reed and string band, was organized during this year, with the following membership: Charles Hill, leader; John Lattimore, clarionet; William Lattimore, Robert Hazlett and James V. Cushing, violinists; William Hadley, violincellist; David Spangler, bassoonist; Isaac Spangler, triangler; Benjamin Reed, drummer. William Hadley was a cultivated musical artist, and did much for church music in Zanesville, during his stay.

The Zanesville Harmonic Band was organized in 1829, and continued to discourse melodious music until 1835. It furnished the music at the laying of the corner-stone of the Atheneum. The membership was as follows: Jackson Hough, leader; A. C. Ross, clarionetist; Hamilton Hough, violinist; John Parker, flutist; D. J. Culbertson, piccoloist; Henry W. Kent, bugler; James Fortune, drummer.

The Mechanics' Band.—This band was organized in 1836, and continued to play together ten years, when it disbanded. The membership was as follows: Thomas Launder, leader; C. Purcell, Captain; Monroe Ayers, Brush Eggerman, John Alter, J. B. H. Bratshaw, Daniel Hatton, John Printz, Jesse Fox, Cass Alter, Alva Rivers, Daniel Baldwin, L. Page, Jackson Printz, and Fred Drone. This band made no charge for its services, and the only gift it ever received was twenty-five dollars for furnishing the music at the commencement exercises of Muskingum College, New Concord, in 1841.

Atwood's Brass Band.—This band was the first one organized in Zanesville, in 1847. The following constituted the membership: A. D. Atwood, leader; David Kahn, John Bauer, Casper Bauer, Philip Kassell, Charles Roper, Thomas Launder, David Hahn, Timothy Webb, Emerson Howe, and Charles Dulty. This band was reorganized in 1855, under the name of "Bauer's Band," and has continued to grow in favor, having a deservedly high reputation. The membership, in 1880, was as follows: John Bauer, leader; Theobald Bauer, Joseph Beardsley, Charles Schlafman, Fred Ditmar, Matthias Ditmar, Casper Ditmar, Albert Schmidt, David Hahn, Isaac Campbell, Jr., and John Goetz.

Heck's Band.—This band was organized in the autumn of 1856, with the following membership: A. D. Atwood, Joseph Beardsley, Henry Heck, Jacob Schwartz, Peter Heck, John Heck, Louis Heck, Barney Heck, Henry Mechling, and William Goetz.

Heck's Orchestra.—This orchestra was organized by Louis Heck in the fall of 1875, adding a full string and reed band; total membership, seventeen. This band was reorganized in 1879; membership, thirteen.

Organs and Pianos.—Mr. Leonard P. Bailey came from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Zanesville, in 1820. A cabinet maker by trade, and seeing the need of organs and pianos, he turned his attention to their manufacture. He made his first organ in John Anthony's cabinet shop, on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the summer of 1822. It was a parlor pipe organ, with two stops—the diapason and principal—and was sold to James Taylor for $300, and given as part payment for the lot on which Mr. Bailey's house stands. As nothing of the kind had been made here, there was much curiosity about it; indeed it was conjectured to be of various strange pieces of machinery, until one day, when the 'diapason' stop was adjusted, Mr. Charles Hill, (the jeweler,) sat down and played "Old Hundred;" then the secret was out.

In 1824, Mr. Bailey removed to a shop that stood in the rear of Werner's present boot and shoe store. Here he made his second organ, without a case. It was purchased by Mr. Chas. Hill, for $200. He afterwards made a case for it, and it was sold to the St. James' Episcopal Church for $300.00. Mr. Bailey remained at this location until the spring of 1831, when he removed to Main street, opposite the Second Street M. E. Church. Here he made his first piano, about 1833, which he sold to John T. Fracker, for $250.-

He remained at this place until about 1852, when he removed to the "Stacy Hall" building, in Potter's alley, just south of the Watch House, having purchased that property. Here he made furniture and pianos, employing eight men. He retired from the business in 1861.

The total number of pianos made by Mr. B. was 162, mostly sold in Ohio. He has a seven octave piano, made in 1854, on which he plays favorite airs with a power and pathos very rare, notwithstanding his age.

Mr. Bailey informs us that at an exhibition at 'Castle Garden, N. Y.' he showed Robert Nun, the great piano maker, a diagram for an improvement in pianos, known as "over strung," and that while he intended to patent this improvement, it was appropriated and patented by Mr. Nun, whereas Mr. B. deserves the credit for the invention.

### VOCAL MUSIC.

"God sent his singers upon earth
With songs of sadness and of mirth.
He gave a various gift to each,
To charm, to strengthen and to teach."

It is probable that John Metcalf, of hallowed memory, made the first notable efforts in Zanesville to awaken a taste for music, by introducing musical books suited to the capacity of the children. Whereas, they had only had such tunes as "Mear," "Dundee," "Martyn," and "Orville." He introduced the pleasing melodies of "Bradbury's Young Choir," "The Oriole," etc, and made commendable progress in teaching music in the "Putnam Union Sunday School."

Professor H. D. Munson is believed to have been the first to make a business of teaching, and organizing juvenile classes. He is a native of Connecticut; was a pupil of Lowell Mason, in the then celebrated Boston Academy of Music. After teaching vocal and instrumental music in the cities of Hartford, Connecticut; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Springfield, Ohio; Galena, Ohio, and Alton, Illinois, during a period of ten years. He came to Zanesville in 1846, and engaged as teacher of music in the Putnam Ladies' Seminary, with which he was connected four years, and engaged also in teaching juvenile and adult classes. He inaugurated juvenile concerts, and thus convinced the skeptical that children could sing, and then public sentiment demanded that they should be taught systematically, The first of these entertainments was given in the hall of the "Putnam Female Seminary, in 1848, on which occasion, "The Child's Wish," a ballad composed by Prof. Munson, was first rendered, by an eight year old miss, and became at once popular. He next gave a children's concert in Stacy's Hall, (afterwards used by L. P. Bailey, and now by the Garey Bro's., as a cabinet shop,) the same year. This was followed by similar performances in the old city hall, (now the Signal office,) Nevitt's Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and finally Black's Hall. The erection of these halls successively, by increasing the facilities, added to the zest in musical culture, and afford, at this distant period, a measurably correct idea of the progress of music, during the intervening years.

The beginning of a new era was ushered in by the introduction of the melodeon into class training, and into several choirs. Several pipe organs were purchased between the years of 1848 and 1852. These were at once recognized as valuable aids to teachers and leaders, in harmonizing voices, and gave a new impulse to the cultivation of church and Sunday School music.

Music was taught in the Public Schools, prior to 1846, by Captain Hatch, and, January 3d, 1849, by L. P. Marsh, (afterwards Judge.) Mr. Marsh resigned in October, 1850, and Mr. Hatch became teacher again, and then Prof. Munson. At this time, there were very few well organized choirs in the city, and on all special occasions it was customary to borrow from one choir to strengthen another. While in some of the churches the most determined opposition to any choir organization was manifested, and the use of a musical instrument in public service would have driven many a good old saint from the house of God! In one instance, even the presence of a black board, on which some notes had been written, was so offensive that the good old pastor would not proceed with the service until the stumbling block had been removed. In another church, the pastor had secured the services of Professor Munson in training a choir, which the pastor, (a cultivated singer,) intended to lead, and proposed that on a given Sabbath, the singers should sit in certain seats, and designated them for the choir. To the surprise of the pastor and the choir, on assembling, they found those seats were occupied by the opponents of this "new fangled singin'," determined to "hold the fort," in spite of all the pastors and young folks in creation! And before the choir could get the "pitch," off started old Brother B., in the 'amen corner,' with his own tune, and the choir could only follow at a respectful distance. The full force of this difficulty will be realized, when it is remembered that at this time it was customary for men to take the leading part in singing. Ladies had not been convinced that they could carry the "air," or soprano part, and this also explains the difficulty experienced in organizing choirs. The result being that the first part was over-burdened by a class of singers who made more noise than music, and great effort was required to convince the gentlemen that their assistance was not needed, and the ladies that it could be dispensed with. Another difficulty was experienced in many choirs, as may be inferred by what has been said, namely, the want of a certain guide in musical sounds, such as the organ affords. The chromatic changes were therefore but little thought of, or apprehended. An amusing illustration of this occurred at the McIntire Academy. Prof. W., a prominent school teacher and leader, was endeavoring to train a class in one of Thomas Hasting's Anthems, in which that distinguished composer

had introduced a stanza in B flat, but which the Professor was unable to render, whereupon he inquired of Professor Munson, who was present, by invitation, if it would not do just as well to dispense with the B flat, by changing from G minor to G major, throughout an entire stanza. Of course Professor Munson thought not, but replied that he supposed he could do as he pleased.

In 1850, H. D. Munson, in connection with Prof. O. L. Castle, (Superintendent of Public Schools) started the first music store, at number 98, Main street. This venture, however, owing to the general want of musical culture in the city and surrounding country, proved a loss, financially.

In the fall of 1857, Prof. V. C. Taylor, of New York, held a musical convention in Odd Fellows' Hall, which was very largely attended by the singers, young and old. They closed with a grand concert, having a chorus of more than a hundred voices. This event, besides increasing the interest in vocal music, brought into prominence many fine voices, before unknown, and marked an important epoch in the history of vocal music; this was followed by important accessions to several choirs of the city, and soon after, largely through the efforts of Charles Ross and James E. Cox, by the formation of the Harmonic Society, (about 1858) which was well sustained for several years, and did much to keep active the interest awakened, especially in chorus singing.

Professor Munson also taught classes in the neighboring cities and villages, Cambridge, Newark, McConnelsville, and Athens, until peace was disturbed by the war of the rebellion, when he went to the war, an account of which will be found in the history of Muskingum in the War, in this work.

Music Store—After "the cruel war was over," Col. Munson obtained the consent of the book and jewelry storekeepers, of Zanesville, who were dealing in music and musical instruments, to concentrate musical merchandise in one substantial effort, by relinquishing their hold on that trade, and ceasing to deal in music and musical instruments, which was easily done, for, divided as the trade was, no one felt a special temptation to keep a stock that had comparatively little demand. Mr. A. C. Ross, jeweler, had kept a small assortment of music and musical instruments, and sold several pianos, but also relinquished his trade in these articles, and Prof. Munson re-embarked in a music store, notwithstanding his former unprofitable experience in this line in 1850. In 1865, he opened up with a small stock of pianos and cabinet organs, in the back part of room 91, Main street, then occupied by the late A. Fletcher, as a book store, and now by Hollingsworth & Dennis.

In 1867, Prof. Munson felt the need of more room, and removed to a small room in Maginnis' Block, Fifth street, with an increased stock of pianos, organs, sheet music, etc. January 1, 1869, he removed to 108, Main street, with a still larger stock, and now felt the tidal wave of appreciation of these efforts, in his greatly increased business.

In 1872, H. D. Munson, Jr., and Charles E. Munson, his sons, who had aided him for sometime, were admitted to partnership, with the firm name of H. D. Munson & Sons, and are still conducting the business, on a magnificent scale, in Opera Building.

Prof. William Lilienthal, from Baden, Germany, came to Zanesville, in 1851, and in 1852 began his first professional services; the class of instruction was greatly abridged, compared with the musical instruction in the old country; his patrons seemed disposed to gallop into the performance of pieces, consisting of ballads and national airs of simple harmony. The value placed on musical tuition was not very high, lessons being given at twenty-five cents each, and no regular course taken. In illustration of the musical appreciation of the time, Prof. Lilienthal relates the following incident: A gentleman informed him that he had heard of his reputation, and wished him to give his daughter some instruction in singing, remarking that she was a good performer on the piano. He accompanied the gentleman home, and the daughter was invited to play a good piece, "Old Lang Syne," which she did, without regard to time, and in a manner that rendered it difficult of recognition, while the father was in ecstacy over it, saying it was splendid!

Mr. Lilienthal's first organ service was for the Universalist congregation, worshiping in City Hall, for which he received the munificent sum of fifty dollars per annum, playing morning and evening, on Sundays; he continued to fill that position several years.

Prof. Lilienthal is of the opinion that the first great awakening in the musical world, in Zanesville, was produced by the renowned pianist, Thalberg, who came there under the management of Strakosch, assisted by some distinguished vocalists.

We are indebted to Prof. Lilienthal for the names of some others who came here to teach music, which are as follows:

Machhold came in 1856, and remained several years, and had considerable ability as a teacher. Francis Miller, teacher of violin and piano, did not remain long enough to get a living. Strachauer, a fine musician, had but little success as a teacher, although pupils, desiring instruction, were numerous after the war.

Prof. Lilienthal was in the hundred days service in the rebellion, and, returning, soon found his former pupils, and others, and has continued to have as much as he can do. Many of his pupils have become successful teachers. The selection of instruction books, in Professor Lilienthal's experience during the last fifteen years, has been advancing retrogressively towards classic music; this is also evidenced by his advanced pupils playing in concerts, compositions of the great Masters, in a very satisfactory manner. At his last concert, given in June, 1879, music from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Thalberg,

and Bach, the rendition of which always requires a high order of talent and skill, was performed very satisfactorily, both to the audience and the Professor.

Prof. Charles Meising, a native of Wisel, on the Rhine, received his musical education at Kempen, under the special training of his father, a distinguished pianist, and Oscar Rieman, "first violinist to the King of Hanover." He came to the United States of America, and first taught in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1875; his patronage has been among the best families. Mr. Meising confines himself almost exclusively to teaching the piano, although teaching the violin.

Prof. George Rowe, an accomplished musician, came to Zanesville in 1879, remained about a year and a half, and removed to Mansfield, O.

Professor J. D. Luse, a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, received his musical education chiefly in Cleveland, Ohio; taught in Norwalk and Tiffin, Ohio, in 1875 to 1878, when he came to Zanesville, to engage in teaching vocal music in the public schools, which he has continued to do to this time. He was the first to inaugurate a thorough course in the schools, and, whereas, there were but few who could read music of the simplest class, when he began teaching, now there are hundreds who read readily, and sing with good expression. The instruction is given in sixty-two schools, ranging through every grade, from the Primary A's, through the High School, and nine-tenths of the pupils read music readily. Professor Luse is a well known leader in the music clubs, and is a choir leader. He teaches the piano, and has had a valuable experience in leading choruses.

Mr. W. G. Starke, the artist, has kindly furnished the following fragmentary outline:

CONCORDIA, the first German singing society, was organized in the spring of 1854, and continued for several years.

THE MANNERCHOR was organized in 1859, and practiced until the war of the rebellion broke out.

THE FROHSINN.—This society was organized in September, 1865, and, after a struggle for two years, disbanded for want of some essential voices. In 1868, this society reorganized, and continued to practice until May, 1871.

HARMONIE.—This society was organized in November, 1872, with members from most of the old societies, but disbanded in December, 1874.

THE MANNERCHOR.—This society reorganized during the winter of 1879–80. This effort brought together some of the "old reliables," but ultimately failed, on account of their inability to maintain a competent leader, notwithstanding the aid derived from concerts during winter seasons.

The active members of these societies were all of German birth.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETY.—This organization was effected, December 5th, 1879, at Adolph Horn's band room, when Colonel Fred. Geiger was called to the chair, Judge H. L. Korte was chosen Secretary, and W. G. Starke, Adolph Schneider, and Hon. Herman F. Achauer were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This organization flourished until the demands of business and social cares rendered it inexpedient to continue their exercises.

THE CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized, January 1st, 1879, the membership reaching nearly two hundred; the average attendance was one hundred. The music selected had a wide range, and some selections were from the master musicians. Professor J. D. Luse led it gratuitously. The organization, however, could not meet at private houses, for want of room. Hall rent and music cost money, and, as in all such organizations, an incentive must lead, and a support sustain, so in this, and for want of patronage, notwithstanding their meritorious performances, the association suspended. Among the leading singers were Mrs. Stanbery, Mrs. Drone, Mrs. Bagley, and Miss Roper; Messrs. Cox, Ingalls, Waller, Edgar, and Albert Allen—talent enough to sustain any organization, under favorable auspices. This will be more apparent when the Mendelssohn Glee Club is spoken of. This is a male quartette, and, of course, lacking in the inspiration derived from the association, to say nothing of the loss of angelic power, of the cultivated female voices. This is no mere sentiment, as every one acquainted with music will readily admit. Yet the charms of music held this quartette together, under many disparaging circumstances, during the three years that have elapsed since their organization. The club is composed of Professor J. D. Luse, leader and first tenor; Hiram Waller, second tenor; J. J. Ingalls, first bass, and James A. Cox, second bass. These gentlemen were also members of the Choral Association. As a male quartette, they combine the rare qualification of reading difficult music readily, with the crowning triumph of the singer—sympathy. It was the good fortune of the historian to hear this club render some selections found in Amphion, such as "The Gay Pilgrim," "Soldier's Departure," "Naught on Earth," and "The Artillerist's Oath;" "Image of the Rose," "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast," from the Arion; pieces well calculated to test the singer's power, and, in the opinion of the writer, they triumphed gloriously.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### FINE ART.

ZANESVILLE TALENT—MISS MARY STUART DUNLAP—"THE CLASS OF 1880," AND THEIR WORK—ADAMS—LYONS—BREWER—HOWLAND—BARTON—CRAIG—YOSEMITE VALLEY—ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN—MADONNAS—MURILLO—BEAR RIVER—SUNRISE ON THE ALLEGHANIES—CUSTAR'S LAST CHARGE—CHARIOT RACE—WETTERHORN—STAUBACH—WATER COLORS—"THE FISHERMEN"—"BREEZY DAY"—SWISS SCENE — FLOWERS — CRAYONS — POTTERY—PLAQUE.

The student of art is, of course, familiar with the works of the masters of the old, as well as the

new, world, and also with their surroundings, which often had much to do with shaping their course, and, doubtless, kept many a genius in obscurity, and a mere mention of those celebrities would be trite and unwelcome. This sketch, however, is intended for the general reader, and so we indulge in a recapitulation concerning some who won their laurels in America. The first practicing artist of celebrity, in the United States, was John Watson, born in Scotland, in 1685; he commenced painting portraits in New Jersey, in 1715. Nathaniel Smybert, of Edinburgh, began in Boston, in 1728. Benjamin West was the first native American artist; born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1708; painted his first portrait in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1753. John Singleton Copley was born in Boston, in 1738; first painted in 1760; he was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Charles W. Peale, was born in Maryland, in 1741; Gilbert Charles Stuart, Rhode Island, 1754; John Trumbull, Connecticut, 1756; William Dunlap, New Jersey, 1766; E. G. Malbone, Rhode Island, 1777; and were among the artists to win distinction in the United States. Dunlap was the author of an able work on "Arts of Design."

The reader need not be told that the number of artists has greatly increased since their day, for during this century, the world has taken it for granted, that a home is not to be thought of with bare walls. In art life, as in every other sphere of man, it has come to pass, that fidelity has brought excellence, and excellence has increased the demand, which has also so reduced the expense that every home may have these luxuries, and in many instances, the work of their own hands. The refinement consequent on developing the talent for art is too evident to admit of argument, and we proceed to speak of its manifestations in Zanesville.

May 3, 1880, the work done by Miss Dunlap and her class in drawing and painting was announced for exposition. And while it is true that "home talent" is praised, as a matter of course, it is correct to say that the work exhibited was highly meritorious, and attracted special attention from home and foreign cities.

Miss Mary Stuart Dunlap is a graduate of Putman Seminary; studied painting under James Beard, of College Hill, and Mrs. Beers, at Cooper Institute. To her was reserved the opportunity to develop the talent of many ladies of Zanesville. Their success is certainly complimentary to her. The themes have been happily chosen, and well rendered. The landscape predominated, and gave evidence of the inspiration expressed by the poet, when he said:

> "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
> There is society where none intrudes,
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar;
> I love not man the less, but nature more,
> From these our interviews."

It has been customary for her class to study arts and artists, and it is probable that the subjects were pretty well mastered, for among the members of her class were:—Misses Cora Hubbell, Lida Black,———Hatton, S. E. Rollo, Mary Munson, Effie Munson, Lucretia Stultz, Laura Wiles, Mary Lynn, Mamie Atwell, Daisy Shryock, and Mrs. Canfield, Minnie Munson, (Dr.) Barton, Franklin Cooper and Mrs. Hirsh.

Among the specimens of work exhibited, was a landscape by Miss Laura Wiles; a panel with landscape, Miss Mary Munson; a fan, with blossoms and birds, Mrs. Dr. Barton; flowers on panel, Miss Hatton; a deer head in crayon, Mrs. Canfield; butters, decorated in birds and flowers, and an initial letter, Miss Rollo; palette, with odd design, Miss Atwell; palette, blackberries and flowers, Mrs. Hirsh; unique design on china plates, Japanese, Miss Munson; and many other fine specimens; the reception was a great success, and a just source of pride to lovers of art in Zanesville.

Among the artists in Zanesville, we find Adams, Lyons, Brewer, Howland, Barton and Craig. Mr. Barton was born in Zanesville, and in early life began to exhibit his talent with pencil, India ink, etc., and yet was never regularly instructed; he painted his first picture in 1842, and has since devoted his time and talent to oil painting. In the spring of 1844, he studied in the National Academy of Design, in New York, and after sixteen months, returned to his native city. In 1875, he visited Europe for the purpose of seeing the works of the great masters.

At the Exposition in December, 1880, in the Art Department, was exhibited "Yosemite Valley," by J. P. Barton; a view taken from the summit of Mariposa Trail, showing the whole of that wonderful Valley. On the left of the picture is seen El Capitan, three thousand five hundred feet high; on the right, Bridal Veil Falls; in the middle distance, Half Dome; in the middle foreground, at the base of Bridal Veil Falls, Mirror Lake, than which nothing grander has yet been seen; in the foreground, the peculiar and gigantic flora of California. By the same artist: "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin." The great painters have delighted in this theme. A high authority tells of more than five hundred different styles of Madonnas; this is a splendid copy after Murillo, purchased in Brussels by the late Mr. Aspinwall, for ten thousand dollars. There were also a number of portraits of well-known citizens, highly prized for their life-like character. Mr. Charles Craig had a "View on Bear River," "Sunrise on the Alleghanies," "Custar's last Charge," and "The Chariot Race;" the latter copied from the great painting by Alexander Wagner, representing the close of an exciting race, in the presence of the Emperor Domitian, in the circus, Maximus, at Rome, with all the wealth and beauty of their day. Mr. Craig needs no eulogy.

"Wetterhorn" (Peak of Tempests), by Frank Stark. This is a lofty peak of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, on the east side of the Grindenwald. From the path by which it is ascend-

ed, rises one vast precipice of Alpine limestone, seeming to threaten the traveler; the height is about thirteen thousand feet. Also, "Staubach" (Dust-Stream). This celebrated waterfall is a mile from the village of Lauterbrunnan, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. It has a descent of nearly nine hundred feet, and, long before it reaches the bottom, it is blown into dust of silver spray; hence the name, from *staub* (dust), and *bach* (stream).

WATER COLORS.—Only a few of this class of pictures were shown at this Exposition, yet enough to afford a clear idea of their peculiarities. The most casual observer would notice that there is a sharpness of tone and purity of color which do not belong to oil paintings. This does not enhance the one or detract from the other, but is simply a characteristic. Charming landscape effects are produced in water colors, as was seen in the pictures executed by General Granger.

Some of the most impressive street scenes, church interiors, and character presentations, have been executed in water colors; and their adaptation to marine views may be easily comprehended by examining "The Fishermen" and "Breezy Day" (Swiss scene), scene from Rosa Bonheur, by A. C. Ross.

Morning Glories, by Miss Mary H. Buckingham.

Flowers, by Miss Julia W. Blandy.

Flowers, by Miss Lucretia Stultz.

CRAYONS.—Portrait of the late A. G. Brush and a child, by A. C. Fauley. Portrait of the late William C. Cassell, by T. C. Orndorff. Horses, by Miss Kate Potwin. "Psyche," also "Poor Relations," by Miss E. B. Blandy. "Stag at Bay," by Mrs. H. T. Canfield.

POTTERY.—A vase, Pilgrim jar (under-glaze), and specimen of plaque (over-glaze), by Miss M. H. Buckingham.

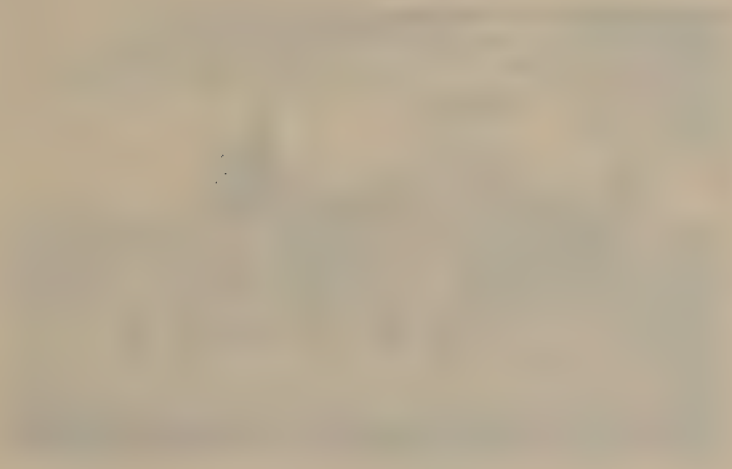
PLAQUE.—"Duchess of Gainsborough" and "Lady of the Eighteenth Century," the former "smear-glaze," the latter "over-glaze," but not fixed, by Miss M. S. Dunlap. Pairs of plates, cups, and saucers, by Miss M. H. Buckingham. Pair of Pilgrim vases, and plaque, by Mrs. C. E. Munson. Pair of plates, by Miss Jennie T. Ball. Pair of plates, by Miss L. H. Black. Pair of cups and saucers, by Miss L. Stultz. Pair of cups and saucers, by Miss C. M. Hubbell. Pair of plates, by Miss Mary Linn. Fruit dish (subject of painting, "The Unexpected Guest"), Miss Ella G. Ross. Pair of cups and saucers by Mrs. Dr. Scott.

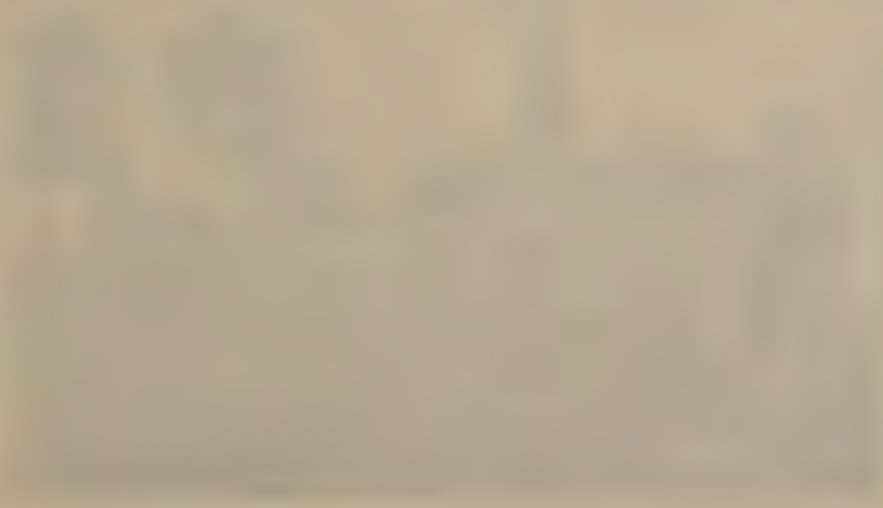
In June, 1881, the art work of Miss Dunlap and her class was even more surprising in variety and excellence. These exhibitions demonstrate a high order of talent in the several artists, and afford ample testimony that home talent is not only abundant, but can find good opportunity and efficient leadership in Zanesville.

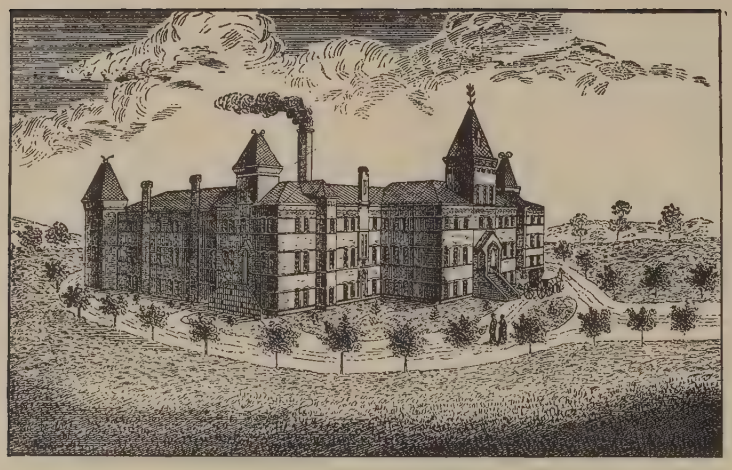
## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE OPERA HOUSE.

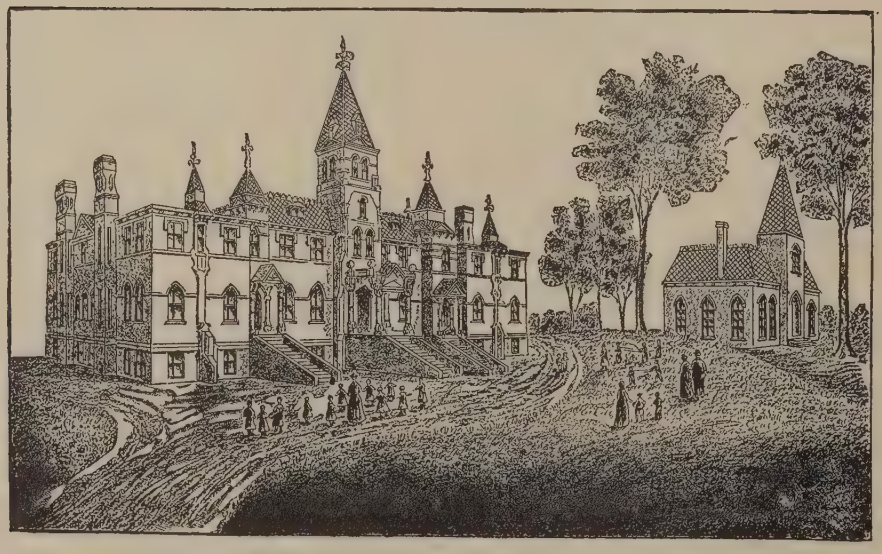
Of the Opera, it will be remembered, that Octavio Rinuecini, of Florence, was the inventor of the production of musical representations of Comedy and Tragedy, and other dramatic pieces; and that Emelio de Cavelero, disputed this honor with him, A.D., 1590. Among the Venetians, opera was the chief glory of their carnival. About the year 1669, the Abbot Perrin obtained a grant from Louis XIV., to set up an opera at Paris, where, in 1672, was acted Pomona. This play was probably in keeping with Ovid's story of Pomona and Vertumnus. "This Hamadryad lived in the time of Procas, King of Alba. She was devoted to the culture of gardens, to which she confined herself, shunning all society with the male deities. Vertumnus, among others, was enamored of her, and under various shapes, tried to win her hand; sometimes he came as a reaper, sometimes as a hay-maker, sometimes as a ploughman, or vine dresser; he was a soldier, and a fisherman, but to equally little purpose. At length, under the guise of an old woman, he won the confidence of the goddess, and, by enlarging on the evils of a single life, and the blessings of the wedded state, by launching out into the praises of Vertumnus, and relating a tale of the punishment of female cruelty to a lover, he sought to move the heart of Pomona; then, resuming his real form, he obtained the hand of the no longer reluctant nymph. [Ovid, Met. 14, 623, Seq. Knightley's Mythology, p. 539]." Sir William Davenant introduced a species of opera in London, in 1684. The first regularly performed opera was at York building, in 1692. The first in Drury Lane, was in 1705. The operas of Handel, were performed in 1735, and they became general in several of the theatres in a few years after. The first opera in Zanesville, that truly deserved the name, was given in this "Temple of Art," at the opening, January 20, 1880, by the Emma Abbott English Opera Company, and was a grand affair; patronized by the elite of this and neighboring cities. The eclat of this performance was heralded by the press generally, in the State and out of it. Messrs. Shultz & Hoge, the proprietors, have conferred a princely benefice on the community, in furnishing the Opera House, and the two elegant Halls, thereby rendering the city a great attraction for operatic and other musical and public performances, and exhibitions; adding, also, the block of elegant store rooms, with spacious rooms over them for offices. The building has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Fifth street, extending from the southwest corner of Fountain alley southward, and a depth of seventy-five feet. The third story contains the "Conservatory of Music" Hall, which is forty by sixty feet, and "Gold Hall," which is sixty by eighty feet. These halls supply a want long felt. They are very handsomely decorated, and adapted for every public purpose, having dressing rooms,







THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.



THE McINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.

cloak rooms, committee rooms, and kitchens convenient. The architecture of the Opera building is derived from the antique—a style that originated in Italy about the commencement of the fifteenth century, and is termed Renaissance.

The Opera House auditorium is on what is known in architectural parlance as the ground floor. The grand entrance, which is on Fifth street, is spacious, and richly decorated. The floor is tiled in the best manner known to the art, and is a marvel of beauty and durability. The stairways are ample and easy, and suggest visions of Baronial splendor in "ye olden time." The corridors are spacious, and convenient dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, are fitted up with elegant furnishings, including everything needed for the most elaborate toilet. The seating capacity of the house is over eleven hundred, estimating the permanent seats, which are models of beauty and ease, and so arranged that every one commands a full view of the stage. The acoustic qualities of this beautiful temple are, perhaps, perfect; they have been greatly extolled by the best critics. The designs and decorations are harmonious, and in keeping with the advanced improvements in decorative art. The stage, which is seventy by thirty-five feet, is provided with every appliance to be desired by the historian. The scenery is so beautiful and varied as to defy description.

The drop curtain is a classical composition—if Mythology may be so considered—representing Apollo, standing in a golden chariot, leading forth the horses of the Sun. On one side, gazing on this enchanting scene, are the radiant forms of the muses of Tragedy and Comedy; on the other is Pan, the god of the shepherds, and subsequently, the guardian of bees, and the giver of success in fishing and fowling. He haunted mountains and pastures; was fond of the pastoral reed, and of entrapping nymphs; in form, he combined that of man and beast, having a red face, horned head, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, those of a goat. According to one of the Homeridae, he was the son of Mercury, by an Arcadian nymph. With him, are other nymphs, rejoicing at the appearance of Apollo and his prancing steeds; and other nymphs traverse the ethereal space above, heralding his coming. A more significant and beautiful curtain could not have been designed, and the richness of the tapestried surroundings betoken exquisite taste and magnificence. Reader, this is the grand spectacle that looms up before you on entering, and here we leave it.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY INFIRMARY—JOHN M'INTIRE'S WILL—LEGAL ACTION CONCERNING THE WILL OF JOHN M'INTIRE—THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME—M'INTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY INFIRMARY.—The first legal step taken to provide for the poor by the county, was an "Act to authorize the establishment of poor houses," passed February 26th, 1816—[Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, p. 998.] Like all early efforts, this was subjected to alteration from time to time. March 23d, 1850, the name "Poor House" was changed to the "Infirmary," as less obnoxious in sound. The struggles incident to opening up a new country were not confined to individual welfare, but partook of a communistic nature; were for mutual benefit, and it was therefore a practical and reasonable act to provide for whoever should be found in need, by a mutual effort, such as this. This was also esteemed a Christian duty. "The poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land."—Deut. xv. 2.

The present Infirmary farm contains two hundred acres. The following extracts from the Commissioners' Journal, exhibit the acquisition of this property.

June 30th, 1838.—This day the Commissioners purchased, of Andrew R. Jackson, one hundred (100) acres of land in Falls township, Muskingum county, and being the east end of lot No. 2, Jackson's division, in Quarter township No. 4, in township No. 1, range No. 8, for the purpose of a County Poor Farm, and obligated themselves and their successors in office, in their corporate capacity, to pay said Jackson for the same, as follows: Two thousand dollars ($2,000) on the first day of October next, to be applied to the payment of a mortgage in the hands of A. Buckingham & Co., and the balance as may hereafter be agreed upon.

LYLE FULTON,
ISRAEL ROBINSON,
SAMUEL MCCANN,
County Commissioners.

July 3d, 1838, Andrew Jackson, having presented a deed executed by himself and wife to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, and their successors in office, and assigns forever, for one hundred (100) acres of land, heretofore purchased by the said Commissioners, for the accommodation of a poor house for said county. It is therefore ordered by the Commissioners, that the Auditor issue orders on the County Treasurer for three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) the price agreed upon for said land, the orders to be for such amounts as the said Jackson may require; the said sum to be paid on or before the first day of October next, and the said Jackson to allow interest on all payments made before that time.

ISRAEL ROBINSON,
SAMUEL MCCANN,
County Commissioners.

October 8th, 1863, the second one hundred acres of the poor farm, adjoining the first tract, was purchased of Augustus C. Springer, for seven thousand dollars ($7,000). The contract for building the first "Poor House," was let to David Maginnis, May 15th, 1839, for

$7,409.57. This building was partly destroyed by fire in 1859, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1860, at a cost of $9,500.

THE NEW BUILDING.—The architect was W. C. Hazlett; the contract was let May 15th, (the 1st Monday,) 1880. The contractors for excavation, foundation and brick work, T. B. Townsend; for cut stone, Eisle & Berkimer; for iron beams, Mt. Vernon Bridge Co.; carpenter work, galvanized iron work, slate and tile roofing, Wm. Hall; painting, Henry Mechlin; plumbing, Rockel & Sons. The total contract price, $44,000; to be completed in May, 1881. The building will accommodate 200 inmates, and have extra rooms for the Superintendent.

The farm contains about thirty acres of wood land; the remainder is all under cultivation. The premises have been in use since 1841. In that year the total expenditures amounted to $4,950.27.

The officers were:

Superintendent—Sanford Howard.

Directors—Isaac Dillon, D. Brush and I. Slaughter.

The number of inmates at the close of that year was twenty-five. In June, of the same year, John Burtch was appointed Superintendent, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, board and house room for himself and family.

In 1842, the products of the farm were: Wheat, 250 bushels; oats, 170 bushels; corn, 480 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; turnips, thirty bushels; buck wheat, ten and a half bushels; clover, twelve tons; timothy, three tons; pork, 2,212 pounds.

The number of inmates during this year was nineteen.

The Directors were: John Peters, John Roberts and Wm. Camp.

The Superintendent, in 1874, was John Christie, and he was succeeded, March 1, 1881, by L. R. C. Howard.

The institution is under good discipline. The following requirements are found in the code: Cleanliness and good behavior; the inmates shall perform such labor as may be assigned them—if practicable, this shall be such as they have been accustomed to; to exercise in the open air, as recreation, in places assigned by the Superintendent; men are to shave, or be shaved, twice a week. And all are required to attend Divine service whenever held in the house, except those having conscientious scruples opposed to this requirement, and they are required to remain in their rooms during this time.

Those conforming strictly to the rules of the institution, may, on application to the Superintendent, be permitted to visit their friends, and have their friends visit them, according to the discretion of the Superintendent—except on Sabbath.

9th.—No visitor shall be allowed to enter or go through the rooms of the house without first obtaining permission from the Superintendent or one of the Directors.

10th.—Each pauper shall have the full benefit of any lawful donation made him or her individually, provided such donation be made with the consent of one of the Directors or the Superintendent; and donations made for the benefit of the house, shall be faithfully divided among the poor, or applied to their additional comfort, at the discretion of the Directors.

Among the prohibitions are: "Lying, stealing, profanity, quarreling, fighting, card-playing, immoral books, obscene conversation, and the use of intoxicants." T"hey shall not sell nor barter their utensils, clothes or provisions, nor offer any fee or gratuity, whatsoever, to any persons belonging to the house, nor accept or receive any reward from any other person, for services rendered or to be rendered."

The inmates at the close of the year, 1880, numbered 159.

Products of the farm, 1880: Wheat, 1,085 bushels, of which 500 bushels were sold for $450., and the money paid into the County Treasury; 550 bushels were exchanged for flour for the use of the institution; corn, 1,100 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; hay, twenty-five tons; all of which was consumed on the place.

Infirmary Directors: One Director is elected annually, [See Sec. 957, Revised Statutes,] and the term of office begins the first Monday in December. The present Board consists of Robert Slack, whose term of office expires in December, 1881; Geo. A. Gardner, whose term expires in December, 1882, and Addison Palmer, whose term expires in December, 1883.

The powers vested in the Board are defined in Sections 961-2, Revised Statutes, and by virtue of this authority, they have appointed the present Superintendent for one year from March 1, 1881, at a salary of six hundred dollars, and his wife as matron, at a salary of one hundred dollars, beginning at the same date, and the following physicians to attend the poor entitled to gratuitous service: For the Infirmary, Dr's. J. G. F. Holston and L. M. Reamy, at a salary of two hundred dollars each. And for the wards of the city, as given, with salary affixed: 1st and 2d Wards, Dr. A. C. Oatley, $120.00; 3d Ward, Dr. Seth Allen, $60.00; 4th and 5th Wards, Dr. W. C. Lenhart, $100.00; 6th Ward, Dr. J. T. Davis, $60.00; 7th Ward, Dr. W. E. Atwell, $50.00; 8th Ward, Dr. C. H. Evans, $70.00; 9th Ward, Dr. J. R. Larzelere, $50.00. Total, $910.00.

The total amount expended for the benefit of the poor not in the Infirmary, for the year ending March 1st, 1881, has been $3,000.00. The entire expenditures for the Infirmary, including salaries, and "the out poor," for the same time, amounted to $16,000.00.

Under the provisions found in Section 976, Revised Statutes, the Board has entered into arrangements for transferring the children at the Infirmary, and any hereafter received into that institution, to the "McIntire Children's Home," where they are to be cared for, as other children received into the Home, and at the same cost that said children would be to the county.

JOHN M'INTIRE'S WILL.

The following is an extract from the Records of the Court of Common Pleas of Muskingum County:

August 4th, 1815.—At a called Court of Common Pleas, held at Zanesville, in Muskingum county, present, David Findley, Stephen C. Smith and Daniel Stillwell, associate Judges of said court, the last will and testament of John McIntire, deceased, was produced in open court, and proven on the oath of Samuel Culbertson and Job Stanbery, the subscribing witnesses. Daniel Convers and Alexander Adair were sworn in open court as Executors, when the usual orders were made.

JOHN MCINTIRE'S WILL.—"I, John McIntire, who am a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the town of Zanesville, wishing to make a just disposition of all my estate, both real and personal, to take effect after my death, do make this instrument of writing, as, and for my last will and testament, hereby revoking and disannulling all former wills, by me heretofore made.

"In the first place, in lieu of my wife's full dower at law, I give devise and bequeath to her absolutely, the one half of all the personal property I may die possessed of, except my clock, which is not to be sold, but remain in my dwelling house so long as it will go. All my personal property is first to be valued by three men chosen by my executors, then my wife, Sally, is to make her choice of the one-half, or, should she not take the one-half, the residence is to be sold, and she is to get the money arising from the sale. I also give, devise and bequeath to her, during her life, my mansion house, barn, stable, and all my outhouses and improvements, within the present enclosure, where I now live.

"Secondly, so soon after my death as my executors, or a majority of them, may think proper, I order, direct, and empower them, to sell and convey in fee simple, in such parcels and in such manner, and on such terms as they think proper, all and every part of my real estate in the county of Muskingum, or elsewhere, except the real property which I own and which lays within the grant made by the United States to Ebenezer Zane, on the Muskingum River, which shall not be sold during the lifetime of my wife, and out of the sales and proceeds of the above lands, my executors are to pay off all my just debts as soon as possible, after which debts are paid, my executors are to pay to my wife, Sally, annually during her life, the one-half of the rents, interest, issues and profits of all my estate, both real and personal. The money arising from the sales of my real estate after the payment of my debts, as aforesaid, is to be by my executors, vested in stock in the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, all excepting one hundred dollars, which I allow them to purchase a horse, saddle and bridle with, for John Chapman, who now lives with me, also another hundred dollars, which I allow to purchase a horse, saddle and bridle with, for Lucinda Green, who now lives with me. At the death of my wife, Sally, I allow my executors to sell and convey, in fee simple, in such a manner and on such terms as they think proper, all the rest, residue and remainder of my real estate then remaining unsold. The house and lot, as above bequeathed to my wife, with the clock aforesaid excepted, and the money arising from such sale or sales to be vested in the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company stock, as my other money is ordered to be vested.

"Thirdly, I allow my executors, if they think it prudent and proper, to pay out of the afore said funds annually to Negro Mess, who has lived with me, and now lives with me, fifty dollars, during his lifetime.

"Fourthly, I give, devise and bequeath to my daughter, Amelia McIntire, otherwise called Amelia Messer, at the death of my wife, my mansion house, with the premises before described, in fee simple, provided she leaves heirs of her body, or heir, with the clock aforesaid: also I give, devise and bequeath to her and the heir or heirs of her body, and their heirs forever, all rents, issues, interest and profits, of all my Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company Stock, which are to be paid to her annually during her life, by the President and Directors of said company, on her own personal application, and not otherwise. She is not at liberty to sell, under the pain of forfeiture, any part of said stock, nor is the same ever to be liable for the payment of her debts which she may contract, or which her husband, should she marry, may contract. Should she leave an heir, or heirs, of her body, then, at her death, the house aforesaid to be vested in them in fee simple, and all the stock aforesaid, to do with as they may think proper. But should my daughter, Amelia McIntire, otherwise called Amelia Messer, die without an heir or heirs of her body, then my house and lot, with the premises as before described, are to be held in fee simple by the company before described, for the use and occupancy of the President of said company, with the clock aforesaid, he paying into the fund aforesaid, for the use hereafter described, a reasonable rent, to be fixed by the Directors, for the same: and the President and Directors of said company are annually, forever, to appropriate all the profits, rents and issues of my stock, as aforesaid, and all my estate, of whatever kind the same may be, for the use and support of a Poor School, which they are to establish in the town of Zanesville, for the use of the poor children in said town, the children who are to be the objects of this Institution to be fixed upon by the President and Directors of said company. This bequest to be absolutely void, in case my daughter Amelia, before described, should leave an heir, or heirs, of her body.

"Lastly, I nominate, constitute, and appoint my friends, Daniel Convers, Alexander Adair, and Nathan C. Findley, all of Zanesville, the

executors of this, my last will and testament, with full and absolute power, by me in them, or a majority of them vested, to carry this will, and every part thereof, into full effect, and I fully empower them or a majority of them, to sell and convey my real estate as aforesaid described, in fee simple, and as fully as I myself could, were I living; and, in case any one of my executors, as aforesaid mentioned, should refuse to act agreeable to my request, as an executor of my estate, then, in that case, I authorize, and fully empower the other two executors to fix upon, and appoint some other person, who will act as an executor, and after he is sworn according to law, as an executor is sworn, I do absolutely, and fully, vest him with all the powers which any of my executors are vested with, and all his acts as an executor are to be as binding as those of his co-executors.

"In testimony that this instrument of writing is my last will and testament, I, John McIntire, who am now of sound mind and memory, have hereto set my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, at Zanesville, Ohio.

"JOHN MCINTIRE, [Seal.]

"Signed, sealed, and pronounced by John McIntire, in our presence, as his last will and testament, who, in his presence, and at his request, sign our names, as witnesses to the same.

J. W. CULBERTSON,
JOB STANLEY."

Nathan C. Findley declining to act as one of the executors of John McIntire, deceased, Ebenezer Granger was appointed in his stead. E. Granger died in 1822, leaving Daniel Convers and Alexander Adair, surviving executors.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO—DECEMBER TERM, 1867—MCINTIRE'S ADMINISTRATORS ET AL. VS. THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Petition for the construction of the last will and testament of John McIntire, deceased. Reserved from the District Court of Muskingum county. T. J. Taylor, Solicitor for Children's Home.

LEGAL ACTION CONCERNING THE WILL OF JOHN MCINTIRE.—The Administrators and the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company vs. The City of Zanesville.—[Ohio Reports, Critchfield, p. 352, et seq.] By a provision in the will in question, "the President and Directors of said Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, are annually, forever, to appropriate all profits, rents, and issues of my stock as aforesaid, and all my estate, of whatever kind the same may be, for the use and support of a Poor School, which they are to establish in the town of Zanesville, for the use of the poor children in said town, the children who are to be the objects of this institution, to be fixed upon by the President and Directors of said company.

"At the date of the will, said Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company were unincorporated; but soon after the death of the testator, they were duly incorporated, and authorized to accept and execute the trust; and their corporate existence has been made perpetual for that purpose, by subsequent act of the Legislature.

"Upon the happening of the contingencies upon which depended this devise, the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company accepted the trust, erected a school building in the city of Zanesville, and supported therein a "poor school," until the year 1856, when, owing to the flourishing condition of the public schools of this city, and the repugnance of parents and children towards a distinctive "poor school," the said Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company placed the building under the control of the city Board of Education, which Board conducted schools therein in the same manner as if it were a ward school, the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company paying the expenses of said school.

"In 1865, the said Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company assumed the expense of maintaining another of the ward schools of the city.

"Of this fund, a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of schools taught in the McIntire School Building, from 1856 to 1865, was paid to the School Board for that purpose, and the additional sum of $8,000 annually, up to the close of the year 1880, with additional contributions for clothing, etc., of from $500.00 to $800.00 annually.

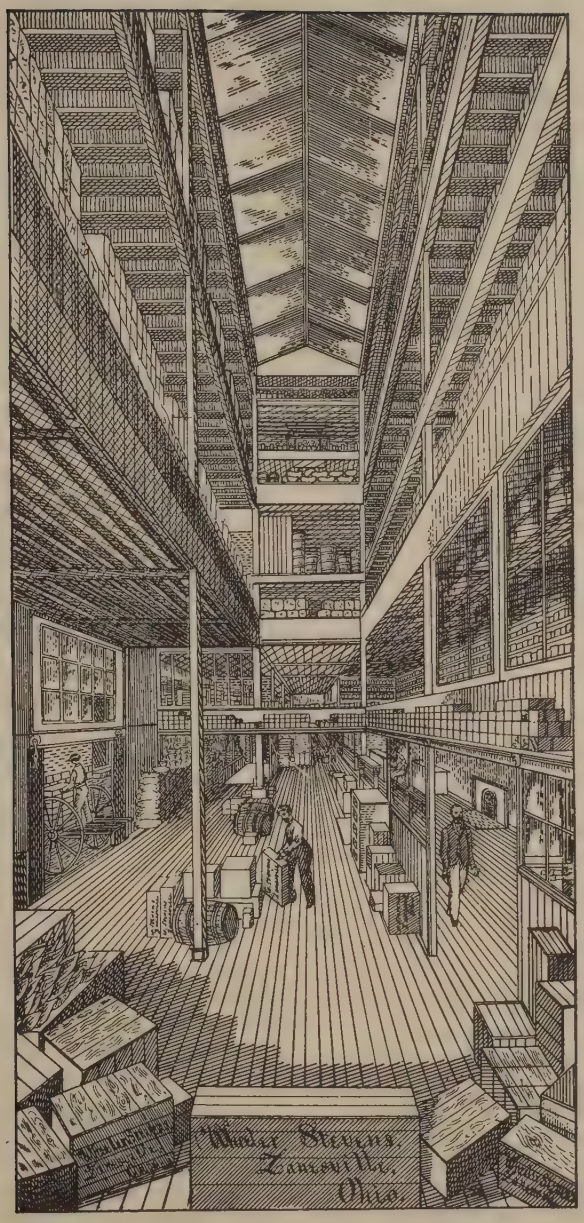
"Since the death of the testator, several additions have been made to the town of Zanesville. Some of these additions are included in the present corporate limits of the city, and some are not. Of the latter description, is a village, on the west side of the Muskingum river, called 'West Zanesville," in which lots were laid out by the testator, and denominated by him on the plat as 'lots in Zanesville.' The incorporated town, in 1815, was situated entirely on the east side of the river.

"A part of the fund so donated is still uninvested, and stock in the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company cannot now be purchased, and, if so purchased, would be of little or no value.

"The present case is a petition filed by the Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, and the administrators, with the will annexed of said estate, asking the Court for directions and advice as to the manner of investing the remaining part of the fund, as to the extent and limits of the 'town of Zanesville,' within the meaning of said will, and as to the proper manner of executing the trust within those limits.

"The city of Zanesville answers, claiming that the present application of the fund, in aid of the free schools of the city, shall be continued.

"Since filing the petition, a voluntary association, denominated the 'Muskingum Children's Home Association,' has been made a party defendant, and filed an answer in the cause. The object of this association is to 'secure proper care, culture and homes, for children in the city and vicinity of Zanesville, who, by misfortune or vice, are left in destitute circumstances, without the comforts or culture of home, church, or school.' It is located at Zanesville, and has al-




Interior of Wholesale Store of WHEELER STEVENS, Zanesville, Ohio.

ready received from the trustees, some part of the McIntire fund, to aid it from time to time in its charitable enterprise; and the association asks that the Trustees be advised or directed to appropriate at least part of the trust for that use.

DECREE.—"This cause came on to be heard upon petition and amended petition of the plaintiffs, the answers of the defendants, and the exhibits and testimony, and was argued by counsel; on the consideration whereof, the Court directs and advises that the uninvested part of the fund, referred to in the petition, be invested otherwise than in the stock of said Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company, in such way, and manner, as shall be most productive and safe. And the Court is of opinion, and so advises said Trustees, that it is the true meaning and intent of said will, that, in the selection of children to be the beneficiaries of said bounty, that they be not confined to the limits of the original town of Zanesville, or to the corporate limits of the borough or city of Zanesville, but may, and should, select them also from the said village of West Zanesville, or from any and all other additions to said town or city, which, in the common and popular sense, constitute parts thereof at the time of selection. And the Court further advises and directs the said Trustees to discontinue the present plan of applying a portion of the proceeds of said trust fund, in aid of the common schools of said city of Zanesville, being of opinion that any permanent appropriation of said funds, or any portion of them, in that way, would be a perversion of the same from the true objects and purposes of the donation. And the Court, further proceeding to advise said Trustees as to their duties in the premises, is of opinion and declares, that the real and ultimate purpose of the donor was, to educate poor children, resident in Zanesville; that, in carrying out that purpose, the powers of the Trustees are not confined to the mere establishment and maintenance of a free school, or institution for the education of poor children; but that they may, when found proper and necessary to the end proposed, also adopt other means for the education of such poor children, in connection with such school or institution, and, as incidental thereto, including, among such other means, that so far relieving the wants of such poor children as to make their education practicable, when that end cannot be otherwise attained, and the proceeds of said fund are sufficient for that purpose. But the Court further advises, that the Trustees maintain and use, at all times, some suitable edifice, or edifices, for instruction, and that when they see proper to dispense any part of said funds through other associations or persons, they retain in their own hands a supervisory power over them, and the right, at all times, to control their action. And it is further ordered and adjudged by the Court, that all the costs herein be paid by said Trustees, out of the proceeds of said trust fund."

Day, C. J., and White, Brinkerhoff and Scott, J. J., concurred.

MCINTIRE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The inception of this institution dates back to a time in June, 1865, when Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. James, Mrs. Captain Hazlett, Mrs. D. Brown, Mrs. Louisa Brooks, Mrs. General Leggett, and Mrs. Joseph Black, convened, in one of the small rooms of the Second street M. E. Church, at which meeting Mrs. Van Buren was chosen President, and Mrs. James, Secretary. The result of this meeting was, that it should be ascertained what money could be raised for the purpose of caring for destitute children, to accomplish which, committees were appointed to solicit funds in each ward.

On July 24, 1865, a second meeting was held, in the same place, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable Constitution and By-Laws. The meeting also decided to invite the co-operation of Rev. Mr. Platt, Henry Blandy, C. W. Potwin, John Taylor, Jr., Joseph Black, General Leggett, Rev. Levitt, Alexander Grant, and others. July 31, of the same year, they met and perfected an organization, and adopted rules to govern the Home. The name selected was significant of their intent, viz.: "The Muskingum County Children's Home." The officers elected were:

President—Henry Blandy.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Black and C. W. Potwin.

Treasurer—John Taylor.

Secretary—H. D. Willard.

Board of Control—Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. Captain Hazlett, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Mrs. D. M. Leggett, Mrs. Benjamin Wheeler, Mrs. Brooks, and Mrs. Maginnis.

Matron—Miss Mary Flood.

The first "Home" was opened in Mrs. Flood's brick dwelling, on Market street, east of Blocksom alley. In the spring following, these rooms were found insufficient for the accommodation of the children, and the Board of Control contracted with Stephen Harper for his five-acre lot, situated on the old Wheeling road, one mile east of the Court House, opposite Harris's brick-yard, upon which was a one-story, frame house, containing four rooms, for which property, was paid two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

*Rules Governing the Institution.*—Parents or guardians, or, if none, the Trustees of townships, or Infirmary Directors, are required to sign a paper of indenture, giving the child to the Trustees of the Home, to be placed in their care and protection, to feed, clothe, school, and care for, as their own children; the Home to provide suitable homes for the children, among good and respectable people.

Requirements from those who receive children from the Home:

Such persons are required to enter into bond to take care of the child, or children, as though their own. The child is required to be industrious and obedient, and, when of age, the adopting parents are required to furnish two suits of clothes, one of which is to be new.

The Trustees reserve the right to the child, so

far as to see that the contract, on the part of those who adopt children, is complied with.

The importance of such an institution as the Children's Home having been demonstrated, as fulfilling the desires expressed in the will of John McIntire, who bequeathed his property for the benefit of poor children, the administrators of his estate generously came to the aid of the Board of Control, by paying the expenses, and affording such other assistance as was necessary to place the Home on a permanent basis.

September 4th, 1867, Mrs. Highfield resigned her Matronship, and Mrs. Ely (her daughter), was appointed to fill the vacancy, and Miss Kate Duross was appointed teacher.

In July, 1868, the McIntire trustees agreed to purchase and hold the mortgage debt of said Children's Home Association, and to contribute two thousand dollars a year to support the Home, the name being changed (May 16th, of the same year,) to McIntire Children's Home. After supporting the "Home" for eleven years, in the old frame building, in the fourth ward, the trustees became satisfied that a building ought to be constructed specially adapted for such purpose. The McIntire estate, having become the owner of "Woodside," a site containing some eight acres, and familiarly known as the homestead of Judge Richard Stillwell, and, subsequently, of Mr. Kaemmerer, the executors, by virtue of their official power, and in obedience to the intent of the testator, whose estate they control, set this tract apart for the "John McIntire Children's Home." Under legislative authority, the ground aforesaid was annexed to the city of Zanesville, and opened Kaemmerer avenue, which leads from the Home grounds to Adair avenue, thus bringing it into direct communication with the public highways of the city, while it is retired from the annoyances of a common public thoroughfare, and enjoys the delightful advantage of a suburban home, on a commanding eminence, amid the shade and beauty of luxuriant forest trees.

"And cloudless brightness opens wide and high,
A home aerial, where Thy presence dwells.
The chime of bells remote, the murmuring—
The song of birds is whispering, copse and wood,
The voice of children's thoughtless glee,
And maiden's song, are all one voice of good."

The executors made a contract with the County Commissioners, through a joint commission, consisting of Jeff. Van Horne, on the part of the Commissioners, and C. C. Russell, M. M. Granger, and D. C. Converse, for McIntire Children's Home, as follows:

First—Said Association will build, during the year 1879, on lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45, and 46, Woodside (Kaemmerer's subdivision, recently annexed to Zanesville), a brick building, for said Home, suitable for the accommodation of one hundred children, and the necessary officers and attendants of the Home, which building shall be the property of the McIntire estate, for the use of said Home.

Second—The Commissioners of Muskingum county, pursuant to act of February 11th, 1869 [Volume 66, Ohio Laws, page 11], will aid said association in and about the erection of said building, pay to said association the sum of six thousand dollars, ($6,000.00), payable as follows, to wit: On or before the first day of May, A. D. 1879, the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000.00); on or before the first day of January, 1880, the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000.00); and the balance on or before the first day of July, 1880.

Third—Said association will receive into said Home, in the same manner as other children are, and have been, received, children within the ages fixed by the Statutes regulating the Children's Home, children from the County Infirmary, and keep, and maintain, and instruct them in like manner as they do unto and for other children admitted to said Home, and will maintain a school in said Home, as required by the State of Ohio touching said Home.

Fourth—Said County Commissioners will use all legal power of taxation that is, or may be, given them, (by law), for the purpose of raising money to fulfill the following stipulations, and will pay it, from time to time, to said association, as raised, to wit: For salaries of Superintendent, Matron, and other necessary officers and attendants, not exceeding their pro rata share of said expenses, properly belonging to the children admitted from said Infirmary, not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000.00), a year, for furnishing books, school apparatus, etc., their proper cost for said children so received from said Infirmary Directors.

Approved by Commissioners Simms, Tanner, and Van Horne.—[Commissioner's journal, pages 405–6.

The new Home building was begun in June, 1879, and finished in August, 1880; the opening was celebrated, and it was dedicated by appropriate religious ceremonies, and a sense of relief came, lifting the shadows that over us roll.

The structure is one of the most beautiful in this vicinity; the entire length is one hundred and twenty five feet, by ninety in width; the basement is built of limestone, with range-work above the window sills. The east and west wings are two stories high; the central portion is three stories high; the roof is Mansard; the walls are of brick, with handsome stone trimmings. In the architrave, over the main entrance, the name of the institution, "McIntire Children's Home," is cut in bold, stone lettering. The building fronts south, and the stone steps at the doorways are neat and remarkable for easy ascent and descent. The building contains thirty-five rooms. There are several avenues of escape in case of fire. The building is heated throughout by steam, from the boiler room, in the basement, and so perfect is the system that no accident can occur. The structure is to be lighted by gas, furnished from the pipes of the Zanesville Gas Light Company.

The laundry is located in the rear of the kitch-

en, and is a substantial brick building, thirty-two feet square, and supplied with all the appliances necessary.

The school house, seventy-five yards east of the Home, is a handsome two-room edifice, with a capacity of one hundred children.

The Home farm comprises one hundred and four acres of land, and is in charge of two farmers, for whom neat tenement houses have been erected. Two new frame houses have been built, one for the janitor of the Home, the other for the overseer of the farm. They were constructed from the material of the large frame building which formerly occupied the site of the Home, built by the late Judge Stillwell. The barn and stables have been newly repaired and painted, new board fencing around the farm, picket fence around the Home building and grounds immediately attached, the lawn laid out in walks, and ornamented with evergreens, and, all in all, the new Home is a charming place.

Arrangements have been made with the Infirmary Directors, under authority vested in them, [see Section 976, Revised Statutes], to take into the Home the children that now are, or may hereafter, come to the Infirmary, and care for them as other children.

The present officers are:

Trustees—Moses M. Granger, Daniel Applegate, D. C. Convers, R. S. Granger, Edward J. Brush, Charles C. Goddard, Charles H. Abbott, John R. Stonesipher, Charles C. Hildreth, Alexander Grant, and George W. Thompson.

The officers of this Board are:

President—Alexander Grant.

Vice President—Charles C. Goddard.

Secretary—George W. Thompson.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Stanberry, Mrs. G. N. Guthrie, Mrs. Robert Fulton, Mrs. James R. Peabody, Mrs. Laura Taylor, Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Griffith, and Messrs. A. Grant, Charles C. Goddard, and George W. Thompson.

Matron—Mrs. Ann W. Ely.

Teacher—Miss Kate Duross.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

### MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENT.

NAVIGABLE CANALS—THE CANAL FUND—COMMISSIONERS OF—POWERS—WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS DID—COST OF MAKING THESE IMPROVEMENTS—CONNECTION WITH THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER—REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE IMPROVEMENT—TOLL RECEIPTS—TONNAGE TABLE—THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

February 4th, 1825, an act was passed by the Legislature of Ohio, "to provide for the internal improvement of the State of Ohio, by navigable canals," which is as follows:

SECTION 4. "That there shall be a Board of Commissioners, to be denominated the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which Board shall consist of three members, each of whom shall take an oath, or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the duties required of him by law, who shall continue in their appointment six years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, which Board shall continue until the stock which shall be created, as hereinafter provided, shall be wholly paid and redeemed, and that the terms of service of the three persons first appointed, shall be so arranged that one of their terms of service shall expire at the end of two years, and one at the end of four years, and one at the end of six years, to be decided by lot, so that one of said Commissioners shall be appointed every two years, and should a vacancy happen in said Board by death, resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor, for the time being, shall appoint a person, or persons, to fill such vacancy, until the Legislature shall act in the premises; provided, that any of said Commissioners may be removed by joint resolution of both branches of the Legislature; and that the following persons and their successors shall constitute said Board, to wit: Ethan A. Brown, Ebenezer Buckingham, and Allen Trimble; that a majority of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall superintend and manage the canal fund, and shall receive, arrange, and manage, to the best advantage, all things belonging thereto; they shall borrow, from time to time, moneys on the credit of the State, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and not exceeding, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and in any succeeding year, during the progress of the work hereby contemplated, a sum which shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, for which moneys so to be borrowed, they shall issue transferable certificates of stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at such time, between the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty and the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, as the said Commissioners of the Canal Fund may determine, to be paid out of said fund, and transferable at such place, or places, as, in the opinion of said Commissioners of the Canal Fund, shall best promote the interest of the State; they shall pay the sums so borrowed to the Canal Commissioners, or their orders, for the purpose of making the canals hereinbefore described, under such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund may deem necessary and proper, in order to secure the application of the money to the making of the canals.

* * * * * * * *

SECTION 8. "That it shall be lawful for the said Canal Commissioners, and each of them by themselves, and by any and every superintendent, agent, or engineer employed by them, to enter upon, and take possession of, and use all and singular, any lands, waters, streams, and materials necessary for the prosecution of the improvements intended by this act; and to make all such canals, feeders, dykes, locks, dams, and other works and devices, as they may think proper for mak-

ing such improvements, doing, nevertheless, no unnecessary damage; and that in case any lands, waters, streams, or materials taken and appropriated, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall not be given or granted to this State, it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners, on application being made to them by the owner, or owners, of any such lands, waters, streams, or materials, to appoint, by writing, not less than three, nor more than five, discreet, disinterested persons as appraisers, who shall, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, severally take an oath, or affirmation, before some person authorized to administer oaths, faithfully and impartially to perform the trust and duties required of them by this act, a certificate of which oath, or affirmation, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Canal Commissioners; and it shall be the duty of said appraisers, or a majority of them, to make a just and equitable estimate and appraisal, of damage, if any, over and above the benefit and advantage to the respective owners and proprietors, or parties interested in the premises, so required for the purposes aforesaid, and the said appraisers, or a majority of them, shall make regular entries of their determination and appraisal, with an apt and sufficient description of the several premises, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, in a book, or books, to be provided by the Canal Commissioners, and certify and sign their names to such entries and appraisals, etc.

"M. T. Williams,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"Allen Trimble.
"Speaker of the Senate."

"In pursuance of this act, the Board made arrangements for taking levels, and making surveys and examinations necessary to ascertain the best plan, and probable cost, of improving that important river—the Muskingum. Mr. Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., was accordingly directed to proceed to the performance of this service. In this gentleman's skill the Board feels great confidence, and entertains no doubt but that his levelings and surveys are substantially correct. In adopting a plan for improving the size of the river, the nature of the valley, its banks and bed, and its connection with the Ohio river, have been taken into view. As the improvement of the Muskingum is designed, among other advantages, to connect the navigation of the Ohio river with that of the canal through the valley of the Muskingum, it is of primary importance that the improvement should be such as to afford a commodious navigation, either for boats of the canal, or the steamboats of the Ohio. The character of the valley, and the channel of the Muskingum, render it much cheaper to make a steamboat navigation in its channel, than a canal along its margin.

"The plan of improvements, therefore, which has been adopted, is to create, at all places in the channel of the river, by means of dams, a sufficient depth of water to admit the passage of steamboats of the size found most profitable for navigating the Ohio river, and construct the locks, and side cuts around the dams, of sufficient dimensions for that purpose.

"The channel of the river is sufficiently large for the convenient navigation of the largest steamboats, being, on an average, five hundred feet in breadth. The distance from Zanesville to the mouth of the river, at Marietta, following the meanderings of the river, is seventy-five miles and sixty-six chains. The amount of fall from the foot of the upper dam, at Zanesville, to the level of low-water mark at Marietta, is one hundred and four feet, and from the top of the Zanesville dam, one hundred and fifteen feet. To make slack water throughout this whole distance, if not less than four feet in depth, at the lowest stages of water, will require eleven dams across the river. The descent from the lower dam at Zanesville, may be overcome by twelve locks, the aggregate lift of which will be one hundred and four feet.

"The lowest estimated cost of making these improvements, from the lower bridge in Zanesville to the Ohio river, including ten per cent. on the net estimate, to cover unforeseen expenses, is $353,443.67.

"In order to connect the navigation of the Ohio river with the canal, it will be necessary to improve the river betwen Zanesville and Dresden, by the erection of one dam across the river between these two places, and the making of a lock, to overcome the fall; together with a lock and an increase of the breadth of the canal, at Zanesville; the total cost of which is estimated at $56,556.61.

"A side cut, or branch canal, of about two and a half miles in length, from the main canal to the Muskingum, at Dresden, with three boat locks, overcoming a descent of twenty-eight feet from the canal into the river, will be necessary, to perfect the plan. The cost of this side cut will be about thirty-five thousand dollars." The contract for building this side cut was at once let, to be completed September 1, 1829.

The question of this improvement continued to be agitated until 1835, when the contracts were let, and work began. The contractors were: Josiah Spaulding, G. W. Manypenny; Lyon, Buck & Wolf; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, and Arthur and James Taggert. The whole work was under the personal supervision of David Bates, civil engineer.

In 1841, the work was so far advanced as to allow the passage of boats; but it was not until a year later that the 'Muskingum Improvement' was entirely completed. The total cost was one million six hundred thousand dollars.

The revenue of the improvement is derived from tolls, similar to those collected on the Ohio Canal. The locks are located as follows: Dresden, Simms' Creek, Zanesville, Taylorsville, Eaglesport, McConnellsville, Windsor, Luke Chute, Beverly, Lowell, Devolt, and Harmar. There are two locks at Zanesville, and a dam near each of the locks named, except at Dres-

den, which is obviated by the canal flowing into the Muskingum river.

The lock-tenders at Zanesville have been: Major —— Horn, Henry Bridgeman, William Stokes, and George Shrack. The latter, now seventy-five years of age, has performed the duties faithfully, during twenty-four years past.

TOLL RECEIPTS.—The receipts during the year 1879, from tolls and water rents, on Division No. 2, of the Public Works of Ohio, which embraces the Ohio and Hocking Canals, and the Muskingum Improvement, aggregated $35,084.99, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio Canal—Tolls | $ 8,056 82 |
| " " —Water rents | 4,250 72 |
| Total | $12,307 54 |
| Hocking Canal—Tolls | $ 7,129 51 |
| " " —Water rents | 1,056 18 |
| Total | $ 8,185 69 |
| Muskingum Improvement—Tolls | $10,872 59 |
| " " —Water rents | 3,719 17 |
| Total | $14,591 76 |

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ohio Canal | $18,221 72 |
| Hocking Canal | 9,833 13 |
| Muskingum Township | 16,059 79 |
| Salary of Engineer | 900 00 |
| Total | $45,014 64 |

The excess of the expenditures over the receipts was $9,929.64.

TONNAGE TABLE.—The following table shows the amount of business done at the Collector's office in Zanesville—the shipments and receipts—during the year 1879:

| *Articles.* | *Arrived.* | *Cleared.* |
|---|---|---|
| Barrels— | | |
| Flour | 2,999 | 467 |
| Salt | 10,313 | |
| Bushels— | | |
| Corn | 2,545 | |
| Coal, mineral | 5,400 | 195 |
| Wheat | 284,250 | |
| Pounds— | | |
| Hides and skins | | 60,000 |
| Iron, pig or scrap | 53,872 | 390,668 |
| Iron, bar | 7,350 | 555,870 |
| Machinery | | 28,000 |
| Merchandise | 1,413,362 | 5,016,300 |
| Potters' ware | | 240,760 |
| Sundries | 2,770,480 | 2,356,000 |
| Number— | | |
| Barrels, empty | 1,226 | 2,367 |
| Brick | | 35,450 |
| Hoop-poles | 39,090 | 4,000 |
| Lath | | 209,000 |
| Staves and Headings | | 420,000 |
| Shingles | 1,037,000 | |
| Feet— | | |
| Lumber | 558,560 | 188,600 |
| Perches— | | |
| Stone | 828 | |

The Muskingum Improvement is now under control of the Board of Public Works, which is composed as follows:

President—James Fullington.
Secretary—A. C. Williams.
Clerk—J. W. Horton.
Chief Engineer—John B. Gregory.

The following are the Superintendents: N. Hoagland, Akron; Thomas West, Canal Dover; Samuel Galloway, Newark; W. E. Mead, Columbus; H. White, Logan; E. W. Sprague, Lowell; R. N. Andrews, Hamilton; Jarvis Landon, Piqua; George Long, Toledo; N. C. West, Fremont.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE RAILROADS OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

THE CENTRAL OHIO—CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY—PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS—ZANESVILLE AND SOUTHEASTERN.

The history of the railroads of the county shows them to have been powerful agencies in developing the resources, the growth, and prosperity of the industries and institutions, the march of mind, and the increase of wealth, while the increased facilities for transporting the products of the soil, other merchandise, and easy transit of passengers, seem almost too familiar to be duly appreciated. And yet, a careful contemplation of this important factor in our present civilization, shows that railways, which have inaugurated the new order of things, have rarely been beneficiaries to a degree commensurate with the outlay of money and brains required to put them in operation and keep them up.

Live and let live, is a wholesome maxim, and, while the railroad remains our best means of transport communication, it should receive a generous patronage, at a living tariff. Of seventy-two companies in Ohio, reporting to the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, for the last fiscal year, the operating expenses were 67.45 per cent. of the receipts, and only thirteen of the seventy-two companies report paying dividends to their stock-holders.

The railroads in Muskingum county are:

The Central Ohio, having 32.70 miles of main track, and 6.07 miles of siding.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley, having 26.61 miles of main track, and 2.90 miles of siding.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, having 14.09 miles of main track, and 2.66 miles of siding.

With a total of main track of 73.40 miles, and 11.63 miles of siding, or, 85.03 miles of track in all.

THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—On February 8th, 1847, the Legislature of Ohio passed "an act to incorporate the Central Ohio Railroad Company." This was the pioneer railroad of the county, and its incorporators were: Robert Neil, Samuel Medary, Joel Buttles, Joseph Ridgway,

and Bela Latham, of Franklin county; David Smith, Daniel Duncan, Adam Seymour, Israel Dille, Albert Sherwood, Nathaniel B. Hogg, Levi J. Haughey, Jacob Glessner, George W. Penney, Jonathan Taylor, A. P. Prichard, and Wickliff Condit, of Licking county; James Raguet, Robt. Mitchell, Daniel Brush, John Hamm, Solomon Sturges, Richard Stillwell, Daniel Convers, Levi Claypool, and Solomon Woods, of Muskingum county.

Authority was given to these incorporators, and their successors, to construct a single, or double, track railroad from Columbus, through Newark and Zanesville, to the Ohio river; also, to extend it westward to the Indiana line, if desired.

March 8th, 1849, the charter was amended by conferring upon the company all the privileges of an act regulating railroad companies, and subjecting it to the duties and liabilities therein imposed.

On March 20th, 1850, the charter was further amended, giving to the company perpetual license to occupy its right of way, where no release had been obtained from the owner, provided the company had possessed the same peaceably for seven years, without any claim being made by the owner for compensation therefor, and "such possession shall be *prima facie* evidence that a release was granted."

In March, 1851, an agent was sent to England, with authority to purchase six thousand tons of iron rails, to complete the road to Columbus, it being supposed that the entire quantity could be delivered before the close of navigation, in the fall of 1851; these expectations were not realized, and it was not until March, 1852, that the entire consignment was received, although thirty-nine vessels were occupied in its transportation.

The construction of the road was commenced at Newark, and, on January 26th, 1852, the line between Newark and Zanesville was opened for business—"in less than twenty-one months after the commencement of the work," as the official report boastingly asserts. Twenty-six miles of railroad, built in twenty-one months, is no achievement in modern railroad engineering, when one mile a day is frequently accomplished.

The first report of the Treasurer, showing the operations of the road from January 26th to August 1st, 1852, for the operated line between Newark and Zanesville, gives the following resume:

Passenger and freight receipts, $17,566.91; mail service, $2,072.92. Total revenue, $19,639.83.

Equivalent to six per cent. interest on a valuation of $480,000, which amount, the Treasurer suggests, is more than the road cost.

The President, in his report, presented at the same time, comments upon the road's prospects, when its connections east and west shall have been consummated, and of its geographical position, as commanding the best through line of the country. He says: "An indication of this result is already presented us, within the last few days, since the opening of travel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monongahela river. We are now carrying passengers ticketed from Baltimore to Cincinnati, who, leaving the Baltimore road at Fetterman, take coaches to St. Mary's, on the Ohio river, from which place to Zanesville, by way of Marietta, they are brought in the mail steam packets of the Muskingum. If we can have through travel between Baltimore and the west by so circuitous a route, what shall we not have reason to expect when the Baltimore road is finished to Wheeling, and ten hours staging only (over the National Road, which is kept in excellent condition), intervenes between the Baltimore and the Central roads?"

January 8th, 1853, the track-laying to Columbus was completed, and the road opened for business between Zanesville and Columbus. From that date to August 23d, 1853, 60,314 passengers were carried over the line.

Early in 1854, it became known that the company had contracted for a lot of rolling stock from eastern manufacturers, and on Saturday, March 25th, 1854, a mass meeting was held at Nevitt & Dixon's Hall, to protest against this action of the company. A very lengthy series of resolutions were adopted, condemning the President of the company, whose action was characterized as dishonorable in the highest degree, and the Directors were urged to solicit his resignation. Numerous speeches were made, and C. W. Potwin, Joseph Galligher, George A. Jones, William H. Ball, David Applegate, and J. Cooper were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the stock-holders. The Zanesville City Council discussed the subject, and the excitement was intense against the company. The newspapers were filled with editorials and contributed matter, and some cultivated the muses by writing verses upon the all-absorbing theme. The President replied to the charges, and vindicated himself from the aspersions cast upon him—at least, in the opinion of a majority of the stock-holders of the company, if not in that of the citizens of Zanesville.

On Wednesday, April 5th, 1854, the first freight hauled over the line east of Zanesville, arrived at this city at 4 o'clock, P. M., and consisted of the goods of T. W. Peacock, Esq., President of the P., M. & C. Railroad Company, *en route* to McConnellsville.

Thursday, April 27th, 1854, the opening of the road to Cambridge was celebrated; the depot grounds at Zanesville were filled, at an early hour, with crowds of people from home and abroad. The two Zanesville military companies—the City Guards and Greens—marched to the cars in full uniform, to the stirring notes of martial music, and the National colors at their head.

About 8:30, A. M., the locomotive, John Bradley, started with the train, and arrived at Cambridge in safety and on good time, where the excursionists were met with a crowd, if anything, more dense than the one they had left at home. It was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient space could be secured for the military to form, but it was successfully accomplished, and a pro-

cession formed, the military leading, and citizens in the rear. Speeches were made at the court house, and dinner served to the visitors. The hour set for the return of the train was 4:30 P. M., and the military, presuming themselves secure, were tardy in re-forming, so that when they arrived at the brow of the hill at the depot, they espied the train on its return, at a distance. There was no remedy but to remain Cambridge's guests until the following morning, when they were brought to their homes by that ancient model of a conductor, Frank J. Terry, Esq.

On Wednesday, June 7th, 1854, the road was opened for business to Cambridge, and on November 1st, succeeding, the first train of cars was run through from Columbus to Bellaire.

June 19th, 1857, a contract was entered into with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company to carry all the traffic that road would bring, at Columbus or Newark, over the road between these points, with the same dispatch and care that the Central Ohio Company's business was done, and divide with that company the proceeds of such service, in proportion to the miles run over each road.

During the year 1858, a telegraph line was built, at a cost of $2,026.28.

The company having become very much embarrassed and unable to meet its obligations, on April 21st, 1858, suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Trustee under one of the mortgages, for the purchase of the mortgage and sale of the road. On May 1st, following, the court placed the road in the hands of Hon. J. Jewett, as Receiver, to be operated for the benefit of parties interested. In his report for the fiscal year, 1860–61, Mr. Jewett says: "This line has suffered more, perhaps, in its ordinary business, from the unhappy state of things in this country, than any one west of the Ohio river. Its main dependence for a through business, to and from the east, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has, for some months past, been wholly disabled. Until that road is again able to resume business, this cannot expect to regain the position and character of a through route, which it had enjoyed previous to the obstructions which have been interposed to the working and operating of that road."

On March 14th, 1864, the undivided one-half of the thirty-three miles of road, between Newark and Columbus, was sold to the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company, and on August 31st, 1864, the deed for the same was executed.

A plan for the reorganization, and capitalization of the stock and debt, of the Central Ohio Railroad, having been agreed upon, in pursuance of orders of the court, a sale of the road was made March 28th, 1865, to certain Trustees, for the benefit of the parties in interest. On November 1st, 1865, the Central Ohio Railroad Company, as reorganized, was formed. To it the old company conveyed its right and franchises on November 8th, and on January 29th, 1866, the new company was placed in possession of the property, by order of the court.

November 21st, 1866, at a meeting of the stockholders, the lease of the road to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was concurred in by a vote of 43,213 shares, none against, and on December 1st, 1866, the Baltimore & Ohio Company began operating the road, as its Central Ohio Division. This lease was subsequently modified, February 13th, 1869, and under the management of the lessee, the road has been materially improved. Its rolling stock has been increased; wooden culverts have been replaced with stone ones, and iron bridges are being substituted for the original wooden structures; neat and commodious passenger and ware-house accommodations have been provided, at the now important points; steel rails and the improved iron splice have taken the place of the old iron rail and chair, or wooden block, and, in its present condition, the Central Ohio Railroad is one of the best equipped and most safely conducted roads in the Union.

Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad.—On February 4th, 1851, the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered, with power to construct a railroad from Cincinnati, via Wilmington, Washington, Circleville and Lancaster, to Zanesville, and, under this authority, a railroad was built from Zanesville to Morrow, in Warren county, a distance of 132 miles, where it connects with the Little Miami Railroad.

The stock subscriptions, and a large amount derived from the sales of first, second and third mortgage bonds, were expended in the construction and equipment of the road, and the company being unable to comply with the conditions of the mortgage, which had been given to secure the bonds, the Trustees under them, by bill in chancery, prosecuted, February 22d, 1857, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Ohio, which resulted in a decree being made on March 3d, 1857, appointing a Receiver in the case, with authority to take possession of the road and property, and operate the road for the interest of all parties concerned.

Under this, and subsequent orders of the court, the Receiver continued to operate the road until a plan of reorganization was perfected, under which, by decree, June 10th, 1863, the court ordered the mortgaged premises, including the franchises of the company, to be sold, such sale to free the same from all debts and liabilities. In pursuance of these proceedings, a sale was made, August 27th, 1863, to Charles Moran, in trust for such creditors and stock-holders as should reorganize as a body corporate, to run and carry on the railroad under the charter. October 17th, 1863, the court confirmed the sale, and directed the Receiver to make the conveyance to the Trustee.

On March 10th, 1864, the parties interested in the purchase, met at Cincinnati, and organized the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Company, under the franchises of the Cincinnati, Wilming-

ton and Zanesville Company, and to it, March 12th, 1864, Charles Moran, Trustee, deeded property held by him in trust.

Doubts having existed whether the franchise of the original company was well vested in the new company, the Director of the former formally conveyed the same to the re-organized company.

The new company issued new bonds and new stock, and failing in the payment of its indebtedness, a bill was filed by the Trustee, under the new mortgage against the company, April 30, 1869, for the foreclosure of mortgage and sale of the road; October 6, 1869, the Court fixed a time for payment, and in default, directed the road to be sold, the company having failed to make payment; on October 16, 1869, an order of sale was issued, and on December 1, 1869, Thomas L. Jewett purchased the mortgaged premises, property, franchises, etc., for $1,400,000, which purchase was confirmed by the Court the succeeding day, and the property ordered to be deeded to him.

Mr. Jewett operated the road in his individual capacity until September 1, 1870, when the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Company came into possession of the road, which company continued to operate it until May 1, 1873, when it passed into the hands of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, under lease for ninety-nine years from January 1, 1873, and is operated as the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Division.

The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Company constructed the "Dresden Extension."

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.—The Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company was chartered February 24, 1848, by the Legislature of Ohio, with authority to construct a railroad from Steubenville, via. Mt. Vernon, to the Indiana State line. March 12, 1849, the charter was amended, permitting the construction of a branch road from Coshocton, via. Newark, to Columbus, provided that any company thereafter constructing a road from the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling, by specified routes, should have the right to connect such road with the Steubenville & Indiana Company, at any point in the valley of the Tuscarawas river. Permission and authority were also given, with the consent of the Virginia Legislature, to bridge the Ohio at Steubenville, to connect with eastern roads, said bridge not to obstruct navigation.

Under these, and other amendatory acts, the road was constructed from Steubenville to Newark, 117 square miles, but the company becoming unable to meet its liabilities, September 2, 1859, suit was brought in the Harrison County Common Pleas Court for the foreclosure of mortgages, and sale of the road. The Court appointed Thomas L. Jewett, President of the company, Receiver, and the road was operated by him, under direction of the Court.

A plan for the adjustment of the liabilities and re-organization of the company having been perfected, an order was issued by the Court, January 6, 1864, directing a sale of the entire property and road of the company, lying between Steubenville and Newark, and on February 27, 1864, J. Edgar Thomson, H. M. Alexander and George W. McCook, purchased it for certain mortgage creditors, for $1,908,889. This sale the Court did not confirm, and the road continued to be operated by the Receiver.

The Court having approved of the project to purchase one-half interest in the thirty-three miles of road owned by the Central Ohio Company, between Newark and Columbus, that outlet was secured.

March 24, 1849, the Legislature of Pennsylvania chartered the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company, and on December 30, 1857, it entered into an agreement with the Western Transportation Company, of Pennsylvania, to construct a single track railroad between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and equip and operate the same for twenty years: on March 6, 1867, this road was sold under first mortgage, and the Pan-Handle Railway Company was incorporated to operate this line.

On March 30, 1860, the Virginia Legislature incorporated the Halliday's Cove Railroad Company, with valuable franchises between Pittsburgh and Steubenville.

On October 1, 1865, an agreement was made between the Steubenville & Indiana, Halliday's Cove, and the Pittsburgh & Steubenville roads, to operate the three lines, extending from Columbus, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the name of the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

March 17, 1868, the Pan-Handle, Halliday's Cove, and Steubenville & Indiana companies made another agreement for a consolidation: the stockholders of the several lines having ratified the agreement, and the proper legal steps having been taken to perfect the consolidation, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company came into existence, and subsequently absorbed the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley road.

Zanesville & Southeastern Railway.—The subscribers to the stock of this railway had a meeting at their room, over McCann Bros. & Hazlett's, October 24, 1881. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Herdman. Mr. F. J. L. Blandy was elected Chairman, and John Hoge, Esq., Secretary. By-laws and rules prescribed by Col. Churchill were adopted, and then the meeting proceeded to the election of Directors, with the following result: M. Churchill, James Herdman, Francis Wedge, W. A. Graham, J. W. Pinkerton, George M. Jewett, John Whitney and Oliver Tucker, being elected.

Meeting of the Directors.—The first regular meeting of the Directors of the Zanesville & Southeastern Railway was held at their rooms, at 7 o'clock of the day of organization. Present—Messrs. M. Churchill, James Herdman, W. A. Graham, Francis Wedge, J. W. Pinkerton, John Hoge, and John Whitney, of Morgan county. The Board organized by the election of

Where sylvan paths wind gracefully,
And streamlets constant flow,
Below yon'd castle's towering heights
Behold rich pastures grow.
In nature's rural garden,
'Midst rocks, on plains, in dells,
Are gathered fragrant plants and herbs
God sent to serve so well.

Not that the few, but all men,
Such blessings great, might share,
Selected and compounded
With a physician's care.
If Schoene's Pain Destroyer, then,
Is sought for and secured,
A balm 'twill prove for every ill
By human kind endured.

Amid the prosy pursuits of the historian few opportunities afford him equal pleasure to the privilege of reviewing something of the lives, the associations, the peculiarities and achievements of men who have worthily earned honored distinction on the scroll of fame, particularly as benefactors of the human family at large. In this relation it offers us pleasure to recognize the name of Dr. H. Schoene, of Zanesville, Ohio, who, together with his estimable son, J. Z. Schoene, under the firm style of Dr. H. Schoene & Son, are extensively engaged in the manufacture and circulation of a marvelous panacea for almost every ailment in life, and extensively known as Dr. Schoene's Invaluable Vegetable Pain Destroyer, the Great Ohio Liniment and Anti-Dyspeptic. The Doctor, as his name infers, is a native of Germany, where he received a liberal education, espousing citizenship under the "glorious stars and stripes" in 1849. Ever having been an apt scholar and diligent student in the pursuit of botany, coupled with the scientific application of Esculapius' art, he has perfected an absolute miracle in the grand remedy referred to. For over thirty-five years has his Great Vegetable Pain Destroyer been before the public, and to-day stands a veritable panacea for every human ill.

The Doctor is remarkably retired and unassuming in private life, being a great reader and close student in nature's broad garden. To this may be largely ascribed the wonderful success of his great remedy, particularly as he assumes no active professional practice outside the manufacture of his specialty preparations. He also has an extensive sale for his Sure and Safe Cure for Worms, as also Dr. Schoene's Anti-Bilious and Liver Pills, the whole of which preparations are put up with a scrupulous care and neatness absolutely unequaled by any other reliable standard preparations in America. The greatest feature with Dr. Schoene's preparations is the fact that they have never required the backing of capital, or yet been dependent upon advertising for notoriety, but in long years past have won their own renown, and engrafted themselves so thoroughly into public confidence that the demand for them, in this day, actually taxes his energies to the utmost to keep pace with the increasing demand. In comparative humble, rural seclusion, he conducts his studies, researches, and the functions of his laboratory, with the great God of Nature for his sole guide and instructor, while Providence seems to bountifully bless his labors. Well may the human family accord to him such universal confidence, and his preparations such bountiful patronage, as from past and present indications they are yet destined to a National reputation second to no other specifics ever yet introduced to the public.

Col. M. Churchill, President; James Herdman, Vice President; W. A. Graham, Treasurer; John Hoge, Secretary.

After the discussion of some private business, it was agreed that the different townships along the line must come up with their respective amounts in donations and subscriptions before any positive steps would be taken to build the road. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—FIRST EXHIBITION—OHIO STATE FAIR—THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—EASTERN MUSKINGUM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—POMOLOGY—THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society was organized January 21, 1848, under an Act of the Legislature "for the encouragement of agriculture, passed February 28, 1846.

The first officers were:

President—Cornelius Springer, of Springfield township.

Vice President—George W. Gibbons, of Wayne township.

Treasurer—James L. Cox, of Zanesville.

Secretary—Uriah Park, of Zanesville.

The Board of Managers, acting in conjunction with these officers, were: Caleb Hall, of Blue Rock township; Matthew Gillespie, of Springfield township; Philo Buckingham, of Wayne township; Benjamin Wheeler, of Zanesville; Isaac Dillon, of Fall township; all of whom are dead.

The first formal exhibition, or fair, under the auspices of this society, was held in the autumn of 1848, although informal exhibitions of the agricultural interests of the county, were held in two or three preceding years. There are no records in possession of the present officers of the society of its proceedings from the time of organization, until 1865. In that year, James Buckingham was President, Valentine Best was Treasurer and F. A. Seborn was Secretary.

The first exhibition of the society was held in the old Market House. The first fair grounds were situated in Springfield township, on what is now known as Luck avenue, and comprised about twenty acres of ground, the same now owned by Howard Stanberry. These grounds, proving too small, were sold, and the present beautiful and commodious tract, situate about a half mile south of the former site, on the old Cooper Mill road, was purchased, and the necessary buildings erected.

The Ohio State Fair was held on these grounds in the fall of 1859.

During the war of the Rebellion, the fairs were discontinued several years, and the fair grounds made a military camp, designated "Camp Goddard," in honor of General Charles B. Goddard. December 23, 1865, the Board of Directors organized and elected the following officers:

President—Valentine Best.

Vice President—W. P. Imlay.

Treasurer—James Buckingham.

Secretary—Frederick A. Seborn.

From this date, the society has held regular annual fairs. In December, 1866, the Board of Directors elected the following officers:

President—Henry Blandy.

Vice President—A. C. Howard.

Treasurer—James Buckingham.

Secretary—F. A. Seborn.

In 1867, these officers were re-elected, excepting the President, to which place Valentine Best was chosen.

In September, 1869, the following officers were elected:

President—V. Best.

Vice President—B. F. Leslie.

Treasurer—Jeff. Van Horne.

Secretary—E. W. Allen.

F. A. Seborn served as Secretary continuously more than ten years, and to him, more than to any other man, is due the prosperity of the society. He originated the present method of book-keeping, which was adopted by the society.

In 1871, the following officers were elected:

President—John M. Lane.

Vice President—James Colvin.

Treasurer—Jeff. Van Horne.

Secretary—A. W. Train.

In 1872, the officers were:

President—John M. Lane.

Vice President—Thomas McLees.

Treasurer—Leroy Robinson.

Secretary—Frank H. Southard.

In 1873, the officers were:

President—John M. Lane.

Vice President—J. B. Tannehill.

Treasurer—George Poundstone.

Secretary—Frank H. Southard.

In 1874, the officers were continued, except that T. F. Spangler was chosen Secretary.

From 1874 to 1881, the officers remained the same, except the Treasurer, Mr. Poundstone, who declined to serve, and Charles Gorsuch was elected in 1876.

At the meeting of the Directors in January, 1881, the President, John M. Lane, whose term extended into 1882, announced his intention of resigning his position in the Board, and his office as President (which he had filled for ten years), giving as his reason for so doing, that age precluded that active interest in the affairs of the society that he deemed necessary.

The society accepted his resignation, amid expressions of sincere regret.

Mr. Lane was largely instrumental in clearing off the heavy indebtedness of the society; and during his administration, the fair grounds were very greatly improved, and he left the society in the ownership of most excellent fair

grounds, embracing about forty-three acres of land, said to be worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The officers for 1881, are:

President—James B. Tannehill.

Vice President—Benjamin F. Leslie.

Treasurer—Charles Gorsuch.

Secretary—T. F. Spangler.

The first premium list of the society amounted to four hundred dollars. The list of premiums for 1881, aggregated nearly three thousand dollars. The premiums being increased, the society has prospered.

At the annual election of five members of the Board, September 8th, 1881, during the fair, the Directors whose terms expire in 1881, were re-elected by handsome majorities.

The Directors re-elected were: J. B. Tannehill, T. J. Spangler, H. C. Chappelear, J. B. Milhons.

THE EASTERN MUSKINGUM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society was organized the 7th of August, 1880, and elected the following persons as officers:

President—G. H. Miller.

Secretary—M. L. Cherry.

Corresponding Secretary—J. P. Kelly.

Treasurer—L. D. Stoner.

And the following Board of Directors:

President—James Perkins.

Secretary—J. L. Geyer.

Marshals of the Association—W. J. Mason, J. Cline, T. Stewart, Joseph White, Thomas Marshall and Jesse Wortman.

The first fair was given September 29, 1880, on grounds near Norwich, owned by L. D. Stoner, and was well attended. The receipts were near four hundred dollars, and the society had a surplus of eighty-nine dollars in the Treasury, after paying all expenses.

April 23d, 1881, the society formed a stock company, for the ensuing five years, the membership paying ten dollars each, for the purposes named. The company organized with sixty-five members, and elected the following officers:

President—G. H. Miller.

Secretary—J. L. Geyer.

Treasurer—L. D. Stoner.

And a Board of Directors as follows: J. White, T. Stewart, D. Hadden, W. P. Self, James Geyer, Jr., R. Buchanan and Alfred Wymer.

This organization leased grounds of L. D. Stoner, and propose erecting permanent buildings thereon, for the purpose of holding annual fairs.

POMOLOGY AND THE MUSKINGUM COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY [BY JOHN GILBERT].—A century ago, one looking over the grand old forests of Eastern and Central Ohio, would scarcely have thought of fruit as a feature of the landscape. Once this land had been occupied by the semi-nomadic mound builders. They, it might have been supposed, would have ornamented those mounds, we see around us, with some fruit-bearing tree or vine, new to the region. They died and left no such sign. Pomona had planted a few grape and strawberry vines, and where she could find room had cultivated a few papaws, and had been quite generous in the distribution of nuts and blackberries, and the supply was often beyond the demand, since the squirrels and birds, and a few wandering red men, were the only customers.

Old Time yawned lazily under the great trees, scarcely noting the eventful days as they expanded into weeks, months, years, and ages, but about a hundred years ago, a sharp, ringing sound, an unknown voice, came echoing through the forest strongholds, which startled him as with an electric touch, and he knew instinctively that a revolution was at hand. The white man had come. He carried a rifle—an insignificant toy—but the deadly weapon, whose voice awakened Old Time, and sent a despairing shiver through the heart of the huge trunk of the lordly oak, was this invader's pitiless axe. The fire, another agency almost as destructive, was engaged as an ally, and blackened patches appeared in the woodland, in which sprang up rude cabins, shadeless and grim as the stumps about them. These clearings, ever widening as they steadily encroached upon the forest domain, grew gradually softer in their features. They bore corn and vegetables, and supported life of man and beast: but it was a homely and prosaic life. Fruit—Pomona's generous gift, the poetry of food—was lacking.

An eccentric philanthropist, a Santa Claus in buckskins—they called him "Johnny Appleseed"—following the forest trails, sought out the little homesteads in Muskingum and adjoining counties. The pioneer, dimly guessing at the value of the precious seeds he gave them, planted them in the rich virgin soil, and ere long the prospective Edens had something to tempt the youthful Eves and Adams of those primitive days.

These forest openings expanded and began to touch each other. Isolated life was passing away. People reached out and grasped the hands of neighbors, and there were common interests; the social instinct asserted itself. They coveted fruit and flowers. The horticulturist is by act, and should be by intuition, a philanthropist, as well as a utilitarian, with thought of pleasing his friends, as well as himself; even if he begin with a selfish end in view, his occupation and experience will develop generosity, if there is a spark of manliness in his nature. These nobler instincts led to consultations and plans, and mutual assistance for the introduction of more and better fruit, and, naturally enough, the acquisition of the apple orchard was the first thought. There was abundant room for large ones, for the old allies, the axe and the fire, had never ceased from their warfare. The grand old forests dwindled into isolated groves, and seemed not only likely to be annihilated, but considered as a myth of legendary days. Population began to crowd against itself, even in rural life. Individual enterprises,

with better facilities than of old, were introducing new varieties of fruit. The delicate peach accepted their invitation, with modest timidity, and, for her charming grace, was crowned queen of summer fruits. Some aristocratic strawberry families, after traveling abroad and graduating in eastern pomological universities, came back, to put to shame by their magnificence, the simple charms of their rustic cousins at home. The accomplished French pears came over the seas and banished, by their courtly presence, the boorish roughs of the backwoods varieties. The grape fraternity, by immigration and mutual improvement association, became refined in horticultural morals. The great apple family, with a record coeval with the advent of humanity, reformed their habits, and have ceased to tempt mankind to their ruin.

Pomona was amazed at the diversity of feature and disposition of her numerous children, and in ecstacies over their varied accomplishments. She found homes in Muskingum county for every variety of fruit that can be grown in the temperate zone. Some are nestling on sunny hillsides, and in the warm valleys; many more prefer the free air of the hill-tops, while some indolent spring-sleepers choose northern exposures for a home. The diversified scenery affords a choice for all.

Agriculture has, indeed, its poetic side. The fruit raiser is an actor in a perpetual romance. From the time of the exuberant blossoming of trees and vines, to the development and consummation of fruitage, he dwells in an elysium of beauty, fragrance, and luxury. It is not strange, therefore, that horticulture became fascinating—drawing to itself the best and most generous of the agriculturists. Although its practical working became complicated, as the vast array of fruit varieties demanded recognition, and admission into the best circles of pomological society. Caution became necessary, to guard against the admission of vagabond adventurers, as well as to encourage respectable fruit families to settle. Thoughtful people saw the advantage of mutual help in welcoming friends and keeping out intruders. Such aid, to be permanently useful, needs organization; hence, it was determined to form a "horticultural society." We will look in upon one of their meetings on a summer day. The host greets us with cordial welcome; the scene is festive. Beneath the great shade trees, on chairs, benches, and rustic seats, we meet the reverend sire, the stately matron, the middle-aged manliness, and youth in vigor, graceful maidenhood, and happy childhood. In the centre of this joyous throng is Pomona's shrine. The tables groan with offerings. The finest of all the fruits are there, and, as if conscious objects of admiration, they look their best, in honor of their respective donors, and in emulation of each other. The president is affable, everybody is genial, and we are with friends. All questions relating to fruit raising, the best varieties, the adaptability of soil and climate, the dangers from insects, frost and drouth, are, from time to time, thoroughly discussed. One may learn much of the art of husbandry, as well as fruit. Meanwhile there are croquet parties, and young people find pleasant walks in shady groves, in orchards and gardens—we need not think they waste time—good husbandry may come of that, too! In due time the great picnic feast is spread; offerings of fruit are made, and there is no lack of tempting viands. The envious sun now seems in haste to leave us, and, unless we wish to linger with those who will prolong the festivities into the night, the time to part has come.

Among those who have given attention to fruit growing in "ye olden time" were John McIntire, John Mathews, Isaac Van Horne, John Townsend, William Culbertson, Isaac Dillon, Charles Gilbert, Seth Adams, and Rev. C. Springer. Of the present day, Thomas McLees, C. Hall, Levi Scott, N. F. Claypool, James Heenan, Martin Hoosan, John Granger, and Henry Gray.

The Muskingum County Horticultural Society was organized about seventeen years ago, by Messrs. Imlay, Graham, G. W. Townsend, J. Jacobs Moore, Dr. Hildreth and others. Mr. Imlay was the first President; G. W. Townsend, the first Secretary.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

By E. B. ANDREWS, Assistant State Geologist.

WAVERLY CONGLOMERATES AT BLACK HAND—THE STRATA OF COAL MEASURES AT HIGH HILL, MEIGS TOWNSHIP, AND IN THE VALLEY OF JONATHAN'S CREEK—NO WIDE MARKED CONGLOMERATE AT THE BASE OF THE COAL MEASURES IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY—A GREATER OR LESS DEVELOPMENT OF NEARLY EVERY COAL SEAM IN THE SECOND GEOLOGICAL DISTRICT FOUND IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY—A SEAM OF COAL UNDER PUTNAM HILL—PUTNAM HILL LIMESTONE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY—COAL SEAM IN BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP FOUR FEET THICK—THE LARGEST DEPOSIT OF LIMESTONE IN NEWTONVILLE AND VICINITY—FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE IN NEWTON TOWNSHIP—MUSKINGUM COUNTY MUCH BETTER SUPPLIED WITH LIMESTONE THAN MANY COUNTIES OF THE STATE—IRON ORE OF EXCELLENT QUALITY—DRIFT TERRACES ALONG THE BANKS OF THE MUSKINGUM—GEOLOGICAL SECTION NEAR THE FORKS OF MILL RUN IN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF ZANESVILLE—ANALYSIS OF IRON ORE ON SLAGO'S RUN—GEOLOGICAL SECTION ON THE ADAMSVILLE ROAD—ALSO ON PUTNAM HILL—SIDERITE ORE FROM IVES' RUN, ZANESVILLE—OBSERVATIONS OF GEOLOGISTS—DRIFT—THE TERRACES IN THE OLDEN TIME—COAL FORMATION—THE PRODUCTIVE COAL MEASURES—THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON—THE PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.

The subjoined report is by E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist. Chapter XII., Vol. 1, Page 314, et seq. Geological survey of Ohio, 1873.

"Only that part of the county which lies south of the Central Ohio railroad, belongs to the Second Geological District."

In many respects, this county is one of the most interesting in the district to the geologist. It presents a greater vertical range of strata than any other county. As we descend the valley of the Licking river, from Licking county, we find the Waverly sandstone group dipping but slightly to the southeast, probably not more than ten or twelve feet per mile, and, as a consequence of this slight dip, we find the upper member of the group which overlies the Waverly conglomerate, seen at Black Hand, extending to the neighborhood of Pleasant Valley, before it passes beneath the surface. Upon the Logan, or Upper Waverly, rest the proper coal measures, which, from that point, extend to the eastern line of the county beyond. By careful measurements, we find, as we climb higher and higher in the series, that on reaching the top of High Hill, in Meigs township, we have surmounted one thousand and ninety feet of the strata of the coal measures. Another interesting fact is revealed in the valley of Jonathan's Creek, in the township of Newton, in the existence of Newtonville limestone, which lies at the base of the coal measures. The Newtonville limestone is the equivalent of the Maxville limestone, found at Maxville, in the southwestern part of Perry county. It is always found resting upon the Logan or Upper Waverly, or in close proximity to it. The dip of the strata from the western edge of the coal field, in western Perry county, is so slight that even the very base of the measures has not been carried down below drainage in the deep Jonathan Creek Valley. East of the Muskingum river, the dip is greater, as seen in the coal mines. But not far from the east line of Muskingum county we find, in places, evidence of a reversed dip. If we follow the line of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad from the west, we find at Bremen, the Logan, or Upper Waverly strata, at the base of all the hills, while at the tunnel, east of New Lexington, we are several hundred feet up in the coal measures. From the east, in the low valley of the Moxahala, we find between the railroad and Newtonville, the Newtonville limestone, which rests upon the Upper Waverly. We thus pass upon the Upper Waverly over several hundred feet of coal measures, and down to the Waverly again. The Newtonville limestone is one of the most interesting deposits in the State. It contains many characteristic fossils, by which its equivalency with the lower carboniferous limestone of the west has been determined. Prof. Meek, who has studied the fossils, regarded them as those characterizing the Chester and St. Louis groups, of Illinois and Missouri.

There is not found, generally, any wide marked conglomerate at the base of the coal measures in Muskingum county. The conglomerate at Black Hand, which was formerly regarded as a coal measures conglomerate, proves to belong to the Waverly formation, as has been shown in former reports. This Waverly conglomerate is a well marked sub-division of the Waverly group, and has a wide extent.

In Muskingum county, we find, in a greater or less development, nearly every leading coal seam in the Second Geological District. Many seams, thick elsewhere, are very thin here, and in one or two instances we find seams, thin elsewhere, unusually thick here. This continuity of seams in the same geological horizons, shows how widespread were the coal-producing marshes. The lowest coal seams, of which there are three in Jackson county, of great purity and value, are represented in Muskingum county, only by the merest traces of coal. No seam of coal of much value is found until we rise in the upward series to the vicinity of the Putnam Hill limestone, under which is a seam of coal, generally thin, and often wanting altogether, but sometimes increasing to a good workable thickness. This is Mr. Porter's coal, in Hopewell township.

Putnam Hill limestone is everywhere found in the county at its proper geological horizon, and is an excellent geological guide in finding the positions of strata above and below it.

The next seam of coal above the Putnam Hill limestone, thick enough for working, is what is, in Perry county, termed the lower New Lexington seam. * * The upper New Lexington coal seam is the equivalent of the Nelsonville seam, and of the great seam at Straitsville, and in the Upper Sunday Creek Valley, having in its wide extent through southern Ohio, various fortunes of thickness and quality. Both the upper and lower New Lexington seams are mined near Zanesville.

Higher up, we find only traces of the Norris, or Middle seam, of the Sunday Creek Valley. Above this, we have, in the Alexander coal, the representative of a seam widely spread. The Alexander coal is in some places over six feet thick. In Brush Creek township, there is a seam seventy feet above the Alexander seam, which is reported to be four feet thick. In other counties a seam is found on this horizon, but it was not found elsewhere in Muskingum county. About fifty feet higher, or 120 feet above the Alexander seam, is a well defined coal seam, ever holding its true place in the series, but it is generally quite thin. This seam is found in Guernsey county, but not in Morgan. About forty-five feet higher is another seam thick enough to warrant mining for local use, a seam found in several counties, but generally quite thin. This is twenty-five or thirty feet below the wide-spread fossiliferous limestone, which I have called the Ames limestone, from Ames township, Athens county, where it is developed, and was first described by Dr. Hildreth, in the old Geological Reports. This limestone is about 140 feet below the Pomeroy seam of coal. The Pomeroy seam is thin in the southern part of Muskingum county, but it is generally seen in its horizon. This seam is to be traced to Gallia county on the southwest, and to Bellaire and Wheeling on the east, and the Pennsylvania geologists have traced it to Pittsburgh, and identified it with the

Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny seam. In western Pennsylvania, several hundred feet of strata below the Pittsburgh seam, are destitute of coal seams of practical value, and hence are called the barren coal measures. In Ohio, at least the Second Geological District, we find more or less coal in this interval. The Nelsonville, or Straitsville seam, is 420 feet below the Pittsburgh seam, and we often find two and three valuable seams above the Nelsonville one.

About thirty feet above the Pomeroy coal, are traces in Muskingum county of another coal seam, which is seen in several counties, but with frequent interruptions of continuity. Not far from 100 feet above the Pomeroy seam, is another of wide range, which I have called the Cumberland, from Cumberland, Guernsey county, where it is the chief seam worked. The Cumberland seam I have traced through Athens, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Washington, Monroe, Guernsey and Belmont counties, and it is a seam of great importance. About 115 feet above the Cumberland seam, is one of limited thickness, but of reported good quality, found on High Hill, in Meigs township, Muskingum county. This is the highest seam found in the county, and is 945 feet above the top of the Waverly formation.

Thus we have, in thicker or thinner development, representation, within the limits of the county, of nearly every important seam of coal in the coal measures of southern Ohio. Of some of these, as of the lower Jackson county coals, we have only hints, but these hints are very significant in showing the wide range of the ancient coal-producing marshes. As each marsh, in which the coal grew, skirted in the ancient ocean, it held its range upon a water line. As such marsh settled down below the ocean, sands and mud were deposited over it, and a new surface formed for a new marsh. The subsidence being regular and uniform, these marshes form seams of coal which show a natural and almost necessary parallelism. * * * *

The largest deposit of limestone is that at Newtonville and vicinity, which is the more interesting because it is the finest representative in Ohio of the great lower Carboniferous limestones of Illinois and Missouri. There is a fossiliferous limestone eighty feet above the Newtonville deposit in Newton township. This was mistaken by one of my assistants in 1869, for the Putnam Hill stratum, a mistake which has led to some confusion. The true Putnam Hill limestone is seventy-two feet higher. Both of these seams are found at Zanesville, (Putnam Hill,) the lower being in the bed of the Muskingum at the mouth of the Licking river, and the upper in the Putnam Hill above the dug-way. In the eastern part of the county are other limestone seams, which are higher in the geological series. * * * Some of these limestones are more soluble under atmospheric agencies than others, hence are more valuable in their fertilizing influence upon soils. Muskingum county is much better supplied with limestone than very many counties of the State. The limestone of Putnam Hill seam is used successfully in the blast furnaces at Zanesville as a flux.

Iron ores, of excellent quality, are much more abundant in this county than was formerly supposed. These ores, with analysis of many, will be noticed in the detailed examinations of the townships.

The most interesting feature of the surface geology of the county, is the system of drift terraces along the banks of the Muskingum river, the materials of which have been brought from regions to the north. It is my opinion that much the larger part of the materials forming these terraces came down the Muskingum, and not down the Licking, but I may be mistaken in this.

### ZANESVILLE CORPORATION.

The following geological section was taken on the land of J. Granger, near the forks of Mill Run, in the corporate limits of Zanesville:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale | 6 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal | 2 | 4 |
| 3. | Clay | 0 | 1 |
| 4. | Coal | 0 | 5 |
| 5. | Not exposed | 27 | 0 |
| 6. | Coal | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | Clay | 4 | 0 |
| 8. | Sandstone, quarried | 30 | 0 |
| 9. | Coal | 2 | 0 |
| 10. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 11. | Shale | 10 | 0 |
| 12. | Laminated sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 13. | Shale | 5 | 0 |
| 14. | Putnam Hill limestone | 2 | 6 |
| 15. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 16. | Sandstone | 12 | 0 |

On Slago's Run, near the brewery, the following was taken:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Putnam Hill limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 2. | Dark shale | 2 | 0 |
| 3. | Shale, lighter colored | 9 | 0 |
| 4. | Laminated sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 5. | Shale | 6 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | Blue shales, with nodules of siderite ore | 12 | 0 |
| 8. | Siderite ore | 1 | 2 |

The following is an analysis of iron ore, on Slago's Run, by Professor Wormley:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific gravity | 2.571 |
| Combined water | 00.00 |
| Silicious matter | 10.00 |
| Iron, sesqui oxide | 13.32 |
| Iron carbonate | 55.44 |
| Alumina | 3.00 |
| Manganese (Trace) | ..... |
| Phosphate of lime | 7.64 |
| Carbonate of lime | 7.59 |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 3.02 |
| Sulphur | 0.17 |
| Total | 99.89 |
| Metallic iron | 36.44 |
| Phosphoric acid | 3.50 |

The percentage of phosphoric acid is too large, and must contaminate iron made from this ore. An ore found on Marietta street, yielded only 12.56 per cent. of metallic iron.

The following geological section is found on the Adamsville road, one-half or three-quarters of a mile north of Mill Run:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal blossom | ... | .. |
| 3. | Shale | 10 | 0 |
| 4. | Finely laminated sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 5. | Heavy, crumbling sandstone | 14 | 0 |
| 6. | Compact, laminated sandstone | 6 | 0 |
| 7. | Coal blossom | ... | .. |
| 8. | Finely laminated sandstone | 34 | 0 |
| 9. | Shale | 12 | 0 |
| 10. | Coal | 3 | 0 |
| 11. | Not exposed | 27 | 0 |
| 12. | Coal | 4 | 0 |
| 13. | Not exposed | 64 | 0 |
| 14. | Putnam Hill limestone | ... | .. |

A very careful section of Putnam Hill was made by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, with measurements as follows:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 2. | Buff, sandy shale, with nodules of ore | 8 | 0 |
| 3. | Fire-clay | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Coal | 0 | 2 |
| 5. | Clay | 0 | 6 |
| 6. | Coal | 1 | 11 |
| 7. | Under-clay | 2 | 0 |
| 8. | Buff, shaly sandstone | 6 | 0 |
| 9. | Buff shale, with nodules of iron ore | 8 | 0 |
| 10. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Shale | 6 | 0 |
| 12. | Nodular limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 13. | Shale | 20 | 0 |
| 14 | Coal blossom | ... | ... |
| 15. | Buff, sandy shale, with nodules of ore | 50 | 0 |
| 16. | Putnam Hill limestone, fossiliferous | 2 | 0 |
| 17. | Sandy, bituminous shale, fossiliferous | 2 | 0 |
| 18. | Coal | 0 | 10 |
| 19. | Shale | 8 | 0 |
| 20. | Coal and slate | 0 | 4 |
| 21. | Under-clay | 3 | 0 |
| 22. | Fine-grained sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 23. | Not exposed | 16 | 0 |
| 24. | Clay shale | 12 | 0 |
| 25. | Sandy shale | 10 | 0 |
| 26. | Clay shale | 4 | 0 |
| 27. | Sandstone | 0 | 4 |
| 28. | Shale | 10 | 0 |
| 29. | Siderite ore | 0 | 4 |
| 30. | Limestone, fossiliferous | 0 | 4 |
| 31. | Siderite ore | 0 | 5 |
| 32. | Limestone, fossiliferous | 2 | 0 |
| 33. | Shaly limestone, fossiliferous | 0 | 8 |
| 34. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 35. | Low water, Muskingum river | ... | ... |

A sample of siderite ore, from Ives' Run, Zanesville, gave the following result of analysis:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific gravity | 3.250 |
| Water | 6.40 |
| Silicious matter | 23.28 |
| Iron, sesqui oxide | 14.58 |
| Iron, carbonate | 45.54 |
| Alumina | 0.40 |
| Manganese | 0.50 |
| Lime, phosphate | 0.67 |
| Lime, carbonate | 5.16 |
| Magnesia | 2.80 |
| Sulphur | 0.50 |
| Total | 99.83 |
| Metallic iron | 32.19 |
| Phosphoric acid | 0.31 |

Sections have been made in a number of townships, which will be found associated with their history.

The observations of geologists have shown that the materials which compose the earth's crust form three distinct classes of rocks, the igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Of these, the first class includes those that are the direct product of fusion. These are divided into two subordinate groups, volcanic and plutonic, of which the first includes such as are produced by volcanic eruption, lava in its different forms, pummice, obsidian, trachite, etc. The second class of igneous rocks, the plutonic, comprising those massive rocky forms which are without distinct bedding, have apparently been completely fused, and yet were probably never brought to the surface by volcanoes. Having consolidated under great pressure, they are dense and compact in structure, never exhibiting the porous and incoherent condition which is so characteristic of the purely volcanic rocks. The plutonic rocks are granite in some of its varieties, syenite, porphyry, and part but not all, of basalts, diorites and dolerites (green stones.)

None of these igneous rocks are found in any place within the State of Ohio, though they exist in vast quantities in the mining districts of the West, and on the shores of Lake Superior. From the latter region, numerous fragments were brought to us during the Glacial period, and they constitute a prominent feature in the drift deposits that cover so large a part of our State.

Drift.—After the valleys eroded as they now exist, many of them were filled with what is termed "drift" materials, which are chiefly water worn pebbles and bowlders, sand, and sometimes clays. The principal outspread of the drift, is in the northwestern part of the district in the Scioto Valley, and near the sources of the Hocking and Licking rivers. In this region, the surface of the earth is almost wholly covered with superficial deposits, brought from the north. Some of the materials are not found within the State, but come from beyond the lakes. Limestone bowlders and gravel show, from their

contained fossils and lithographic character, that they originally came from the corniferous limestone, a formation well developed in the northern part of the State. All the streams which have their sources within the great drift region of the central and northern part of the State, have carried down more or less of the drift materials, and deposited them in sand bars and sandy flats. These now constitute the well known terraces of the Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers. The Ohio river is also bordered by these terraces, the materials having been largely brought to it, by its northern affluents. The tributaries to the Ohio from the South, as the Little and Great Kenawhas, have no such terraces. The same is true of all the smaller Ohio tributaries, such as Raccoon, Little Muskingum and Duck Creek, which do not have their heads in the central drift region.

In the terraced drift we find two classes of materials, the hard and the comparatively soft. The former is composed of diorytes and granitoid forms, quartzites and other metamorphic rocks, and the cherty portions of limestones. The latter is made up of softer sandstones, slates and bituminous coals. I have found small bowlders of fine grained Waverly sandstones, which, for fineness of texture, and softness under the chisel, and perfection of color, I have never seen surpassed. Their original home was in the Waverly formation, and not very far to the north, for such is the softness of the material, that they could not long have survived the friction of rolling in currents of water, surrounded by harder bowlders, much less the more wasting friction of propulsion by glaciers, under enormous ice pressure. We sometimes find similar soft material only very slightly eroded.

In the large terrace formed at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, on which the town of Marietta is built, we often find large quantities of pebbles of bituminous coal. Bushels could sometimes be taken from a single spot, of all sizes, from four inches in diameter downward. Bituminous coal being soft and easily eroded, the coal of these pebbles must have been torn from its native seam at some point in our Ohio coal measures, but a short distance up the Muskingum, probably not above Zanesville. It has been estimated that the lumps of coal of medium size, dropped into the Ohio river from steamboats and barges, are worn away to nothing in rolling on the bottom, a distance of from fifty to one hundred miles. Pebbles and bowlders of Ohio coal measure sandstone are also often found in the drift terraces on the Muskingum. It will be remembered that this river holds its course chiefly within the limits of the coal formation.

The highest elevation on which I have found drift bowlders is on the summit of Flint Ridge, Licking county, which is 170 feet above the adjacent valley. To this add fifty feet as the estimated elevation of the base of the ridge above Newark, and we have bowlders 220 feet above Newark, and 374 above Zanesville, and 490 above Marietta, and 729 above Cincinnati.

The terraces in the olden time presented great attractions to the Mound Builder race. We everywhere find on them earth works, in the form of mounds, elevated squares, walls and ditches. Being dry and sandy, the surface could be easily removed and accumulated in their various structnres. To the profound questions of the ethnologist, who the mound builders were, whence they came, and whither they went, we can only reply that they once lived here, here cultivated the soil, here worshiped, perhaps with the solemn rites of human sacrifice, here planned and executed mighty works of organized labor, and then passed away. We find their temples, and fortresses, and tombs.

Coal Formation.—It is probable that there was a long period of repose and freedom from those dynamic agencies of subsistence which de press the crust of the earth, and after the depo sition of the vast sandy flats now constituting the Waverly strata. During this period, there was doubtless more or less erosion of the sur face, and it was brought into comparatively uneven condition. Whether the thin beds of the Maxville limestone were deposited before this erosion took place, and so shared in it as now to be left in isolated patches, or were deposited at first in limited basins, is as yet undetermined.

Passing upward in the series, we reach the Productive Coal measures. In places, however, we find an intervening conglomerate.

The transition from the Waverly to the coal-measures, shows an entire change in the lithological character of the strata, and in the methods of distribution of the sedimentary materials. The Waverly materials were evidently derived from some shore where there was great lithological sameness, and they were spread with wonderful evenness upon the ocean floor. This floor was level to begin with, for it was formed by the evenly accumulated mass of semi-organic matter, which now constitutes the great Ohio black slate, or Huron shales. The materials of sand and clays would not, of necessity, be evenly spread, because their accumulation so perfectly balanced the general subsidence as to keep the incoming materials always in shallow water, and hence, just where the leveling power of the waves would be the greatest.

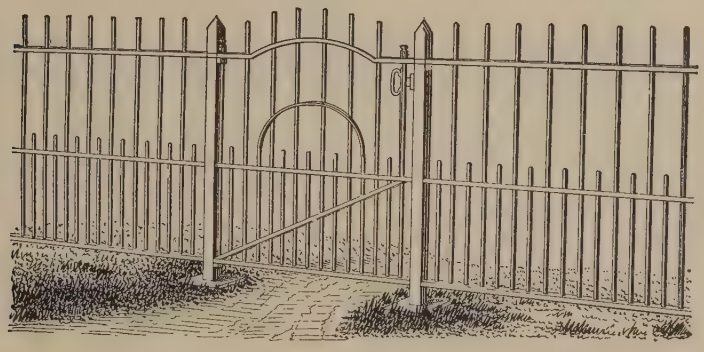
The conglomerate is, in Jackson county, a very remarkable deposit of sand and pebbles. In some places, it is over one hundred and thirty feet thick, resting upon the Waverly, and, in a short distance, it is completely thinned out to nothing. The pebbles are often a mass of white quartz, or perfectly pure quartzite, sometimes with a diameter of several inches. They tell a tale of rough water and powerful currents. But such deposits are local, and I find no proof whatever that a conglomerate stratum constitutes the regular and continuous floor on which the productive coal-measures of the second district were laid. I find in Ohio, many conglomerates in the coal-measures at different horizons, none, indeed, so coarse as the one sometimes found resting on the Waverly, but they all have a limited horizontal range.

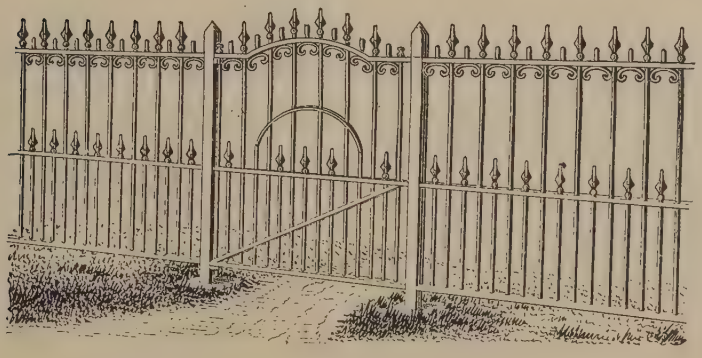
They thin out and pass into finer sandstones, and often into shales formed of fine sedimentary mud. In the coal-measures of the second district, no sand rock, so far as I know, extends through the whole line of the out-crop of the formation. Both, conglomerates and finer grained sandstones, are very uncertain in their horizontal ranges. The same is true of the shales and clays. We have almost all possible forms of sedimentary materials, and in almost all possible conditions of deposition. Hence, frequent changes are to be met with along the same geological horizon. The only strata showing continuity over great horizontal spaces, are the coal seams, with their under-clays, and certain fossiliferous lime-stones. The unfossiliferous lime-stones of the productive coal-measures, which were deposited as a calcareous mud, are of very limited horizontal extent. The unusually thick group of lime-stones over the Wheeling coal, at Wheeling, West Virginia, and at Bellaire, in Belmont county, Ohio, are scarcely found further west in Muskingum county, and to the southwest, in Meigs county, they have no representative, whatever. We may find lime-stones of this class, from ten to thirty feet thick, in one place, and a few miles away, in the same horizon, there is not a trace of them to be found. They were formed of calcareous mud, and follow, in their distribution, the same laws of distribution of the other mud rocks of the coal-measures. None of them were of deep water origin, for they not only sometimes exhibit surface dried cracks, but they are found between, and in proximity to, seams of coal which were sub-aerial in their origin. All the various strata which constitute the filling in of the spaces between seams of coal, whether formed from gravels, sands, clays, or limestones, excepting three or four fossiliferous limestones, are subject to all those changes which would be expected in off-shore deposits, where the not very far distant land afforded many kinds of materials, and where the waters, not very deep, were quiet in some places, and rough in others, and thus produced every possible variety of deposition.

The few fossiliferous lime-stones of the coal-measures, of which the Putnam Hill, Ferriferous, Cambridge and Ames lime-stones are the most important and interesting, were all formed, I think, in quite shallow, and, at the same time, quiet waters, from the accumulation of lime-secreting animals. In each case there was, probably, an arrest of the progress of subsidence, long enough for the accumulation of calcareous organic matter to form the stratum of lime-stones, very much as in the formation of a seam of coal, there was an arrest of subsidence, and a pause long enough for the growth and accumulation of the vegetable matter constituting the coal. Some of these lime-stones were formed upon a sea-bed almost perfectly level and uniform, and show remarkable parallelism with each other, and with seams of coal. It is, however, the coal itself which presents the most interesting object of investigation in the second district, and it is to this subject I have devoted the most attention. I shall present some of the results of my own independent observations, relative to the origin, varieties and uses of coals, believing, however, that the views are in essential harmony with the accepted opinions of our better geologists.

Notwithstanding the elaborate attempt of Bischoff, and others, to prove that coal is an accumulation of vegetable detritus, drifted by rivers and buried beneath accumulating sediment in the ocean, this view is not now accepted by any who have carefully studied the coal-seams in the coal-measures in America. Mr. Leo Lesquereux and Dr. Dawson have shown, as the result of careful and extended observations, that the vegetation forming seams of coal grew where it is now buried, the only movement being downward in the general subsidence. After such subsidence, sedimentary materials were brought over the vegetable mass, filling up the water, so as to form, in time, a new sub-aerial surface, on which new vegetation took root and grew, to form, in time, when buried, another seam of coal. My own independent observations, continued through many years, convince me that in no other way are the seams of coal, in our coal-measures, formed. There is, moreover, every evidence that the vegetation grew upon marshy plains, more or less extensive, skirting the ocean, or, perhaps, often constituting low islands, not far from the ancient shore. This appears from the fact that slates and shales accompanying the coal, and in immediate proximity to it, often contain marine or brackish-water forms of later palæozoic life. These slates sometimes constitute partings in the coal-seam itself, and extend for miles, maintaining with wonderful exactness their stratigraphical position. These partings imply a temporary overflow of the ancient marsh, by the ocean, and an even distribution of sediment, which, when compressed, constitutes the thin layer of slate, or clay. Besides, we find in the very coal itself, and especially in the cannel portions of seams—for cannel coal is, so far as my observations go, only a local modification of a regular bituminous coal-seam—marine forms of ancient life, of which lingulæ and fishes are, perhaps, most common. We also find, in some seams of coal, the evidence of tidal or other overflow of the coal marsh, in beach-worn sticks, and various forms of wood, which now, changed to bi-sulphide of iron, are preserved in their original form, and lie in the coal as they were drifted into the old marsh. After the complete subsidence of the whole marsh, we often find the proofs that trees, as *sigillaria lepidodendron*, and taller ferns were broken down where they grew by the incoming waters, and buried on the spot by the sediments. I once traced the trunk of a *sigillaria* in the roof of a Pomeroy seam of coal, for a distance of more than forty feet. Thousands of the trunks of what Mr. Lesquereux takes to be *pecopteris arborescens* are found in the slates over the same coal, lying in a horizontal burial, as they were bent or broken down by the waters, which also brought in their stormy winding sheet. In making almost thousands of geological sections in our coal-measures, I have found seams of coal always

Iron Fence Manufactory of ALLEN & MUNSON, Zanesville, Ohio.





THE works are located at the east end of Market street. The main building, now in process of erection, is eighty-five by twenty-four feet, is substantially built, with ample room for numerous employes. None but the most practical machinery is used in the construction of winding and straight stairways. The picturesque, ornamental and durable iron fencing is made from special designs by Mr. Allen, and are covered by letters patent, under the firm name of Allen & Munson.

maintaining such relations to what were the ancient water levels, that I am fully convinced that, in every case, the vegetation grew along the water line, and not far above it.

I have never found the slightest proof of the formation of a seam of coal over hills or high grounds. The parallelism of the seams, of which further mention will be made, forbids it. Doubtless, vegetation of certain kinds grew upon the higher grounds, but this vegetation did not constitute seams of coal. It is plain, that whatever vegetable matter there might be on a hill-side, would, in the subsidence of the land, present to the waves of an encroaching sea an easy prey, and the trees and humbler plants would be torn from the exposed moorings, and be drifted away to rot upon the waters, or be buried in the sands of the beach.

Such drifted and buried trees are frequently found. Should there have been some high level plateau, upon which the vegetation grew, and which, in the subsidence, was let down below the water so evenly as to prevent the waters from tearing the vegetable materials away, it is still doubtful whether, on such high and dry areas, there would have been any considerable accumulation of vegetable matter, the decay so equaling the growth that, in reality, there would have been no materials for a true seam of coal.

While in the vegetation forming the coal seams upon marshy savannahs skirting the ocean, we find constant proof that the continuity of the marsh was often broken by intervening water, so that the seam of coal is frequently interrupted. In the subsequent subsidence, these water spaces were filled up with sands, or clays, which are now hardened and compressed into shales and sandstones. But, if we have a marsh at one point, which continued long enough to allow of the accumulation of vegetable matter sufficient for a considerable seam of coal, the presumption is, that, on that exact horizon, we shall find that there were other areas above the water, on which vegetation also grew, and thus, along one water line, there be formed a seam of coal, varying in its features of thickness and quality, ranging, with many interruptions, through many counties, and, perhaps, hundreds of miles. A long period of rest from downward movement, such as the growth and accumulation of a thick seam of coal imply, almost necessitates the fact that, during that long period, wherever there were along the water line, areas of low land, whether insular or continental fringes, on which vegetation might take root and grow, there would be such growth, and, consequently, a seam of coal.

When the subsidence took place, by which the marsh, or marshes, of one horizontal line were lowered beneath the water, the presumption is, that such subsidence would be an even and regular one. We can hardly suppose that, within any limited area, there would be any considerable irregularity in the sinking—any irregular plunges downward, here and there, so as to tilt at various angles the plane of the coal. The subsidence was, of course, greater in some districts than in others. In Nova Scotia, there are 14,570 feet of productive coal-measures, with over eighty distinct seams of coal. In Eastern Pennsylvania, 3,000 feet are reported; while in Southern Ohio, the highest coal seam yet found is about 1,500 feet above the Waverly sandstone, upon which, at places, a coal seam, with its under-clay, is found to rest, with no intervening conglomerate. It is, also, entirely possible that, when any large areas of any one coal field are carefully investigated, it will be found that some portion of such large area may have had a somewhat more rapid subsidence than the rest. But, as a rule, the subsidence was so regular that two seams of coal, each formed in its water line, are found to present an almost perfect parallelism. For example, in Ohio, the Nelsonville seam of coal is found, in the vertical series, to be about four hundred and twenty feet below the Pomeroy seam, the equivalent of the Wheeling and Pittsburgh seam. These two seams range through many counties, and everywhere the interval between them is the same. The same is true of all our other well defined and continuous seams. One careful measurement of the interval between two seams is so excellent a guide that, either seam being found, the place of the other can readily be determined. There may be difficulty in ascertaining the exact interval, because there may be considerable horizontal distance between the exposures of the seams, and calculations must generally be made for the dip, usually an unknown term; but when the measurements are accurate, the parallelism is perfect and beautiful. There is a little play of variation, sometimes, but it is generally very slight. In limited areas, the downward movement could hardly be otherwise than uniform. Even in cases of earthquake action, we generally find the areas of elevation or subsidence to be quite extensive. But there is no proof that, in the Coal Period, there was any intense earthquake action, nor any convulsive disturbances, which would give to the plane of a coal seam great irregularities in inclination. It must be remembered that the elevation of the Alleghanies, and the foldings of the Appalachian region, and all the thousand undulations given to the strata of our coal fields were subsequent to the formation of our coal-measures. The results of the most careful observations in all our coal fields, create a reasonable belief that the subsidence was semi-continental in character, and that the crust of the earth settled down in an even and dignified way.

So far as my observations go, I have never found an instance where two distinct seams of coal came together, or conversely, where a seam became divided and its parts continued to diverge for a long or indefinite distance. It is not uncommon to find, in a seam of coal, the proof that the coal marsh had in it local depressions, which were filled with sediment, making a soil on which new vegetation grew, and thus the seam shows two parts, separated by fire-clay, sometimes several feet thick, but in every instance, when traced, I have found the parts to reunite. The two parts never diverge indefinitely.

From these statements, we may infer a general law of parallelism. Such law is in harmony with the belief of the most careful observers, that our productive coal period was characterized by great quietness and freedom from violent local disturbances.

"The only question open to discussion, (says Prof. Rogers,) is whether in an instance like that of the huge mass of the Summit Hill mines, and Panther Creek Tunnels, (in Pa.,) where the bed possesses very unusual thickness, the expansion of its size is caused by the merging into the principal bed of other adjoining coal seams through the thinning away of the dividing strata, or is merely a local enlargement of the one coal bed between the same roof and floor, arising from more active deposition at this spot of the vegetable materials which formed it. If we were in possession of any complete sections of the lower coal measures, such as those of Nesquehoning and Tamaqua coals, illustrative of the condition of things nearer to the Summit mine than those localities, we might, from such data, possibly determine the running together or not of some of those beds to form this great deposit, but no intermediate points have been developed, and the distance of the two localities named, one four and a half miles and the other five miles, is too considerable to permit us to institute any close comparison between the individual beds at either of them and that of the Summit. To explain the unusual thickness of the great bed by the coalescing of several large seams of the Nesquehoning group, we must assume, if we take the "main lower coal" and the two next which overlie it, as those which have here come together, that there has occurred a total exhaustion of about 134 feet of included rock, or if we suppose only this "main lower coal" and the double or Rowland's coal to have united, we have still to conceive of the thinning out of seventy-seven feet of sandstone in a range of only four and a half miles. A like difficulty besets us when we consider the thick plates of sandstones and slate which we must assume as having disappeared between the Little Schuylkill and the Summit, if we would derive the great bed from the coming together of any two or more of the principal lower seams of that locality. Nevertheless, so much more uniform are the coal beds generally, than the mechanically derived sandstones—so much more easy is it when we advert to the respective circumstances, under which these two classes of deposition originated, to ascribe a rapid variation of thickness to the widely-strewn strata of sand and pebbles, than to the slowly and gently accumulated layers of vegetation of the ancient carboniferous marshes—that I strongly incline to that view which assumes the apparent alteration of thickness to be due to the thinning out of the arenaceous rocks."

From this language, it appears that no facts have been obtained by careful stratigraphical measurements to prove the actual coming together of the different seams of coal, but the union is assumed as, on the whole, the least difficult way of explaining the usual thickening of the coal at the Summit. This, of course, is only the opinion of Prof. Rogers, and is entitled to all the weight which the opinion of so eminent a geologist should receive. It is readily granted that sands are accumulated along shore lines with great unevenness. This depends upon the strength of currents and the quantity of material. Along a shore there are many places of comparatively quiet water, where finer sediments, now compressed into shales, are deposited, and we often find these shales alternating with sandstones. In Ohio, on the same horizon, I find sometimes sixty feet of sandrock, and a few miles away sixty feet of shales. The marginal area below the water must be filled up with something, and the unevenness of the resulting bedding of the sandrock, or shales, is not a matter of consequence, nor is it pertinent to the solution of the problem in hand, viz: The explanation of the universal thickening of a coal seam at a given point. The real difficulty is antecedent to the filling in of a submerged area by mechanical sediments, it matters not whether by "sand and pebbles widely strewn," or by mud gently dropped in more quiet water. How came a part of a marsh, with its coal-making vegetation, 134 feet below its original level, while the remaining part of the marsh maintained such a wonderful statical equilibrium just at the water line? I do not say that this is impossible, but it is not probable, indeed it is so improbable, that it may not be lightly inferred.

It is much easier for me to believe that in this famous Pennsylvania case, now made historical by Sir Charles Lyell, the conditions of accumulation of a large mass of vegetable matter, were more favorable in that part of the marsh now represented by the Summit Hill coal, than at other portions of the marsh. The conditions of growth might have been more favorable, or there might have been less waste from decomposition, or from mechanical removal. Indeed, all these causes might have combined to create the difference in the thickness of the coal. In Ohio, I find a seam of coal from four to five feet thick, and evidently retaining its original and normal thickness, while three miles away the same seam is nearly thirteen feet thick. It is as easy for me to believe that a seam might, at Nesquehoning, be twenty-eight feet thick, as reported, and at the Summit Hill, be nearly fifty feet thick, as that a seam in Ohio, in a less distance, change from four to thirteen feet.

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The buried vegetation of the coal marshes reappears after the lapse of long geological ages, in three pretty well marked varieties of coal, viz.: The more bituminous, or coking, the dry splint, and cannel, all grouped under the general head of bituminous, as distinguished from the metamorphic anthracite. The more bituminous, or pitch coal, appears to be the natural or normal form which the unaltered vegetation took when buried. Any one familiar with the details of our bituminous coal fields, has often seen the shales and slate films of this bright, resinous coal,

where single trunks, or branches of *sigillaria*, *lepidodendron*, or large ferns, like *pecopteris arborescens*, have been buried with an almost perfect exclusion of air. Such films of coal are derived from the bark layers, the interior portion of the tree always, in these cases, disappearing without adding to the quantity of coal. Dr. Dawson regards the mineral charcoal, common in most seams of coal, as the product of the partially decomposed inner bark, and the more woody portion of the tree, with portions of other vegetation. In some cases which have fallen under my observation, where there was reason to believe that the tree had been prostrated while a living tree, and buried without previous decomposition, both barks were converted into bright and resinous coal. From this we may, perhaps, infer that if the whole mass of vegetation forming a coal seam were completely buried, without any previous decomposition, we might expect the whole to be converted into bright coal. Sometimes we find the coal very bright and pitch-like in a considerable portion of the seam, showing scarcely any mineral charcoal, or those laminations of duller color, which are generally supposed to indicate the more decomposed vegetable matter of leaves, fronds and smaller plants. Dr. Dawson thus writes: "I would also observe that though in the roof shales and other associated beds, it is usually only the cortical layer of trees that appear as compact and bituminous coal, yet, I have found specimens which show that, in the coal seams themselves, true woody tissues have been converted into structureless coal, forming like the coniferous trees converted into jet in more modern formations, thin bands of very pure bituminous material." The probability is that the less the sub-aerial decay, the more perfectly bituminized and structureless becomes the resulting coal. Nothing would be so likely to prevent decay as immersion in water, and such immersion must play an important part in the formation of the more highly bituminous and caking coals. "In the putrefaction of wood under water, or imbedded in aqueous deposits," says Dawson, "a change occurs in which the principal loss consists in carbon and oxygen; and the resulting coaly product contains proportionally more hydrogen than the original wood. This is the condition of the compact bituminous coal. * * The mineral charcoal results from sub-aerial decay, the compact coal from sub-aqueous putrefaction, more or less modified by heat and exposure to air."

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Cannel Coal—We should expect that in the swampy flats of the coal period, there would be wet places filled with muck or vegetable mud, similar to those we often find in such swamps today. In the modern muck bog, the structure of the vegetation is almost entirely obliterated, and there results a fine, soft vegetable mud, which, when dried, forms a dark and almost impalpable powder. We find the proof of the existence of similar locations of vegetable mud in the old coal-producing areas. They were probably not the only wet places; (for what has already been said of the origin of the more bituminous, or pitch-like coals, implies the existence of much water) but they were the wet places in which the vegetation became so thoroughly decomposed, that when afterwards buried, compressed and bituminized, it was changed into a hard compact stratum of coal, showing little lustre, often no lamination, and breaking with conchoidal fracture. It is probable that there were vast quantities of vegetable mud formed which did not go to constitute seams of cannel coal, but were floated away by currents, and mingling with mineral sediments, settled in the more quiet waters of the shallows, thus forming strata of bituminous slates and shales. * * Every stratum of bituminous shale in our productive coal measures, implies the existence of the same proximate horizon of a coal marsh, and should always be noted and studied with this fact in mind. When in the mud forming bitumious shales, the carbonate of iron has been introduced, we have a stratum of black band ore, unless, as is more often the case, the iron is brought by the force of affinity into nodular masses.

In the water over the accumulating vegetable mud, fishes, mollusks and other forms of life sometimes abounded, and these were entombed in the mud.

In the ooze, the *stigmaria* almost reveled, penetrating it in almost every direction, and these curious vegetable forms, with their spreading rootlets are found in greatest abundance in cannel coals, all flattened, but in exquisite preservation. The existence of so many *stigmarias* in the cannel coals, the beds of which often extend for many miles, almost necessitates the conclusion that they grew *in situ*. If the *stigmaria* is always a true root of the *sigillaria*, or other tree, as held by Dr. Dawson, and others, we must conclude that trees, having these roots attached, grew in the wettest parts of the marsh, which were, therefore, not open lagoons, as some have supposed. But Dr. Dawson asserts that "*sigillaria* grew on the same soils which supported *conifers lepidodendra*, *cordaites* and ferns, plants which could not have grown in water." He also claims, that most of the under clays, which, so far as I know, universally contain rootlets of *stigmaria*, "are, in short, loamy or clay soils, and most have been sufficiently above water to admit of drainage." These views require us to believe that the *stigmaria* could not have grown where they are found in cannel coal, but were floated to their present places as detached roots. If thus floated, we should expect that they would sometimes show local accumulations in the drifted heaps. So far as my observations go, they are very evenly distributed over the whole cannel coal areas. Moreover, if detached and floated bodies, and afterwards buried in the accumulating mud, we should naturally expect them also to decay, and form vegetable muck similar to the surrounding mass.

On the other hand, Lesquereux, Goldenberg, and others, hold that the true stigmaria was an

aquatic plant. Lesquereux thus writes: "It is my belief that the genus stigmaria does not represent tree roots, but floating stems, of which species of the genus sigillaria constitute the flowers, or fruit-bearing stems." It was, as I understand his views, only under favorable circumstances of a more solid ground for anchorage, that these stems produced the stalks, or, more properly, trunks, by which the fructification was secured. By this theory, it is certainly more easy to explain the vast number of stigmaria found in cannel coals. By it we may, perhaps, also account for the equally great numbers of stigmaria found in some of the sand rocks of the lower coal-measures of Ohio, in which sigillaria are but seldom found. Since we often find stigmaria in the bituminous coal, the "floating-stem" theory would harmonize with the other opinion of Mr. Lesquereux, arrived at after careful study of the marshes and peat bogs of Europe and America, that the coal was formed in similar marshes skirted by the ocean, which would furnish the needed conditions for the growth of such aquatic vegetation as he regards the stigmaria to be.. * * * We conclude that, admitting the radical nature of the stigmaria, we remain very doubtful as to their generic determination, and still more so as to their specific reference.

Coke.—Passing the consideration of ashes in coals, and the sulphur found in different combinations, we find some practical thoughts—very interesting, in regard to coke. The strongest cokes are made from the more highly bituminous and caking coals, such as melt and swell when heated, and, after the bituminous gases are driven off, leave a hard, cinder-like mass, which has an almost metallic lustre, and a metallic ring, when struck. Such coke, either cold or hot, is broken with difficulty, and will resist great pressure without crushing. This is the kind preferred by all intelligent "iron-masters." All cokes made from the soft-caking coals have a tendency to be more or less firm, from the fact that such coals soften and melt when heated. The best coke comes from the most thorough fusion of coal. Often, iron-masters, using dry coals in the raw state, and finding that they do not obtain sufficient heat, resort to the use of a certain portion of firm coke. The difficulty is not, I think, in the want of heating power in the raw coal, for its coke may have quite as much fixed carbon as the other coke used, but in the simple fact that, in the first instance, the fire is partially smothered by the compacted condition of the fuel, while in the other case, the weaker coke of the raw coal is reinforced by the stronger, and thus the whole mass of the fuel is kept in better condition by the permeated blast.

Iron.—While it is true that coal is the mainspring of modern civilization, it is also true that much of its value depends upon its association with iron. In most countries, certain varieties of iron ore are found associated with coal—blackband, clay, ironstone, etc.—and in these, Ohio ores are richer than any of those States that share with her our great Alleghany coal basin. Again, our coal field is so situated, and the coal it furnishes is of such quality, that a large part of the richer crystalline ores found in other States must inevitably be brought to our territory to be smelted and manufactured.

In order that the conditions under which the production of iron is now, and is hereafter to be carried on, in Ohio, may be better understood, I will devote a few words to the description of the varieties of iron ore found in our country, and their relation to the fuel with which they are to be smelted.

The richest of all the ores is the "magnetic oxide," which contains, when pure, 72.4 per cent. metallic iron, and 27.6 per cent. oxygen. It consists of the protoxide and sesqui oxide, combined, and may be recognized by its black powder and its magnetic property. This variety of ore is found in great abundance in the crystalline rocks of the Alleghany belt, in the Adirondacks, and in Canada. It is the ore brought to us under the name of Champlain ore—from the fact of its occurrence on the shores of Lake Champlain—and is that mined so extensively in Southern New York, New Jersey, and further south, along the same line. From its abundance in the localities I have cited, and its proximity to the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania, this ore has formed the basis of a very large manufacture in the Eastern States, and has furnished more of the iron produced in this country than any other single variety. As found in Canada, and along the Alleghanies, the magnetic ores are extremely prone to contain certain impurities, which injuriously affect the metal produced from them. These are principally phosphorous in phosphate of lime, and sulphur in the form of sulphide, or iron pyrites. Of these, the phosphorous renders the iron "cold short," or brittle when cold; and the sulphur, "red short," or tender at a red heat. Many of these ores contain also a large percentage of litanium, by which they are rendered refractory, and the iron made, brittle. These defects in the Eastern magnetic ores, almost preclude their use for the finer qualities of iron and steel, and yet they are destined to form an important element in the manufacture of iron in Ohio. Iron making is, in one aspect, much like oil painting, for, as the painter gets his finest effects by skillfully blending many tints, so the iron-maker can only obtain the best results by using in the furnace several varieties of ore. The iron ores of Eastern New York and Canada, may, by the cheapness of return freights, be delivered within our territory at a price so low that they will continue to be used as they now are, in considerable quantities, by our iron smelters. Some of the Canadian ores can be furnished on the lake shore, at a very low figure, but these ores are so largely contaminated by sulphur, or litanium, that they are, at present, but little used. When, however, we shall have introduced the Swedish smelting furnace—removing three or four per cent. of sulphur—we may expect these ores to

be much more largely imported than they are now.

The ore next in point of richness to the magnetic, is that called "Specular iron," which consists, when pure, entirely of peroxide. This is a crystalline ore, generally having a metallic appearance, and takes its name from the speculum like reflections from its polished surfaces. When free from foreign matter, this ore contains seventy per cent. of iron and thirty of oxygen. Most of the Lake Superior ores are of this character, as are also those of the Iron Mountains of Missouri. To us, the Lake Superior ores are of immense importance, as will be seen from the fact that at least two thirds of all the ore mined in the Marquette district are brought to our State, and this ore constitutes the main dependence of all that great group of furnaces which have been constructed in the northern part of the State within the last twenty years.

The product of the Lake Superior iron mines in 1868, was 507,813 tons, for 1869, 643,283 tons, and of this, at least one third is supposed to have been smelted with Ohio coal. The Lake Superior ores are almost entirely free from phosphorous, sulphur, arsenic and litanium, the ingredients which so injuriously affect iron ores elsewhere; and the magnetic ores of Michigan, of which the supply is now known to be large, are the purest of which I have any knowledge. From these facts, it is evident that the Lake Superior iron ores are peculiarly adapted to the production of all the finer grades of iron and steel, and indeed it is the opinion of our most accomplished metallurgists, that the manufacture of steel in future years, so far as this country is concerned, will be based almost exclusively upon these ores.

The coals of the Alleghany coal-field are superior to those of the West, and it is certain that nowhere can an abundant supply of mineral fuel, suitable for smelting the Lake Superior ores, be so cheaply obtained as in Ohio. Some portion of these ores are now, and will continue to be, smelted with charcoal on the upper peninsula of Michigan, but the supply of this fuel is so limited, that it will play but an insignificant part in the iron manufacture of the future.

The ores enumerated constitute our native ores, the main source of supply to our furnaces. I should add, however, to this list one other variety, that which is known as the "fossil ore," a stratified red hematite, found in the Clinton group, and which forms a belt of out-crop extending, with more or less intermission, from Dodge county, Wisconsin, across a portion of Canada, entering New York at Sodus Bay, passing through Oneida county, where it has received the name of "Clinton ore," thence running down through central Pennsylvania, Virginia and East Tennessee, into Georgia and Alabama. In the latter region, it is known as the "Dyestone ore," from the fact that it has been employed by the inhabitants for imparting a reddish brown tint to cloth. This Clinton ore is an hydrous peroxide, containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and generally a notable percentage of phosphorus. Its use in Ohio has depended upon the latter quality, from the fact that it imparts a "cold-shortness" to iron made from it, and is supposed to correct the red shortness of sulphurous iron.

Within our own territory, we have all the varieties of iron that are ever associated with coal, viz.: black-band, kidney ore, stratified ore, or, as it is called, block ore, and, in less abundance, brown hematite, the hydrated peroxide of iron. Of these, the black-band is a bituminous shale, largely impregnated with iron, taking its name from its stratification and black color. In its natural condition, it contains from twenty to thirty-three per cent. of iron, but, by burning off the carbon, it becomes much richer. This ore is found, and largely used, in Mahoning and Tuscarawas counties, and is known to exist in Columbiana. Sought for by those who know it, it will undoubtedly be discovered in many parts of the State. It smelts with great facility, making very fusible iron, and such as is especially adapted to foundry purposes. The kidney ore, an earthy carbonate of iron, generally forms balls or concretions, lying in the shales of the coal formation. Where these shales have been extensively eroded, the ore is cheaply mined by "stripping," and was the main dependence of most of our furnaces previous to the introduction of the crystalline ores. The yield of the kidney ore, in the furnace, will average about thirty-three per cent., or three tons of ore make one of iron. This ore is found, in greater or less abundance, in every county included in the coal area. The "block" ores of the coal measures vary much, in purity and abundance, in different localities. They are generally strata of limestone charged with iron. In the southern portion of the State, ore of this character forms a large number of distinct beds, from two to six feet in thickness, and constitutes the principal source of supply of some forty furnaces now in blast in that district.

In certain localities, some of these stratified iron ores, near their out crops, are changed from their original condition, have lost their carbonic acid and have been converted into brown hematite. The average richness of the stratified ores may be said to be about the same as that of the kidney ores, namely, thirty-five per cent of metallic iron. The iron furnished by some of them is of very superior quality, as is proved by the reputation of the celebrated Hanging Rock iron, made from the ores.

The Manufacture of Iron.—We have briefly considered the principal elements—coal, and the ores, that are to form the basis of the great iron industry. It is known to most persons that, with the fuel and ore, limestone is used in large quantity in the smelting furnaces; but, as this material is readily attainable in all localities, it need not now occupy our time. I may say, however, in passing, that a large amount of work needs to be done in our State in the investigation of the composition of our fluxes, and

their adaptation to the ores we most use. In this part of the iron manufacture, our furnace men are working very much in the dark, and it is certain that they can receive important aid.

The ordinary process of reduction of the ore in the blast furnace, is so well known that I need not dwell on it in detail. All varieties of iron ore consist of a combination, sometimes exclusively, always mainly—of oxygen and iron. This oxygen, when brought in contact with carbon at high temperature, unites with it, and passes off as carbonic acid, or carbonic oxide, leaving, as a result of this smelting process, cast iron. This is, however, not yet metallic iron, for it contains four to five per cent. of carbon, and is a carburet of iron; a hard, brittle substance, applicable to a thousand uses in the arts, but not yet malleable. The manufacture of bar iron consists mainly in the removal of this carbon, and, although not a geological disquisition, we will briefly mention the process, which is called "puddling." In this process the cast iron, or what is termed "pig," is placed in a reverberatory furnace, and there exposed, at a high temperature, to the action of an oxidizing flame. This burns out the carbon and leaves the iron pure, except as it contains a small portion of silicon, sulphur, phosphorous, etc. As the iron in the puddling furnace approaches the malleable condition, it becomes adhesive and pasty, and is worked into balls; these are taken out and passed through the squeezers, and rolling mill, where they become what is called "muck bar." Muck bar, ordinarily requires still further refining, so it is cut into convenient length, piled, re-heated, re-rolled, and then comes out as "merchant bar." Thus, we have cast iron and bar iron; the two forms in which iron is largely used by civilized man. This peculiar and protean metal is capable, however, of assuming still another condition, in which it supplies certain of our wants much more perfectly than do either of the forms before mentioned. This we call steel; and steel differs from malleable iron only in containing from one-half to one and a half—say on an average of one per cent. of carbon. This carbon, though so minute in quantity, imparts its peculiar properties, rendering it capable of being cast like pig iron, without the loss of its malleability, and also communicates to it the all important property of *temper*, by which its hardness is immensely increased, and it is fitted for many uses that no other material known to us can serve. Nearly all the iron used in the world, at the present time, is manufactured with mineral fuel. The old charcoal furnaces were thought to do well when they gave a yield of thirty-five to fifty tons per week. Now there are several furnaces in Ohio, each of which produces three hundred tons of pig iron in the same time, and some of the English furnaces produce six hundred tons per week.

THE ELLERHAUSEN PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.—We have seen that pig iron consists of metallic iron, with four or five per cent. of carbon, while the richer ores consist mainly of iron and oxygen. Ellerhausen's theory was that iron ore could be mingled with cast iron in such a way that the oxygen of the ore would unite with the carbon of the pig metal, and, passing off as carbonic oxide, leave the iron of both elements in the combination in the metallic state. The experiment was first tried by drawing a ladle of molten iron from the furnace, and stirring into it a quantity of iron ore. The change anticipated began at once, and the iron assumed a pasty condition, which rendered it impossible to stir it with a bar. Substituting a wooden rod, the materials were mingled, and were made to form a ball similar to that collected in the puddling furnace by the rabble. This ball heated, squeezed and rolled, was found to furnish a fair article of bar iron. Subsequently there was substituted for the ladle, a wheel, eighteen feet in diameter, bearing on its margin a series of boxes, This wheel was made to revolve beneath a stream of molten iron and pulverized ore, that crossed each other at right angles. By the rotation of the wheel, the boxes were gradually filled with layers of iron, mixed with ore. When each contained a sufficient quantity the sides were removed, and the blooms transferred to the puddling furnaces, these re-heated until the slag they contained was "sweated" out, then squeezed and rolled into bars. These bars, without piling or re-rolling, are found to exhibit all the properties of first-class iron. This process was extensively operated by J. H. Shoenberger & Co., and Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh. But it is possible to produce malleable iron direct from the ore. This is called by metallurgists, the "direct process," because it follows a direct line, and avoids the wind about through the blast furnace. This is the method practiced in what is called the catalan forge; it has not been demonstrated to be cheaper, however, than by the other method, while some metallurgists maintain that not many years will elapse till all our bar iron will be manufactured by some direct process.

The ground of this confidence is the peculiar property that carbonic oxide has of reducing the oxide of iron at a comparatively low temperature. If we put a few grains of pulverized iron ore with some carbonaceous substance, in a test tube, and heat this over a spirit lamp to a red heat, 1,000 or 1,200 degrees, the ore is immediately decomposed, its oxygen uniting with the carbon, and grains of metallic iron become visible. This is the theory of the Renton process, the process of Dr. Smith, and what is known as Chenot's process, but up to the present time all these methods have been practically unsuccessful, from a difficulty in regulating the temperature; for it is a remarkable fact that when the temperature is raised above 1,400 degrees, fusion begins, silicates are formed, and the mass is agglutinated together in such a way as to be unmanageable, while the access of the gas to the ore is prevented. Several eminent metallurgists are, however, at work on this problem, and it seems that their efforts must ultimately be crowned with success. I need not dwell upon the benefits that would accrue to society and civilization, by a diminution

of say one-half in the cost of production of bar iron. So great would be this benefit, that there is hardly a family in any civilized community who would not sensibly feel it. On the other hand, the Bessemer process has reduced the price of steel in an equal degree, and now the cheapening of bar iron has become the great metallurgic desideration.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL—THE BESSEMER PROCESS.—Perhaps the best illustration of the progressive character of iron manufacture is furnished by recent improvements in the manufacture of steel. It will be remembered that steel is iron, with one per cent. of carbon, or cast iron from which three-fourths of the carbon has been removed. Twenty-five years ago, all our steel was made by what is called the "cementation" process, so well known that I need not describe it. About this time, Mr. Bessemer, an English iron-master, conceived the plan of forcing common air into melted pig iron, and thus, by bringing its oxygen in contact with the carbon, to induce the formation of carbonic acid, eliminate the carbon and produce malleable iron; or, by arresting the process at a certain point, to leave the fluid metal in the condition of cast steel. Upon trial, the injection of even cold air into molten iron, instead of chilling it, as many predicted, produced ignition and intense heat. This was the germ of the famous Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel—a process by which fully one-half of the steel now made is produced, and by which, as has been stated, the cost of steel has been reduced at least one-half. Many years elapsed before Mr. Bessemer succeeded in overcoming all the mechanical difficulties which stood in his way, and in silencing the opposition which the conservatism of the iron manufacture offered. Now the process may be said to be not only a success, but a triumph, and its author deserves to be regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. For the production of steel, Mr. Bessemer first proposed to arrest the combustion of the carbon in the iron, so as to leave about one per cent. unconsumed. This point was found difficult to hit, and he ultimately adopted the method of adding, after the process was complete, the requisite quantity of carbon, in the form of "spiegelcion," a highly carbonized cast iron. This is the course now generally adopted, and steel is being thus made in large quantities, not only in Europe, but in our own country, and our own State.

The Siemens-Martin process—invented and largely employed in France, and in use at Trenton, New Jersey—is a simple and perfectly manageable method of producing steel, but it is doubtful if it can rival, in simplicity and cheapness, the Bessemer process.

THE BARRON PROCESS.—This is a new method, and one, perhaps, not yet beyond the condition of an experiment, but it has, at least, sufficed for the production of steel of as fine a quality as has ever been made by any other means. The whole process consists in exposing malleable iron to the action of gaseous hydro-carbons, at a temperature just below fusion. Under these circumstances, the iron rapidly and regularly absorbs the carbon of the gas, and becomes steel. By the Barron process, shapes of iron are converted into steel without change of form, and this is the most satisfactory application of it I have seen. For example, tools or implements, of any kind, may be moulded and cast, these shapes made malleable by the ordinary process, and then, by impregnation, converted into steel, coming out scissors, knives, axes, or other implements, of the very best quality, with no forging whatever. Whether this method is capable of effecting cheaply the conversion of large masses of iron, is not yet demonstrated, though it is claimed; but from the fact that a piece of iron may, by this means, be covered with a sheet of enamel, or coated with a layer of any desired thickness of steel, while yet retaining all the toughness of its iron core, and, by a coating of clay, the absorption of carbon may be limited to any portion of the surface acted upon, it is evident that this method is destined to have extensive application in the arts. The quality of steel made by this process is such as leaves nothing to be desired. With tailors' shears, cast in form, made malleable, then converted by the Barron process, I have cut Florence silk so nicely as to prove the edge perfect; then, with the same shears have cut up sheets of tin and untempered steel, returning to the silk, have found the edge wholly unimpaired, and this after a repetition of the trial more than twenty times.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

PRIOR TO THE REBELLION—LIGHT HORSE COMPANY—BRIGADE ORDERS—ARTILLERY COMPANY—THE FANTASTICALS—THE ZANESVILLE GUARDS—PUTNAM GRAYS—ZANESVILLE LIGHT INFANTRY—ZANESVILLE LANCERS—MUSKINGUM IN THE REBELLION—COMPILED FROM "OHIO IN THE WAR," AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., AND COLUMBUS, OHIO—THE FIRST COMPANY—THE 3D, 19TH, 24TH, 32D, 15TH, 16TH, 62D, 67TH, 78TH, 97TH, O. V. I.—9TH O. V. C.—122D, 2D, O. V. I.—5TH INDEPENDENT BATTALION 13TH O. V. C.—159TH, 160TH, 178TH, 195TH, 196TH, 198TH, O. V. I.—ROSTERS OF THESE TROOPS FOLLOWING THE CHAPTER—ROLL OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY'S DEAD SOLDIERS—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—HAZLETT POST, NO. 81.

The first military organization was termed a "Light Horse Company," commanded by Captain Benoni Pierce. They were mustered in by Samuel Thompson, in 1809. This was probably the first cavalry company in Southeastern Ohio, and took an active part in the war with the Indians, and "the War of '12." Captain Pierce was killed in a battle with Indians. John Alter, Sr., (father of John Alter, who died in Zanesville,

September 30th, 1879) was a member of this company. The last named furnished this information.

The "Muskingum Messenger" and "Ohio Intelligencer," of January, 18—, contained the following:

"BRIGADE ORDERS.—The commissioned officers of the First Battalion, in the First Regiment of the Fourth Brigade, will meet at the court house in Zanesville, on Friday, the first day of February, next, at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel of said regiment. The commissioned officers of the Second Battalion will meet for the same purpose, on Saturday, the 2d of February, next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the house of William Burnam, Esq., in Springfield. The cavalry officers attached to the First Battalion Regiment will vote with the First Battalion.

"LEWIS CASS,
"Brig. Gen., 4th B., 3d Div."

In 1812, James Herron was appointed a captain in the regular army, and had charge of one of the recruiting stations in Zanestown. His office was first in "Mud Hollow," and then on South Fifth street.

"In the fall of 1818, an artillery company was formed. It was the first after the war of '12." July 4th, 1825, this company, commanded by Captain John Stanton, proceeded to Licking Summit, and assisted in the celebration of the completion of the Ohio canal. Their skill in artillery practice was much admired. Colonel John Sockman handled a six-pounder so well, that the Zanestown company received the honors in the contest in gunnery.

MILITIA TRAINING.—Under the old regime this was kept up long after any necessity for it existed, and the citizens seemed powerless to abolish it. On this account, some waggish citizens determined to try the effect of ridicule, and, about 1833, organized the "Fantasticals," for the purpose of burlesquing the militia.

"The dull burlesque appeared with impudence,
And pleased by novelty, in spite of sense."

They were in their glory in 1834, and afforded infinite amusement to the members, as well as citizens, generally, and successfully brought into contempt the militia trainings, so that they came out against their will. The organization, though composed of the bon ton, carried the day in buffoonery. It is said that they were even hideous. The most grotesque costume was the desideratum, and when the "Fantasticals" were out in full feather, the "Cornstalk Militia" made what might be called an involuntary appearance! Lem. Owens was Colonel Pluck, in command of the Fantasticals, and prided himself in his suit of calico; the coat cut 'spike tail,' and adorned with white buttons of monster proportions; the shoulders decorated with enormous sun-flowers, politely termed epaulets. His sword was of burnished tin, ten feet long; his spurs were on the same liberal pattern, about eighteen inches in diameter; his hat was of dimensions that would have gratified the most ambitious hussar, and was adorned with a sweeping fox tail; his hands were stained with poke-berries, in imitation of lavender kids; and his lavender neck-tie was "perfectly excruciating," with ends almost touching the ground, borne now here, now there, by the playful wind. Such was the patriotism that pervaded the community, that even "Parson Jones" was inspired to lend his old mare to Colonel Pluck, for the occasion, notwithstanding the antiquity of the quadruped, and as a compliment, in remembrance of her ancestral reputation, which, though traditional, was handed down from father to son, with scrupulous fidelity, recounting the different fluids of fine blooded animals that were supposed to course through her veins, but, of course, saying nothing about how long and severely she had been overstrained, remembering her once fiery spirit, when young blood flowed vigorously through the now shadowy form—they named her Bucephalus! and thought of Alexander, and his famous charger! They bedecked her with gay caparisons, held her head up and led her forth, so altered in apperance, that the gallant Colonel Pluck scarce knew the old mare. There was a charm about this new created charger; it was her airy form; it gave unmistakable assurance of offering the least possible resistance to the air through which it passed. And it is not improbable, notwithstanding her heraldry and pride of birth, that her rider inwardly exclaimed:

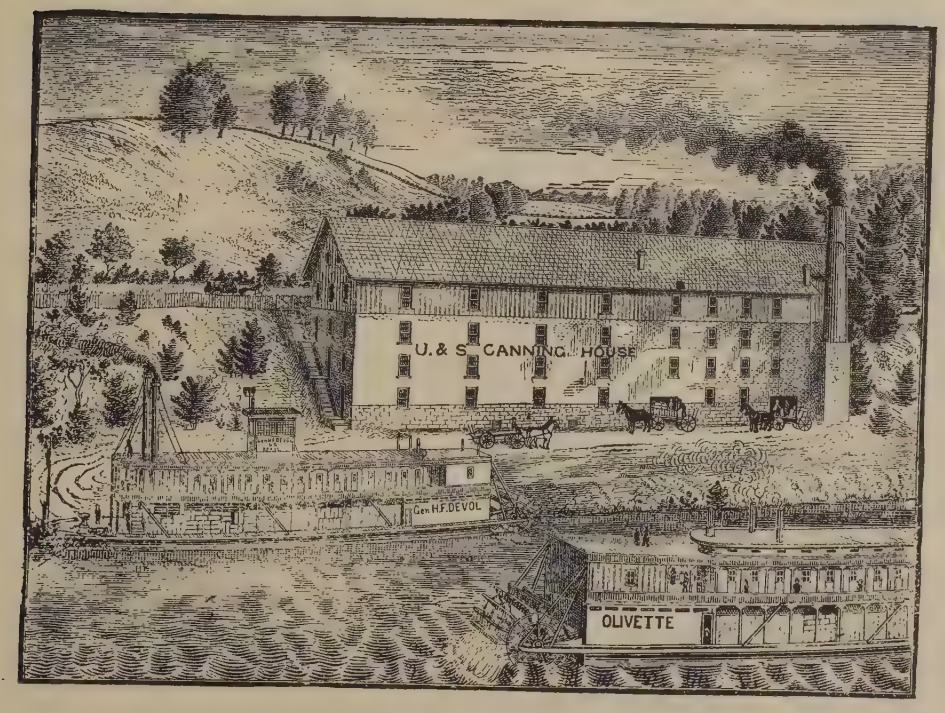
"A horse! A horse," etc.

And yet, with gravity becoming the occasion, he caused his orderlies to take position on either side of the steed, ostensibly to hold the stirrups until his feet were adjusted therein, but really to secure him against accident, in case the mare should give way under "the conquering hero." The applause of the multitude, as they beheld this strategic performance, was both long and loud, and not withheld when they beheld the glow of patriotism that illumined the faces of the rank and file, and saw with what alacrity every command was obeyed, convincing even the "Cornstalk Militia" of their warlike bearing and character.

"Happy he whose inward ear
Angel comfortings can hear
O'er the rabble's laughter;
And, while hatred's fagots burn,
Glimpses through the smoke discern
Of the good hereafter."

With this thought uppermost, "The Fantasticals" marched and counter-marched up and down Main street, and over to "John Lee's Tavern," in West Zanesville, the usual rendezvous of the "Cornstalk Militia," and where they called their roll, in imitation of whom the Fantasticals also called their roll. And however disciplinary this part of their performance may have been intended, it was manifest that no member was guilty of absenting himself, or ashamed to

MERKLE'S BREWERY, Zanesville.




Canning House of UNGEMACH & STERN, Zanesville, Ohio.

In the spring of 1882 the above gentlemen purchased the old Wainwright Brewery, in the Third ward, in close proximity to the banks of the Muskingum river. The factory is forty by one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, with a canning capacity of fifteen thousand cans per day. In the busy season from two to three hundred men, women and children find profitable employment within its walls. This is the only establishment of the kind in this section of the country, and is fitted up with all modern improvements. As Muskingum county is known to be in the fruit belt of the State, the success of this house is assured. All fruits and vegetables purchased are carefully selected, prior to canning. Orders flow in almost uninterruptedly, and the firm are kept quite busily engaged in supplying their Eastern and Western trade.

be heard, although their names would have taxed the ability of the nomads of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and "the rest of mankind," to pronounce; they responded in stentorian voice that would have become either of the orators of those people. It was indeed a marvelous demonstration, and the Fantasticals were the acknowledged victors in this bloodless fray, while, with a shout, the cry went up, long live Colonel Pluck and the Fantasticals! And the militia were permitted to retire to their peaceful homes, and the hospitality of a grateful people!

THE ZANESVILLE GUARDS, was the next organization. This was completed about 1839. The following account, written by a participant, and published in the Zanesville "Courier," was found among E. H. Church's papers:

"The Guards never failed to celebrate the Fourth of July by a parade, and, after the parade, sat down and enjoyed a sumptuous repast, drank toasts, made patriotic speeches, and passed the time away most pleasantly. In those early days, the greed for gold had not eaten into the marrow of the citizens of Zanesville. A man was not valued then by the size of his bank account, or in accordance with the amount of blue blood which coursed through his veins. The ladies of Zanesville were always present upon such occasions. And the ladies of those days were intelligent, graceful and beautiful.

"They took pride in the company and its entertainments. It was considered an honor to be present on such occasions. Perhaps the people of the present day would like to know what kind of toasts were drank in the olden time at these entertainments given by the Guards. For the instruction of the present generation of young ladies who would shudder, with horror, at the thought of attending a military ball, we give the following toasts:

'The ladies of Zanesville—by the presentation of a flag to the Zanesville Guards, show themselves the magnanimous daughters of the patriotic mothers, who strewed with flowers and garlands, the path of a retiring and victorious Washington.'

'The ladies of Zanesville—Their modesty, virtue and intelligence, are all-sufficient Guards.'

'The ladies of Zanesville—Fair and patriotic. May patriotism shield them in union and matrimony in peace.'

'The Union of these States—Let it be engraven on the heart of every true American.'

'The American—Who always sees stars, but never feels stripes.'

'The ladies of Zanesville and Putnam—Their beauty and worth, only exceeded by the extent of its circulation.'

'The Fourth of July, '76—It has been celebrated with patriotic enthusiasm for upwards of half a century. For the perpetuity of a custom so glorious, I add, 'Keep time, old foot.'

'The Army of the United States—May the spirit of the Father ever animate the breast of the Son.'

'The Navy of the United States—Hearts of oak, few in number, strong in honor, great in fame.'

'Let the toast be—Dear women.'

"Among those most prominent in getting up toasts for these entertainments, was Colonel N. A. Guille, who was always ready with a good ringing speech, whenever called upon."

The next company was the Putnam Greys, organized under R. N. Dunlap, who was elected Captain, but soon after resigned, and Captain Jesse P. Hatch, who had been their drill master, was elected to fill the vacancy. Matthew Ashmore made their uniforms, which consisted of dark grey cloth, swallow tailed coats, bound with black braid, brass buttons, black waist belts, black leather cartridge boxes, large white metal waist plate, inscribed with the letters P. G., black cord on the side seams of the pants, black leather caps, with white fountain plumes, tipped with blue. They where armed with flint lock muskets, of the Harper's Ferry pattern.

The other officers were: William Ely, First Lieutenant; Lawson Wiles, Second Lieutenant; Waldo B. Guthrie, Orderly Sergeant. [The other officers not named.]

The company numbered, rank and file, eighty-four men. The first appearance in full dress parade, was on the afternoon of October, 10th, 1839; at which time, also, first appeared the Zanesville Light Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Division, Ohio Militia. Captain Hatch was a graduate of the military school at Norwich, Vermont, and had filled a professorship in the Virginia Military Academy. The members of the company were among the leading citizens of Putnam. The following are their names, as far as can now be obtained: Jesse P. Hatch, William Ely, Waldo B. Guthrie, Matthew Ashmore, C. W. Potwin, Nathan Spear, R. N. Dunlap, Z. M. Chandler, Daniel McCarty, Jackson Ely, William Berkshire, Stephen H. Guthrie, Albert Gillett, Frank Whipple, Martin Thomas, James Safford, Munroe Ayers, James G. Manly, John Goshen, John Miser, Henry Ely, John Van Horne, Jerry Barber, Calvin Baltis, Joshua Josslyn, James Flynn, James McFeters, George Allen, Richard Osborn, Henry Jones, Cyrus Brown, Cornelius McCarty, Luke Stallard, William Munch, Lewis Munch, William Israel, George N. Guthrie, Frank Thompson, Charles Northrop, Welles, Hawes, Davis, Lindsay, William Alexander, Benjamin Tuttle, Alfred Jones, Henry Ewing, John Weaver, Frank Taylor, John Irvin, James Launder, William Launder, James Alexander, Leroy Perry, Valentine Best, and John Forgraves. The musicians were: George Allen, fifer; John Forgraves, snare drummer; and James Safford, bass drummer.

In the winter of 1839–40, the "Zanesville Lancers" were recruited by E. H. Church, and regularly organized and mustered in. Henry Clayton was elected Captain; Jacob Sperry, First Lieutenant; John D. Ford, Second Lieutenant; and J. L. Fracker, Orderly Sergeant. The members of this company were all boys,

and numbered one hundred strong. Captain French, of the United States army, then a resident of Zanesville, was their drill-master. Soon after the organization, Samuel S. Cox was elected a member, and was promoted from the position of "high private" to Orderly Sergeant. It is said that Mr. Cox takes just pride in referring to this event in his life in Zanesville.

In 1840, this company occupied the post of honor in welcoming General William H. Harrison, Whig candidate for President, to this city. The meeting was held under the old elm tree, on North Sixth street. Here General Harrison delivered his last political speech.

The members of the Lancers, as far as can now be learned, were: William Culbertson, John D. Ford, Joseph T. Ford, J. L. Fracker, William Dulty, Crosley, Caldwell, Charles Huntington, William Mizer, Henry Clayton, Jacob Sperry, James Warner, Hiram Davidson, John P. Fox, Henry Stulson, H. Bell, George Covey, George Ross, Nat. Dutro, H. Parish, Richard Ball, Thomas Pierce, Henry I. Pierce, James Thompson, William Bailey, Wesley Hatton, Isaac Fell, Victor Fell, Solomon Brock, David Sheward, H. T. Pierce, John Winn, Henry Willey, James Van Buren, and Owen and Albert Langworthy.

These military companies demonstrated the latent military talent of the people—how readily they can take up arms, and how easily lay them down again. This ability, so completely dormant when peace reigns within our borders, has been found of the highest order when war's stern necessity called it forth, as the host of heroes on many a hard fought battle field attest.

### MUSKINGUM COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When the Nation, striving only to enforce its laws and maintain its lawfully elected rulers, suddenly found itself plunged in a war that promised to envelop half its territory, it confided its "grand army" to the leadership of an Ohio general—Irvin McDowell; and when beaten at the outset, less by the enemy than by its own rawness, that army retreated in disorder from the field it had fairly won, and the panic of the first Bull Run seemed to freeze the currents of National life, another Ohio general—George B. McClellan—was called to the command, as he came fresh from the first successful campaign, to restore confidence and reorganize the army. And, as invading the enemy's country—whose preparations for war, hitherto not comprehended, were found general and desperate—the difficulties so multiplied that the Nation found itself distrusting men of known sagacity, military skill, and courage, yet a new commander was sought, and this time the trust was reposed in William S. Rosecrans.

As the war expanded, the State of Ohio continued to preserve a similar prominence. Through three campaigns, the greatest of the National armies remained under the leadership of an Ohio general. This officer also succeeded the veteran, Scott, as General-in-Chief, in command of all our armies. Yet another Ohioan, General Don Carlos Buell, commanded the great department which lay south of Ohio, till, after pushing back the war from the border to the Alabama line, he was caught and submerged in its refluent tide, and another Ohio general was summoned from fields of victory in the Southwest, to take his place. General O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, commanded the Department of the South, until death came to his release. And to another Ohioan, General Q. A. Gillmore, was reserved the honor of revolutionizing gunnery—in destroying the fort around which the war had opened, and in the downfall of which was echoed the doom of the Rebellion."

> "Ah! never shall the land forget
> How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
> Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
> Upon the soil they fought to save."

Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters—aye, and brothers, too—mourn the loss of dear ones; and many an empty sleeve and absent limb, shattered hand, and scar, remind us of the ravages of that war; and it is but a slight tribute to those patriots, who, with their lives and treasure, subdued our enemies and saved our grand republic, that their names should be enrolled with whatever of praise we are capable of bestowing, for, whereas we were in greatest peril,

> "Now, all is calm, and fresh, and still;
> Alone the chirp of flitting bird,
> And talk of children on the hill,
> And bell of murmuring kine, are heard;"

And, from o'er the hills, we hear—like a sweet refrain—the welcome song,

> "Reign, gentle peace,
> The din of war is heard no more;
> The storm is past,
> The cloud is o'er."

And Ohio hears, with pride, the names of U. S. Grant, P. H. Sheridan, and W. T. Sherman, praised by the Nation; and yet, with a pride that language cannot fully express, would she perpetuate the memory of those who filled her regiments, made statesmen and generals; they merit more praise than all others.

And in doing this, she would not forget the patriot fathers and mothers, who counted their sons and sent them forth. They followed them to the camps, saw them waste in action, and die of disease; saw them led by the inexperienced, to slaughter. Stricken with anguish, they still maintained their purpose, and numbered the people again, and sent fresh thousands. They followed them with generous gifts, and prayers. They cared for the stricken families, and made otherwise desolate lives beautiful with the charities of a gracious Christianity. They infused a religious zeal into the contest. They held their soldiers to be engaged in a holy war. They

truly believed that through battle, and siege, and reverse, God was waiting, in His own good time, to give them the victory.

Almost every family had in that war one dead for the holy cause; by almost every hearthstone, was heard lamention for those that were not. And yet there were those, in that dark and trying hour, who aforetime had been exalted to places of honor, who so far forgot the inevitable result as to aid treason, in trying to induce the people to pause, declaring the war a failure and a crime, and used their influence against the government, pretending to favor peace on any terms, save the blood of sons, husbands and fathers. But the patriot heart of father, mother, sister and wife, beat too strong, and they heeded not their traitorous counsel. And by a vote more decisive than had ever been known in the history of American elections, rejected the tempter. Thenceforth the position of Ohio has been a watchword to the Nation. And we refrain from giving the names of those traitors, preferring to leave them to the worst company we know of—themselves. This will doubtless be the decision of every historian.

The State which contributed such leaders in the Cabinet, such Generals in the field, and an army of three hundred and ten thousand soldiers to follow them, may well be pardoned for desiring her achievments separately recorded, that finding themselves grouped together, those who come after us may trace their career with State, as well as National pride. And teach their sons to emulate such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Mitchell, McPherson, McDowell, McClellan, Buell, Gillmore, Steedman, Hazen, Scheuch, Stanton, Chase, Wade, Dennison, Todd and Brough, and nearly every one of the two hundred and thirty military organizations.

They may see how by the aid of these, the army grew into shape and power, how it was led "always to honor," often "to victory," and finally to glorious success. "This was Ohio in the war."

Within twenty four hours after the President of the United States called for troops, the State Senate had matured, carried through the several readings, and passed a bill, appropriating one million of dollars for placing the State upon a war footing, and for assisting the General Government in meeting the shock of the Rebellion. On that memorable 15th day of April, 1861, Ohio's Capital was wild with the excitement of the call, to arms! And on the 16th, the feeling was even more intense; troops were arriving, the telegraph and mails were burdened with exhortations to the Legislature, to grant money and men, to any extent. The very air was laden with the clamor of war, and the swift haste of the people to plunge into it; and on the 17th, every pulse was at fever heat.

The Senators of Ohio, as a last effort, passed the Corwin constitutional amendment. The eight who had the foresight to recognize that the 17th of April, 1861, was not a time to be striving to add security to Slavery, were Buck, Cox, Garfield, Glass, Monroe, Parish and Smith.

Governor Dennison's message on that momentous occasion concluded as follows: "But as the contest may grow to greater dimensions than now is anticipated, I deem it my duty to recommend to the General Assembly of this State, to make provisions proportionate to its means, to assist the National authorities in restoring the integrity of the Union, in all its amplitude, as the only means of preserving the rights of all the States, and in insuring the permanent peace and prosperity, of the whole country. I earnestly recommend, also, that an appropriation of not less than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be immediately made for the purchase of arms and equipments, for the use of the volunteer militia of the State. I need not remind you of the pressing exigency for the prompt organization and arming of the military force of the State."

The Senate, under the leadership of Mr. Garfield, matured and passed a bill, defining and providing punishment, for the crime of treason against the State of Ohio. It declared any resident of the State who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, for life. With the passage of these bills, all semblance of party opposition to the necessary war measures, disappeared from the proceedings of the Legislature.

Mr. Vallandingham visited the Capital and earnestly remonstrated with the Democrats, for giving their sanction to the war; but the patriotic enthusiasm of the crisis, could not be controlled by party discipline. Under the leadership of Speaker Woods, a bill passed exempting the property of volunteers from execution for debt, during their service. Then, as within a few days it became evident that far more troops were pressing for acceptance than were needed to fill the President's call for thirteen regiments, the Legislature acceded to the sagacious suggestion of the Governor, that they should be retained for the service of the State. The bill authorized the acceptance of ten regiments, provided five hundred thousand dollars for their payment, and a million and a half more, to be used in case of invasion of the State, or the appearance of danger of invasion.

The first company from Muskingum county was raised by Captain John C. Hazlett, the brilliant young Prosecuting Attorney of the county. The President's call for 75,000 troops, to serve three months, had scarcely flashed over the wires, on the 17th day of April, 1861, when Captain Hazlett began to recruit his company, and on Wednesday, the 19th, having filled his quota, took his company to Columbus, and was assigned to the First Ohio Infantry, Alex. McD. McCook, Colonel commanding, and on Thursday, the 20th, started for Washington, D. C. At Vienna, a station on the B. & O. Railroad, in Virginia, they were fired on by a battery, in am-

bush, and four of their number were killed. After assisting in fortifying the Capital, they proceeded to Bull Run, and took part in that fearful conflict, losing, however, only three killed and several wounded.

At the expiration of their three months, Company H was brought back to Columbus and mustered out, most of the members re-enlisting in other organizations. Captain Hazlett immediately began recruiting another company, first known as A, then E Company, Second O.V. I., and it was while commanding this company at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, that he received the wound from which he subsequently died.

In August, 1861, the regiment began to re-organize for three years service, the organization being completed in October, and was subsequently brigaded with the First Kentucky, or Louisville Legion, the Sixth Indiana, First Battalion of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and Battalions of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, forming the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division, and was subsequently under General Grant, moving on Fort Henry. This regiment marched in company with General Buell's army, in pursuit of Braggs' Rebel army, then on its way to Louisville, the history of which is too well known, even if we intended to recite the important movements, to repeat. The army of Ohio, under General Buell, was placed under General William S. Rosecrans, who immediately organized it, and named it the Army of the Cumberland. General W. Sill commanded the Division in which the First was brigaded; he was superseded by General R. W. Johnson, and the name of the Division changed to the Fourteenth Army Corps, Second Division, right wing, Army of the Cumberland. The principal battles in which they were engaged were Stone River, Tullahoma, and Liberty Gap.

The company and regimental organization of Ohio troops being given at the close of this chapter, that portion of the record is omitted here.

The Second O. V. I. was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, and Huntsville—formed a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Thomas, up to Atlanta, participating in all the marches and battles of that distinguished corps; it was in the battle of Stone River that its Colonel was killed at the head of his regiment, and Major Maxwell and Captain Hazlett were wounded.

The Third O. V. I.—From Clarksburg, the Third Ohio advanced with the army, nothing of interest occurring until the 5th day of July, when the regiment lay at Buckhannon, Virginia. A scouting party of fifty men, under Captain O. A. Lawson, of Company A, was sent out by General Schleich to reconnoitre the road leading to the Rebel position, at Rich Mountain. Proceeding cautiously, the little band, upon approaching Middle Fork Bridge, discovered that it was occupied by the enemy. A gallant, but unsuccessful effort was made to dislodge the Rebels. In this first drawing of blood, the detachment lost one man killed, and five wounded. Gathering up the wounded, the party returned to camp. In the hurry the dead soldier was not found, but a few days later, upon the general advance of the army, the body of Sergeant John was found, and decently buried by his comrades; he was the first man of the Third Ohio to die in battle. The regiment bore an honorable part in the battle of Rich Mountain—Elk Water Creek—resisting General R. E. Lee's advance, as they appeared on the Huntsville road, and in all subsequent movements of that period, resulting in the repulse of the Rebel army, and its retirement to Mingo Flats. After a few days rest, the National forces resumed their movements. The first encounter of any importance, was at Perryville, Kentucky. In this ill-starred affair, the regiment bore a brave part; it took position in an open field, at the Perryville road, protected only by a rail fence. The rebel attack was fierce and deadly, but, notwithstanding their exposure, the Third stood firm, and returned volley for volley, until more than one-third of its number had fallen, dead or wounded. In the opening of the battle, Color Sergeant, William V. McCombrie stood a little in advance of the color guard, bearing the regimental standard proudly aloft. His exposed and marked position instantly brought upon him a fierce fire, from the enemy, and the gallant fellow was killed. Five others shared the same fate, until a sixth rushed forward and caught the colors ere they touched the ground. This last gallant hero was a beardless boy of seventeen, named David C. Walker, of Company C, who successfully carried the flag through the remainder of the action, and was rewarded for his bravery by being made Color Sergeant on the battle field, by Colonel Beatty. Before the close of the battle, the regiment was ordered to withdraw to the second line, which command it executed in good order, though sorely pressed by the enemy. It remained in its last position until night put an end to the unequal conflict. While in line, General Rosecrans rode up to the regiment and thanked it in the name of the army for its gallant conduct. He said: "You stood in that withering fire like men of iron." Its loss in this battle was 212 officers and men killed and wounded. They were in the battle of Stone River, on the right of the center, and then on the extreme left, amid terrible fighting, and were subsequently taken prisoners by the rebel, General Forrest, and endured great hardships en route from Rome to Atlanta, via. Knoxville, to Richmond, Virginia; when on Belle Isle they remained in the open air for ten days, when they were paroled; but the officers, including the Chaplain and Surgeons, were incarcerated in Libby Prison, and underwent its loathsome horrors. An exchange being ordered, the Third Ohio was included in its provisions, and returned to Ohio, and until August 1, 1863, was engaged in quelling local trouble. At that time it received orders to report to General Gordon Granger, at Nashville, Tennessee, for duty, and was soon again armed and equipped, and order-

ed to join its old brigade, under General John Beatty, at Stevenson, Alabama, and took part in the engagement at Anderson Gap, and a number of others, and when the term of service expired, June 23, 1864, reported at Camp Dennison, and was mustered out. After a brief visit to their homes, the great majority of the men and officers re-entered the service in other regiments "for the war" and performed gallant service up to the end of the strife, many of them laying down their lives a willing sacrifice for their country.

The Nineteenth O. V. I.—This regiment was among the organizations which sprang into existence at the sound of the guns at Fort Sumter. It was composed of recruits from seven counties: Company A, from Canton, Stark county; B, from Youngstown, Mahoning county; C, from Warren, Trumbull county; D and I, from Ashtabula; E and H, from New Lisbon, Columbiana county; F, from Geauga county; G and K, from Akron, Summit county; for which record, see Volume II., page 134, Ohio in the War, 1868, by Whitelaw Reid, and note that no company is credited to Muskingum county, whereas, the military records at Columbus, and numerous members of this regiment now living, certify that companies E and K were recruited and mustered at Camp Goddard, at Zanesville, Muskingum county. Lieutenant S. Lentz, of Company E, died of typhoid fever, February 9th, 1862; also, Sergeant August Johns, same disease, in Columbus. Over two hundred were in hospital, having measles and typhoid fever. Among the hard fought battles in which this regiment participated, was Stone River, which the Nineteenth Ohio, and Ninth Kentucky, were the first to cross. The Nineteenth entered the battle with four hundred and forty-nine men, and lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and thirteen—nearly half. Returning to Chattanooga, it was almost immediately sent with Sherman toward Knoxville. This march was one among the severest during the war. The men were ragged and almost shoeless, and left their footprints in blood on the snowy ground. They re-enlisted, January 1, 1864, as veteran volunteers, and by the 16th reached Chattanooga, where the papers were prepared—the three years' regiment was mustered out, and the veteran Nineteenth mustered in. The regiment then returned to Ohio, reaching Cleveland, February 16th, 1864, and returned soon after, reaching Knoxville the 24th of March. May 6th, Sherman's entire command entered on the Atlanta campaign. The Nineteenth Regiment was sent to Parker's Gap, to hold that pass. On the 20th it rejoined its brigade, at Cassville. Captain Charles Brewer, of Company E, was killed in the fight at New Hope Church; Major Nash lost his left hand; Captain Smith, of Company G, was severely wounded in the head, and forty-four men were killed and wounded. In the action at Lovejoy Station, Captain Agard, Company K, was severely wounded in the shoulder, and seventy-nine men killed and wounded. It captured the enemy's front line of works, and held them for three days, and until Sherman's army returned to Atlanta. It served faithfully in the many trying marches and sanguinary conflicts, and returned to Columbus, Ohio, November 22d, and was discharged at Camp Chase, November 25th, 1865, after nearly five years of service.

Twenty-fourth O. V. I.—This Regiment organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, in the latter part of June, 1861. Company B reported from Zanesville. The regiment took part in most of the skirmishes between Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth, and was one of the first regiments to enter the latter place, and was with the army in pursuit of the enemy in North Mississippi, and North Alabama, and in July, of the same year, camped at McMinnville, Tennessee. In December, 1862, General Rosecrans advanced from Nashville. The Twenty-fourth was reduced by sickness, and other losses, to thirteen officers and three hundred and forty men. With this strength it went into the battle of Stone River. The loss of the regiment, in this battle, was one-fourth of the entire strength with which it went into it. It participated, also, in the battles of Woodbury, Tennessee, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, etc. The colors of the regiment were presented to the State, to be placed in the archives for preservation, Colonel A. T. M. Cockerill turning them over with a few pertinent remarks. In response, Governor Brough said:

"Colonel, Officers, and Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth—I thank you, in behalf of the people of the State of Ohio, not only for the colors, but for having borne them so nobly and gallantly, as you have, throughout the three years' service. They come worn and tattered, but there is not a rent in them that is not honorable, and an emblem of your bravery and gallantry. No regiment that has gone from Ohio has endured hardships with greater cheerfulness, or more nobly discharged its duty. Yes, sir," turning to the Colonel, "no matter what the future may bring forth, no regiment can occupy a better position than the one you have had the honor to command. I shall place these banners in the archives of the State, as historic mementoes, worthy of any people. Again, soldiers, I thank you."

Thirty-second O. V. I.—This regiment was sent to the field from Camp Dennison. The date of the commissions of the field officers was July 26th, 1861. They reported to Brigadier General Reynolds, commanding the District of Cheat Mountain, headquarters at Huntsville, and were assigned to the command stationed at Cheat Mountain Summit, Colonel Kimball, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, commanding the post. The Thirty-second had been hurried to the field without military discipline—hardly organized. Upon the rugged heights of Cheat Mountain, amid the wild scenery of the Alleghanies, the regiment learned its first lesson in the art of war. They led the advance against Greenbrier, Virginia, through the mountains and pines, at midnight, and remained at Greenbrier during the fall of 1861, watching the movements of the enemy, then

commanded by the rebel General, Robert E. Lee. They were in General Milroy's command, taking the advance of the expedition which resulted in the capture of Camp Alleghany, Huntsville, Monterey and McDowell.

In Fremont's pursuit of Jackson, up the Shenandoah Valley, the Thirty-second bore its part, and participated in the battle of Cross Keys and Port Republic. In the defense of Harper's Ferry, the regiment lost some brave and gallant men. In August, 1863, it accompanied Stephens' expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, and McPherson's expedition to Brownsville, Mississippi, in October, of the same year, and was with Sherman in February, 1864, at Meridian, losing twenty-two men at Bohers' Creek, Mississippi, at which last affair Captain M. A. McAllister was severely wounded while gallantly leading the advance. When their term of service expired, more than three-fourths of them re-enlisted as veterans, joining the army at Cairo, Illinois, on the 21st of April, 1864, with its ranks largely augmented by recruits. The Thirty second was identified with the movements of the Seventeenth Army Corps, in Sherman's advance against Atlanta, and participated in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Nicojack, near the Chattahoochie River, also, in the battles before Atlanta, and lost more than half its number in killed and wounded. After the fall of Atlanta, the Thirty-second moved with the army in pursuit of Hood, after which, it rejoined General Sherman, and accompanied him on his "March to the Sea."

Company A, Fifteenth O. V. I.—This company was recruited at New Concord, during July and August, 1861, for three months service. When this term expired, Captain R. W. P. Muse resigned, and Sergeant James C. Cummins was tendered the position, which he accepted, and, by order of the Governor of Ohio, reported to Colonel Moses R. Dickey, who had been authorized to organize an infantry regiment at Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. Captain Cummins, and his one hundred men, arrived at Camp Bartley on the evening of September 6th, and the company was mustered into the United States service "for three years, or during the war," three days later. The company were mostly young men—aye, in their "teens"—from the best families of eastern Muskingum and the western part of Guernsey counties; and not a few had left college, store, and shop—thirsting for military glory—not anticipating the hardships and dangers incident to a three years' campaign of war.

Early in October, 1861, they left for Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where they received their arms and equipments, and proceeded to the rendezvous for the Army of the Ohio, at Mumfordsville, Kentucky. Here, the Fifteenth was brigaded with the Forty-ninth Ohio, and Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, an organization that remained unbroken, to the close of the war, and was known as "Willich's Brigade." Its gallant commander, Brigadier General August Willich, was one of the German exiles of 1847, who entered the War of the Rebellion early in the struggle, as Colonel of the Thirty-second Indiana. This regiment participated in the first advance of the Army of the Ohio—breaking camp, February 14th, 1862, to move South. At the reorganization of the Western Army, the brigade was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in all of its campaigns. In the fall of 1863, when the call for veteran volunteers was issued, nearly every member of Company A re-enlisted. They were then given a furlough of thirty days, and arrived home February 11th, 1864. On the 15th of March, following, the company returned to Columbus, Ohio, and with the regiment filled up by recruits, embarked for ——, Tennessee, about the close of that month. The Army of the Cumberland was being reorganized for the campaign into the heart of the Confederacy, under General Sherman. The company participated in that wonderful march down to Atlanta, and back to Nashville, and thence, to the mountains of East Tennessee, and remained there until the spring of 1865. In June, following, General Wood's Division, to which the Fifteenth was attached, was ordered to Texas, and, passing down the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi rivers, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and arrived at their destination about the middle of July. During the summer, the regiment was quartered at San Antonio, doing guard duty, where they received their order to be mustered out, and reached Columbus, Ohio, December 25th, 1865—being mustered out the next day—having served four years and five months. Of the one hundred men mustered at Mansfield, in 1861, but thirty-five remained at the close of the war, in 1865. Eight were killed on the field of battle, or died of wounds received there, twelve died from disease, in hospitals, and forty-five were discharged for disability. The company had added fifty-seven recruits during its service.

The company participated in the battles of Shiloh, Tennessee; siege of Corinth, Mississippi; Stone River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Middleton, Tennessee; Liberty Gap, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Tennessee; Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station, Georgia; Franklin, Nashville, and Columbia, Tennessee.

Sixteenth O. V. I.—This regiment was organized under Colonel John E. De Courcey, at Camp Tiffin, near Wooster, Ohio, on the 2d day of October, 1861, and mustered in the same day; reached Camp Dennison November 28th, and, on the 19th of December, was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and, the following January, reported to General S. P. Carter, at Somerset, Kentucky. At this point, the regiment was engaged in repairing and building military roads, to facilitate the transportation of supplies to General Thomas' forces, at Mills Springs, where a battle was fought by General Thomas, on the

19th of January; the regiment being ordered up during the fight, though it was unable to reach the ground, on account of a flood in Fishing Creek.

On August 6th, the Sixteenth was ordered to relieve the Fourteenth Kentucky, at Tazewell. About ten A. M., of that day, two companies (B and E) of the regiment were sent forward as advance pickets. Companies F and D were ordered to the right of the Main Hill road, on the same duty. Companies C and G were held in reserve. At eleven A. M., a heavy skirmishing commenced at the front, and continued until the enemy appeared on the front and right, in force. Companies D and F were compelled to fall back. Companies B and E were cut off from the main force by a rebel brigade, and most of them captured. Companies C and G were ordered up, as a support, but were also overwhelmed, and compelled to fall back to a position on the left of the road. They were now re-enforced by stragglers from other companies, and held the enemy in check for two hours, when the ammunition was exhausted. They fell back to the main line, where the National forces were massed. Toward night, the National army retreated into the intrenchments, the enemy following them to within three miles of the Gap.

September 8th, the Sixteenth Ohio and its brigade were ordered to Manchester, Ky., for supplies. On the 19th, this force was joined by the remainder of the National troops from the Gap. The supplies having been almost completely exhausted, General Morgan ordered a retreat toward the Ohio River. This retreat was opposed by the enemy, who harrassed the National forces by frequent attacks, and by placing obstructions in the roads, up to Grayson, Kentucky, within twenty-five miles of the Ohio river. The sufferings of the men on this march were very severe, having nothing to eat for several days, excepting ears of corn, gathered from the fields as they passed. To quench their thirst, the men were compelled to drink water collected in stagnant pools. On the third of October, the command arrived at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, utterly worn out, ragged, shoeless, and covered with the accumulated dust of sixteen day's march. Resting until the 21st of October, at Portland, Ohio, the regiment moved to Charleston, Virginia, on the Kanawha river. On the 10th of November, it marched under orders, to Point Pleasant, Virginia, and there embarked on steamers, for Memphis, Tennessee, arriving on the 27th, of the same month. December 20th, it moved with Sherman's command on transports, to the rear of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and participated, on the 29th, in the disastrous assault on Chickesaw-Bayou. In this affair, the Sixteenth suffered terribly, losing three hundred and eleven officers and men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. After the assault, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain E. W. Botsford.

On April 6th, 1863, the regiment joined General Grant's expedition to the rear of Vicksburg. It was engaged at Thompson's Hill, on the 1st of May, and lost nine men, killed and wounded. It was engaged at Champion Hills, on Boher's Creek, on the 16th of May, and on the 17th, at Black River Bridge. May 19th, it took a prominent part in the disastrous assault on the Rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. In these several engagements, the regiment lost seventy in killed and wounded. It remained in the rear of Vicksburg until its fall, July 4th, 1863, and July 6th, was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi, where it participated in the siege, and capture, of that place. Numerous other engagements of varying success, all attended with hardship, and frequently with loss, were participated in by the Sixteenth. They reached Columbus, O., October 14th, and were paid and discharged from the service, the last day of that month, 1863.

The total number of deaths from all causes, in the regiment, was two hundred and fifty one. On surgeon's certificate of disability, one hundred and eighty-six were discharged, and thirty-eight were transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, fifteen of whom were directly from the regiment. Before leaving Morganza, the recruits, ninety in number, were transferred to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, to serve out the expiration of its term of enlistment. The number of officers and men mustered out at the expiration of its term of service, was four hundred and seventy-seven, all that was left of one thousand one hundred and ninety-one, the total of the original organization and recruits.

Sixty-Second O. V. I.—This regiment, organized at Camp Goddard, near Zanesville, in November, 1861. On the 17th of January, 1862, the Governor ordered it to report to General Rosecrans, then commanding in Western Virginia. On the 30th of the following June, it was sent on board transports, and sailed for Fortress Monroe, thence to Harrison's Landing, and to the front on picket duty. On August 16th, it moved in the famous retreat down the Peninsula to Yorktown, and Fortress Monroe, and from thence to Suffolk, and subsequently made a reconnoissance to Black Water; but we cannot attempt to recite all its movements, only naming a few of the most prominent. In the assault on Fort Wagner, it lost 150 men, killed and wounded; it took part in the siege of Charleston, which lasted from the 10th of July, to the 31st of October. The regiment re-enlisted in January, 1864, as veterans, and was allowed the usual 30 days' furlough. March 3d, it rendezvoused at Washington City and was immediately sent to the front, near Petersburg, Virginia, and from this time on, the Sixty-second participated in the contest that raged about the lines of the rebel capital.

About the first of September, 1865, the Sixty-second was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Ohio, and thereafter lost its identity, the number of the Sixty-seventh being retained.

Sixty-Seventh O. V. I.—This regiment consolidated with the Forty-fifth, both being but partly organized previously. It left Columbus, Janu-

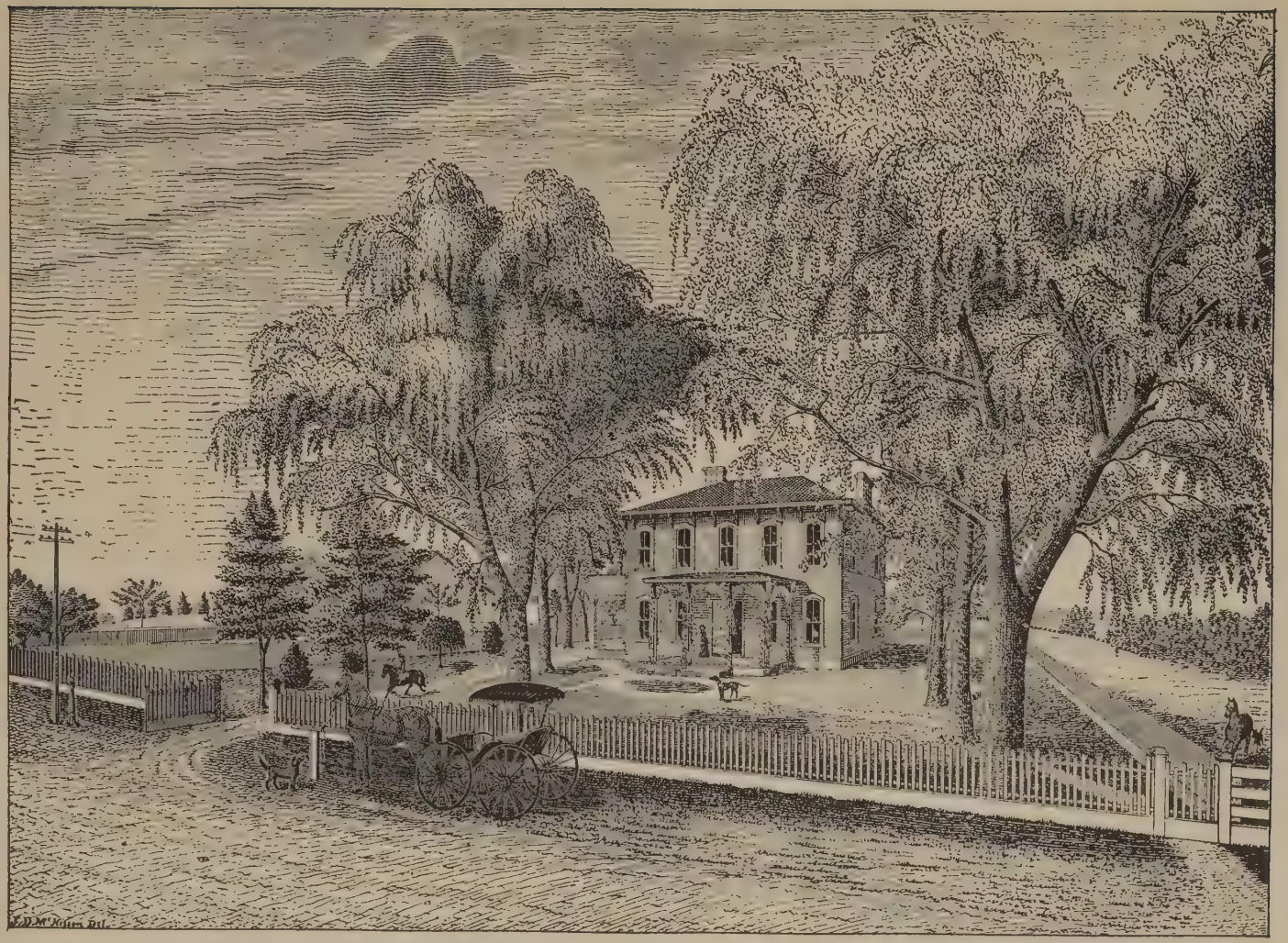
ary 19th, 1862, for Western Virginia, under General Lander, to reinforce Tyler's brigade, in doing which it passed over an open field, three-quarters of a mile wide, exposed to the enemy's fire. They executed the movement on the double quick, and came into action in splendid order. The enthusiasm, inspired by such patriotic zeal, cannot be described, and only the soldier may feel it. They counted the hardships endured marching up and down the valley, over the mountains and back again, from the Potomac to Harrisonburg, from Front Royal to Fredericksburg, thence to Manassas, to Port Republic, Alexandria, etc., as nothing, if crowned with the reward of subduing the enemies of the country. The regiment, after the expiration of this term of service, re-enlisted, and, after a short furlough, returned to the field, reaching Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, under General Butler, May 6th, 1864. On the 29th, of the same month, a portion of our lines having fallen into the hands of the rebels, the Sixty-seventh, with other regiments, received orders to re-capture them, which they did by a charge; the regiment lost sixty-nine officers and men, killed and wounded. The rebel General, W. H. S. Walker, was wounded and captured, his sword passing into the hands of our Colonel Voris, as a trophy. On the 16th of August, four companies of the Sixty-seventh charged the rifle pits of the enemy at Deep River, and at the first volley, lost one-third of their men, but before the rebels could reload, the rifle pits were in our possession. During October, following, the regiment was in four engagements, and lost over one hundred men. During the spring, summer and fall of 1864, the Sixty-seventh confronted the enemy, at all times within range of their guns, and it is creditably reported, that during the year it was under fire two hundred times.

Seventy-Eighth O. V. I.—This regiment was raised under special authority from Governor Dennison, issued to M. D. Leggett, of Zanesville. The first man was enlisted October 30, 1861, and the organization completed January 11, 1862; they embarked immediately for Fort Donelson. About the 10th of March, it moved with the National forces to Crump's Landing; thence to Adamsville, to guard an exposed flank of the army, at Pittsburgh Landing, and, with its brigade, marched to the battle-field, reaching Pittsbugh Landing at 8 P. M., in company with General Lew Wallace's division. Besides this fight, it shared in the movement on Corinth, on the evacuation of which the regiment marched with General Wallace's division to Bethel; thence to Jackson, Tennessee; on the 17th, 18th and 19th of May, the investment of Vicksburg was completed. On the 22nd of the same month, the Seventy-eighth participated in the general charge on the enemy's works, with slight loss. About the 25th of May, it was joined to a force sent up Yazoo River, under General Frank P. Blair, to look after a rebel force reported to be moving to the relief of Vicksburg, under the rebel General, Joseph E. Johnston; but he having changed his line of march to a point further south, toward Jackson, the command returned to Vicksburg, and the Seventy-eighth resumed its position before the city, and, June 22d, was sent to prevent the rebels under Johnston from crossing the Black River, at Bovina, and remained at that place until after the surrender of Vicksburg. July 21st, it participated in the attack on, and capture of Bald Knob, a position commanding the city of Atlanta; which city was captured by the National forces, after shelling it; in this action, the Seventy-eighth suffered severely. The position was considered so important by the rebel commander, that, in his anxiety to re-take it, he, the next day, threw his whole army on the left flank of the National lines, and a terrible battle ensued, costing us the life of the brave McPherson. The Seventy-eighth lost 203, officers and men, killed and wounded.

The regiment, with the Sixty-eighth Ohio, held a line near Bald Knob: the rebels made such a determined attack, that the battle became a desperate hand to hand conflict, each side showing great valor. Of thirteen flag and color bearers, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, all were killed or wounded. A rebel was about to capture the regimental flag, when Captain John Orr, of Company H, seized a short sword from the ground, and almost completely decapitated him. For this heroic act, the Captain received a gold medal from the Board of Honor, of the army of the Tennessee. The Seventy-eighth participated in the subsequent movements of the army of the Tennessee, till the fall of Atlanta. After the taking of Savannah, and the march through the Carolinas, up to the surrender of Johnston's rebel army, the regiment accompanied the National forces through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington City, and participated in the grand review.

The Ninety-Seventh O. V. I.—This regiment was recruited in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey, and Coshocton, during the months of July and August, 1862. It was mustered into service at Camp Zanesville, on the 1st and 2d of September, by Captain C. C. Goddard, of the Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., and on the 7th of that month, received marching orders, obeying which, it reached Covington Heights, Kentucky, on the 8th, where it was assigned to the command of General Lewis Wallace, in opposing the supposed advance of General Kirby Smith's forces, on Cincinnati. The regimental staff was composed of the following officers: Colonel, John Q. Lane; Lieutenant Colonel, Milton Barnes; Major, James W. Moore; Second Major, George S. Davis; Surgeon, Thomas W. Gordon; Assistant Surgeons, J. T. Edwards, T. A. Stewart; Chaplain, William McFarland.

This regiment, on the 20th of September, 1862, proceeded from Covington to Louisville, Kentucky, and on the first of October, joined in the pursuit of the rebel, General Bragg, through Kentucky and Tennessee. They were under fire first at Perryville, but did not engage in



Residence of B. A. BLANDY, Esq., Two Miles East of Zanesville, on the National Road.
For sale by Spangler & Finley, Zanesville.

the battle; they were in several skirmishes on the march from Perryville to Nashville, in which they acquitted themselves like soldiers. They subsequently formed a part of General Crittenden's noble corps, in the advance on Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December, 1862, where they had four killed and fifteen wounded. They remained at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, doing garrison and scouting duty. June 24th, it joined the advance on Tullahoma, Tennessee, via Manchester, and finding that the enemy had abandoned that place, proceeded to Pelham, and on arriving within two miles of the town, had a lively skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, in which the Ninety-seventh lost one man. They remained at Pelham until the 16th of August, 1863, when they crossed a range of the Cumberland mountains, and entered Chattanooga, Tennessee, September the 9th, following, and to this regiment is due the honor of raising the American flag (their regimental colors) over this rebel stronghold. On the 23d of November, 1873, the regiment was ordered in front of Mission Ridge, and hotly engaged the enemy. On the 25th of that month, they lost twenty privates killed, nine commissioned officers, and one hundred and fifteen privates wounded. November 28th, the regiment was with the Fourth Army Corps, on the march to Knoxville, Tennessee, to the relief of General Burnside, where they arrived on the 6th of December, and remained until the 13, and were ordered to Blaine's Cross Roads, where they remained until January 14, 1864, and were ordered to Drawbridge, arriving there on the 17th; they returned to Knoxville, and left that place on the 23d of that month, for Louden, Tennessee, where they remained until March 2, 1864, and proceeded to Charleston, Tennessee, and soon after joined General Sherman's army, near Cleveland, Tennessee, (this army was composed of the "Army of the Cumberland," Tennessee, and Ohio troops) early in May, 1864, and was engaged in all of the memorable battles of that campaign, culminating in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, in which this regiment suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. After taking Atlanta, General Sherman marched the larger part of his army to the Sea, but left the Fourth Corps, and small detachments, among which was the Ninety-seventh, to confront the entire rebel Army, then commanded by General Hood. The Union forces were forced back from the Tennessee River to Nashville, fighting en route almost night and day. The most fearful engagement the regiment ever had, was at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th of November, 1864, where it lost many in killed and wounded, although the enemy was punished severely. Our forces arrived at Nashville, December 1, 1864, and remained until December 14th or 15th, when they attacked the enemy, and made a complete rout of them; after which the regiment went into camp near Huntsville, and remained until early the following spring, when it was transported to Knoxville, Tennessee, and commenced the march toward Richmond, and had arrived near Greenville, Tennessee, when General Lee surrendered, and its march was stopped. The regiment was then taken to Nashville, by rail, and mustered out of service, about the middle of June, 1865.

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I certify that the foregoing account is substantially correct, although many important details might be added if the exact dates could be given, but no record of these is now to be had.

[Signed,] J. T. GORSUCH.

Mr. Gorsuch was promoted from Second Lieutenant to First, March 11th, 1863, and promoted to Captain, May 6th, 1863, and was mustered out with his regiment. He, like many others of the Ninety-seventh, wears his honors modestly, yet cherishes the institutions of our country, and the sovereign right of the American citizen to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, on any, and every part of American soil, as the heritage received from our patriot fathers, and which he fought to perpetuate. Such men have no compromise to make with traitors, but will again bear arms in defence of our glorious Union, if necessity demands it. And to such men the Nation owes an actual debt of gratitude.

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NINTH O. V. C.—On the 3d of October, 1862, Governor Tod received instructions from the President to raise three regiments of cavalry, to be known as the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth O. V. C. A short time previous to this, Captain W. D. Hamilton, of the Thirty-second O. V. I., then stationed at Winchester, Va., had been ordered from the field to recruit another company of that regiment; he had fifty men for that purpose, when the regiment, with a number of others, was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson, September 15th, 1862. Captain Hamilton reported for instructions to the Governor, who assigned him the duty of organizing a cavalry command, to be known as the Ninth O. V. C. The men recruited for the captured regiment, formed the nucleus, and the remainder was raised in the eastern portion of the State. They rendezvoused at Zanesville. On the first of December, three companies were transferred to complete the Tenth O. V. C., then organizing at Cleveland. The four remaining companies were designated the First Battalion of the Ninth O. V. C., and were ordered to Camp Dennison, and afterwards, (April 23d,) to report for field duty, at Lexington, Kentucky. It was then ordered to Clay county, to drive out a rebel force and protect the country. The battalion, consisting of 300 effective men, moved forward, driving the enemy from the mountainous regions, and established its camp at Manchester. It remained in this region, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, until the 15th of June, when an expedition was planned to penetrate into East Tennessee, to ascertain the true condition of the inhabitants, and to destroy some extensive factories belonging to Knoxville. The whole force consisted of about 2,000 mounted men, in which were 200 of the Battalion. On the night of the 16th of June,

this force crossed the Cumberland river at Williamsburg, and moved toward Big Creek Gap, a rebel stronghold, commanding one of the entrances into East Tennessee, between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. The main road to this point crossed a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, at Pine Mountain Gap, a strong pass, which was held by the enemy. By a strategic movement, the rebels were surprised and nearly all captured, without firing a gun. Next morning the command moved toward Big Creek Gap, and when within about twelve miles, the Battalion being in advance, the enemy was encountered, and skirmishing kept up until they were driven within their works at the Gap. The enemy evacuated, and without opposition, the command accomplished its designs.

On the night of the 13th of April, an Alabama regiment surrounded a barn in which the men were sleeping, shot two of the sentinels, and, after a short struggle, succeeded in capturing Captain Hetzler, Second Lieutenant Knapp, and thirty-nine men. The remainder of the company escaped and reported at head-quarters, near the shoals, where they arrived the next evening. The remaining three companies were pushed forward with all speed, but failed to rescue the prisoners. The non-commissioned officers and men were sent to Andersonville prison. Eight months after the capture, a report from Orderly Sergeant Kennedy, showed that twenty-five of the number had died; Captain Hetzler and Lieutenant Knapp were sent to Columbia, South Carolina. Lieutenant Knapp, after two unsuccessful efforts to escape, in which he was re-taken by the aid of blood-hounds, finally succeeded in reaching Knoxville, Tennessee, after traveling three weeks, principally at night, securing food and assistance from negroes. At one time he heard the hounds on his trail; and again would have been captured, but for the generous assistance of a negro, who, after giving him something to eat, said: "Now, bress de Lord, Massa Yank, you jist trust me, and we'll fool dem dogs. You trot along fust, den I'll come too, steppin in yo tracks. Go 'bout half a mile, den you come to some watah; you take right thru dat, den I'll on 'tother way. See, dem dogs is used ter huntin' niggers, day knows de smell, an likes ter follow de black man's foot." "But," said the Lieutenant, surprised at this singular offer, "the dogs will catch you, and probably tear you in pieces." "Oh, Massa," said he, "let dis nigger 'lone fur dat, I'se fooled dem dogs afore, fur de Yanks; and bress de Lord, I'll try it agin. Now trot along Massa, fur I hear dem dogs a cummin'!" Shortly after crossing the pond, the Lieutenant heard the hounds howling in the direction taken by the negro, and he was no longer disturbed by them. He afterward joined the regiment at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Capt. Hetzler remained a prisoner until near the close of the war, when he was exchanged.

When it became known that the rebels received large supplies over the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, it was desirable to destroy it. Of the 2500 men chosen to do this, 700 were from the Ninth Cavalry. The command started as secretly as possible, desiring to strike the road anywhere between the extreme point guarded by General Johnston's troops, and Montgomery, Alabama.

It left Decatur on the 10th of July. For three days the command moved unmolested, except by bushwhackers. In the evening of the third day, the command reached the Coosa River, and found a force of the enemy preparing to dispute its passage. A contest ensued, in which the enemy suffered severely. On the evening of July 17th, the command reached the village of Sochapolka, on the railroad, thirty miles east of Montgomery, and about two hundred miles south of Decatur. It was almost exhausted, yet went immediately to work to destroy the road. For a few days the command was engaged in this work, and was attacked several times, in the rear and front, by the enemy. The expedition traveled, on an average, twenty hours per day, and effectually destroyed twenty-five miles of an important railroad, one hundred miles beyond the rebel lines, and sustained comparatively small loss. The Ninth Cavalry lost twenty-six men, mostly captured while foraging. Having accomplished its purpose, it started in a northeasterly direction, and reached General Sherman's lines, near Marietta, on July 22d.

Wonderful presence of mind and courage: Four hundred and fifty men of the regiment, who had been dismounted while with Colonel Garrard, were ordered to Nashville, to procure horses. On the night of the 2d of September, while the train containing the men was passing Big Shanty, Georgia, it was thrown from the track, and six cars were demolished. The enemy, concealed beside the track, opened fire on the wreck. The fire was returned, and the cowards fled. One man was killed, and three wounded by the accident, and two killed and five wounded by the enemy's fire. Failing to procure horses at Nashville, the regiment proceeded to Louisville, where it obtained them, and returned to Nashville, en route for the front.

The regiment proceeded to Chattanooga, en route for Atlanta, and became identified with the cavalry division of General Sherman's army to the coast—sharing its victories and hardships. The services of the cavalry being no longer necessary, the Ninth was ordered home, and on the 2d of August, 1865, turned over its colors and property to the State, and was mustered out.

TENTH O. V. C.—This regiment was authorized and commissioned by Governor Tod; organized at Camp Taylor, in October, 1862, and ordered to the front at Murfreesboro. Subsequently, at the battle of Chickamauga, one company, commanded by Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Haynie, acted as escort to General Granger, the main portion of the regiment being ordered to guard communications in the rear. After the battle, the Tenth was ordered up the Sequatchie Valley, to guard the country against guerillas, under

Champ Ferguson, a noted rebel bandit of that locality. While occupying this valley, performing the duties allotted to it, a portion of the regiment was detailed to accompany a detachment of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on a scout into East Tennessee, under command of Captain Palmer, of the last named regiment. During this time (about three months), they were almost daily engaged with the enemy attached to the rebel Gen. Longstreet's command. At one time they engaged and defeated a force of three hundred Indians, and two hundred North Carolinians, led by Governor Vance, of North Carolina, whom they captured, together with one hundred men, and his wagon train, ere they could ascend the mountain, at the base of which they were attacked. This scout effectually rid that part of the State from banditti, of every kind.

The great "March to the Sea" was inaugurated —and proved a serious work for the cavalry, as well as other forces. The Tenth was more frequently engaged than the other regiments, because it had a fashion of using the sword oftener than the gun.

"They flee before our fierce attack!
They fall! They spread in broken surges.
Now, comrades, bear our wounded back,
And leave the foeman to his dirges."

These lines are an epitome of their career, now familiar as household words at many a fireside.

One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I. —This regiment was recruited in the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Coshocton and Guernsey. Companies A, B, D, E, and H, were mustered into the United States service at Camp Zanesville, on the 30th of September, 1862; Company C, the 3d; G, 5th; and F, the 6th of October; I and K, and the Field and Staff, October the 8th. The regiment left Zanesville on the steamers Powell and Patton, for Parkersburg, Virginia, and became a part of the Second Brigade, Milroy's Division, which was ordered on an expedition up the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac, and, in a blinding snow storm, the regiment began its first march. June 13th, 1863, Companies A and F met the advance of J. E. B. Stewart's raid, on the Strasburg road, and, after a brisk skirmish, retired to Winchester. The next day, the entire regiment was engaged, and at night, with other troops, forced a way through the rebel lines, and marched to Harper's Ferry. The regiment lost several officers and men captured, some of whom were not exchanged until April, 1865. It spent one night on Bolivar Heights, and upon the evacuation of Maryland Heights, it accompanied the heavy guns and public stores to Georgetown, D. C. It moved through Washington City, and thence, by rail, to Frederick, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. The brigade then marched against Lee, crossed the Potomac, passed Loudon Heights by the road around their northern base, marched southward along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, passed through Manassas Gap, and, on the afternoon of July 23d, marched in line of battle, as Ewell fell back from Wapping Heights. The next day it returned, passing through the Gap, and through Warrenton, and camped near the Rappahannock, about the first of August. It guarded the road leading up the south bank of the Rapidan until noon, when it marched to the front in the battle of the Wilderness. The regiment maintained itself well throughout the fight. Their loss the first day was one hundred and twenty men. This regiment would have been recognized as Ohio troops, by any rebel commander, from their characteristic energy and determination, in whatever position.

Fifth Independent Battalion of Cavalry. —No record was found concerning these troops in the Adjutant General's office, at Columbus, or Washington, and yet, "Ohio In the War," p. 931, recites: "After the capture of Morgan, and his band (of guerillas), Captain Ijams was ordered to report at Camp Chase, and proceed to recruit his organization to a force of four companies, which, being accomplished in a few weeks, was classed as the Fifth Independent Battalion of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Captain Ijams was promoted to Major.

For the record of Company D, of this battalion, we are indebted to Howard Aston, our County Clerk, who was First Corporal of this company, and subsequently First Lieutenant of Company F, Thirteenth O. V. C. "This (Fifth Battalion) was a six-months' organization, recruited by Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Roberts, of Falls township. After the organization, in July, 1863, at Camp Tod, near Columbus, Ohio, it was sent to Maysville, Kentucky, and thence to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, where the battalion was separated—Companies A and D remaining in camp, and Companies B and C going to Hillsboro, Kentucky, whence scouting parties were sent out, penetrating the mountains between Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and were usually victorious. The battalion headquarters remained at Flemingsburg during their term of enlistment.". [Although the Fifth Independent Battalion did not participate in any regular battle, it was only because there was no organized force pitted against it. Owing to the exigencies of the service, it was kept in the field some time beyond its term of enlistment, and was finally mustered out of the service, at Columbus, in March, 1864. —Ohio In the War, p. 931.]

Thirteenth O. V. C.—When the order was issued from Washington, D. C., to recruit veterans, Second Lieutenant, Thomas E. Roberts, opened a recruiting office at the headquarters of the Fifth Independent Battalion, O. V. C. The first recruit was Howard Aston, then Jesse Waters, December 27th, 1863, followed by thirty-one others. These formed the nucleus of Company F, of the Thirteenth, which was formed by the consolidation of the Fourth and Fifth Independent Battalions. It was increased by recruits, and mustered into the service, May 4th, 1864, for three years, and immediately joined the Ninth Army

Corps, composing a part of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles of that army, from Hanover Court House to Stony Creek, inclusive, until December 1st, 1864, when it was sent to "Dismounted Camp," near City Point, Virginia. This change was appreciated by the regiment, as for five months and a half they had been exposed to shot and shell, and the quiet of a camp beyond these was a relief. December 20th, they exchanged their infantry accoutrements for cavalry equipments, and, until the first of January, 1865, remained in camp, drilling and doing light picket duty, in the rear of the army lines, on the lookout for Wade Hampton's cavalry. Then they were assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, and were commanded by General Gregg, until after the three days' battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1865. General Gregg being wounded, General George Crook took command of the division, and the Thirteenth remained under his command until mustered out.

April 6th, 1865, at the battle of Sailor Creek, they charged on a heavy guard of rebel infantry, having charge of a train of wagons, destroyed about forty wagons, captured two hundred and eighty prisoners, one hundred and forty mules, and about twenty-five horses, sustaining the loss of Captain Strahl and fifteen men, who were taken prisoners. On its return from the charge, it took part, with other regiments of the Third Brigade, in a mounted charge, in which were captured General M. D. Corse and his brigade of rebel troops.

On the 7th of April, the Thirteenth was fighting Lee's rear guard, pushing them back during the whole forenoon. About noon, they made a dash into Farmville, Virginia, and captured three hundred prisoners. In the afternoon, the regiment pushed across to Prospect Station, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and, in connection with the Sixth O. V. C., captured a train of railroad cars, loaded with forage and provisions for Lee's army. April 8th, in the evening, the Thirteenth was on picket, to the left of Appomattox Court House. All was quiet during the night, but about daylight the next morning, Lee's forces made a charge on our lines, attempting to break through. The regiment fought hard for two hours, but had to retire, which they did, fighting as they went, until they reached a wood, where they checked the rebel advance. Then General Sheridan ordered a grand charge by the division, led by Generals Crook, Merrit, and Custer, in which the Thirteenth had the honor to lead. This was a fearful contest, but victorious. After the surrender of General R. E. Lee and his army, to General U. S. Grant, the Thirteenth O. V. C. was sent with their division to join General Sherman, in North Carolina, but before reaching him, the news came of the surrender of Johnston's army, and the regiment was ordered back to Petersburg, Virginia, and, after a review by General Sheridan, the division separated, and the Thirteenth was sent to Amelia Court House, for provost duty. Its headquarters remained there, though the regiment divided—some companies doing duty in adjoining counties. The loss of the Thirteenth, from June 2d, 1864, until April 9th, 1865, (the last battle), was sixty-eight killed, three hundred and eighty-three wounded, and ninety-one captured.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I. (Otherwise denominated National Guards.)—The Eleventh Ohio and one company of the Seventy-third O.N.G. formed the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I. The consolidation and organization were completed on the morning of the 11th of May, 1864, and it immediately left for Harper's Ferry, where it was ordered to report to General Lew Wallace, who assigned it to Brigadier General Kelley's command, camped near Camp Bradford, in the northern defences of Baltimore. Four companies were detailed on guard duty at Camp Bradford, and remained there one hundred days, their term of service. One company did provost guard duty in the city, another was detailed at Patterson Park Hospital, and the remaining companies were detailed to guard the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. During the rebel invasion, one hundred men of the regiment were mounted, and, at Monocacy, they conducted themselves so gallantly that they won the official compliments of the General commanding. August the 13th, they were relieved from duty and returned to Zanesville, where they were mustered out, August 24th, 1864.

One Hundred and Sixtieth O. V. I.—These were one hundred-day troops, also; mustered, May 12th, 1864. Their first duty was guarding a supply train to Martinsburg—intended for General Siegel's army, then operating in that quarter of Virginia. On its return, it was placed in the First Brigade, First Division, of General Hunter's army, and, May 25th, moved with it to Woodstock, West Virginia; thence, toward the front, but was detached and sent back to Martinsburg, in charge of a supply train. Reaching the vicinity of Middletown, it discovered that Mosby's guerillas had made a dash on another train, in the rear. Colonel Reasoner, with one hundred and sixty men, marched to the aid of the train, and after a sharp fight with the enemy, succeeded in saving a large amount of Government property. The conduct of the troops under fire, was cool, daring, and determined. A number were wounded, but none killed. The regiment was kept almost continually marching and countermarching through the Shenandoah Valley, very often in charge of large wagon-trains, on which Mosby's and other rebel bands of guerillas would make dashes, involving much skirmishing and danger, through all of which the regiment conducted itself handsomely. During most of the time, it was without tents or camp equipage.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth O. V. I.—This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, September 29th, 1864, and at once dispatched by rail and river to Nashville, Tennesse, with orders to report to Major General George H.

Thomas, for duty. The regiment remained there, doing guard duty, some two weeks, when it was sent to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where it formed a part of the post command. Nothing of interest occurred here, excepting that Lieutenant C. A. Poland, of Company B, while out scouting near Manchester, Tennessee, succeeded in capturing a noted guerilla, named John Seal. This cold-blooded murderer was executed without the formalities of a court martial.

The Adjutant General's office at Columbus, Ohio, furnishes the record, that Companies A and F "of this regiment from Muskingum county, were enrolled, for the most part, at Zanesville, during August and September, 1864; term of enlistment, one year." The post of Tullahoma was evacuated in the winter of 1864, and the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio was sent to Murfreesboro. Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Johnson was appointed Chief of Artillery, and superintended the moving of all the artillery and ordnance from Tullahoma to Murfreesboro, by rail, and, during the siege of Murfreesboro by General Hood's rebel forces, which lasted for eighteen days, he acted as Chief of Artillery on General Rousseau's staff. Frequent sorties were made, in force, from the fort, for foraging purposes, under command of General Milroy, with severe fighting. The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was closely engaged, under Colonel Stafford. In one of these engagements, the regiment lost both of its color-bearers. In the affair at Wilkerson's Pike, the force under General Milroy, which included this regiment, captured two fine twelve-pounder Napoleons, and two hundred prisoners.

After the defeat of General Hood's rebel army, at Nashville, the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was brigaded in the First Division, Third Brigade, Twenty-third Army Corps, and ordered to North Carolina, and landed at Moorehead City, of that State, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, and, a few days thereafter, participated in a smart skirmish with the enemy, under General Johnston, at Wise's Fork. This was the last affair in which the regiment was engaged.

General Sherman's army was met and joined by the Twenty-third Army Corps, at Goldsboro, North Carolina; and, together, an advance was made to Raleigh. After Johnston's rebel army surrendered, the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth was ordered to Charlotte, North Carolina, where it performed garrison duty until mustered out of the service, June 29th, 1865. It was paid and discharged at Camp Chase, July 10, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I.—This regiment was one of a series recruited for one year, in the early part of 1865, and started from Camp Chase with seven hundred and fifty-nine men, the majority of whom had seen service in other regiments. All its officers were veterans. The regiment arrived at Harper's Ferry, March 25, 1865, and, after doing garrison duty for a few days, went into camp near Winchester, with the troops of General Hancock. While in this camp, the news of Lee's surrender was received, and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, where it performed provost guard duty, until December 18th, 1865, and was thence ordered to Washington City, mustered out, and sent back to Camp Chase. Like all of the one year regiments recruited in the fall of 1864–5, it was composed of men who had fought through the whole war up to that period; and, when they retired to their homes, they could truly say that they had "endured to the end," and that their beloved country, through their help, was once more to enjoy the fruits of their sacrifice—in peace.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth O.V.I.—This regiment organized at Camp Chase, and was mustered into the service, March 25th, 1865, and immediately started for Virginia, where it was assigned to the Ohio Brigade at Winchester. Of thirty-eight officers comprising the field staff, and line, there were only two who had not served over two years, and the majority had served during the war, in other organizations. More than two-thirds of the men in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth had belonged to other regiments, and had been honorably discharged for wounds, or expiration of term of service. The men who composed the regiment, were mostly young men, and as an organization, it was not excelled in appearance, discipline and soldierly bearing, and though the regiment was not entitled to inscribe on its colors the name of any engagement, still nearly every battle-field in the Union, was represented in its ranks.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth O. V. I., Company B—There were eight companies of this intended regiment, fully recruited and assembled at Camp Chase, all of which had been mustered in by company, but not as a regiment; before the maximum was reached, however, the "Confederacy" collapsed, and the men were sent to their homes.

Thus we close the chapter. That it might have been fuller of interesting incidents, is no doubt true, provided some faithful chroniclers had preserved them. But these that are given, have a shadow of doubt o'er them now and then, although this record should have been officially correct and complete. But when application was made to the Adjutant General of the State, for access to data from which to complete this chapter, we recieved official answer that that officer could not afford such data. We thereupon wrote to the Adjutant General of the United States and received a similar reply, both of which we have preserved for reference. The reader will no doubt be the more thankful to know that we did not take "no" for an answer, but mined out from the papers found at Columbus, and in the old drawers of other places, the names given, in the enumeration by regiment and company, and, in some cases, individuals. We have also to regret some discrepancies in "Ohio in the War," from which we have made copious extracts; this is no doubt, however, a reliable work in general, and yet we have

discovered repetitions, and have undertaken to avoid this by the method pursued in this chapter. The difficulties that Mr. Whitelaw Reid had to encounter in compiling the history alluded to, can only be comprehended by those engaged in similar work, and hence we appreciate his labor, and say that he deserves the thanks of every citizen of the State of Ohio.

The following is as complete rosters of the soldiers from Muskingum County, who served in the late Rebellion, as could be procured:

#### THIRD REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY E.

[Mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 21, 1864; were first a three months regiment and then three years.]

OFFICERS.

Ephraim P. Abbott, Captain.
Benjamin C. G. Reed, Captain.
Charles Allen, First Lieutenant.
Abram C. Wollack, First Lieutenant.
John B. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.
David H. Harris, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Fix, David F. Rusk, Lewis A. Kille, Lewis F. Langley.

CORPORALS.

William A. Fisher, William A. Munson, William H. H. Rusk, Elias Snyder.

PRIVATES.

Hezekiah D. Allison, George W. Bradley, George H. Cooper, Theodore Capple, John W. Cockrell, John Connor, James J. Henry, Simon K. Henry, Thomas D. Hicks, David M. Hall, Joseph B. Moore, Samuel Nicholson, Benjamin Priest, William H. Peairs, Gilbert Snyder, James Thomas, William D. White.

DISCHARGED.

Joseph W. Frazier, Joel C. Butler, John H. Crooks, Nathan A. Frazier, Joseph D. Frazier, James Harris, Frederick W. Jones, Hezekiah Jordan, Edward Meegan, George W. Murdock, George W. Thompson, James P. Schneibley, Humphrey Woods.

TRANSFERRED.

Edward Cassidy, William A. Harkness, Abram C. Kille, John G. Officer, John J. Reiner, Samuel O'K. Reed, Francis G. Harkey, Noah Spring, Frederick W. Voght.

[No record to show to what branch of the service these men were transferred.]

#### NINETEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANIES K & E.

[Mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, October 24th, 1865.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Paul F. Kirby, Captain; enrolled, August 12th, 1861; resigned, December 2d, 1862.

George R. Lentz, First Lieutenant; enrolled, August 12th, 1861; resigned, August 6th, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Jacob P. Durant, Stephen Day, William Lampton, Henry Romin, Wainright Robert, Joseph Danwacter, John C. Dixon, Alvin M. Allen, William H. Cook, John Davy, George E. Fluke, Peter Madden, John Dixon, Thomas McElroy, John Nelson.

[Company E was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, October 24th, 1865.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Samuel F. Lentz, First Lieutenant, enrolled, September 12th, 1861; died of typhoid fever, February 16, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

David Vestal, Daniel Beers, Thomas C. Doran.

CORPORALS.

William Nesbaum, William Zeigler.

PRIVATES.

Cornelius Anderson, George Colehouse, John J. Downer, George W. Hampton, Richmond Hagerman, Lewis Krouse, Lewis C. Slack, George W. Wintermute.

VETERAN RECRUITS.

William H. Ehrman, Israel Howard.

THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

Morris Goshen, Monroe Goshen, George J. Alwood, Seth Dempster, William Deffenbaugh, Charles H. Ely, Joseph D. Glass, David Hanier, Henry C. Harris, Frank Nesbaum, Frank H. Nimkirk, Orin Perdew, Thos. J. Phillips, Chas. A. Smallwood, David Sowers.

MISSING.

Miller D. Goble.

DISCHARGED.

William H. Cooper, F. Northrop Jennings, Frederick W. Willey, John H. Allen, John Belmire, Anthony Boolinger, James S. Crosby, John D. Deffenbaugh, John H. Dawson, George S. Drake, Isaac P. Farquhar, Francis M. Filler, John A. France, John C. Griffith, Stephen Grissinger, Richard Hewald, Samuel C. Haver, Geo. W. Little, Peter McGeorge, Henry McBride, George W. Oaks, Samuel C. Parkinson, James W. Parks, Andrew Rush, David Robinson, Geo. J. Swunk, Frederick Vogt.

TRANSFERRED.

William Dixon, to Veteran Reserve Corps, August 15th, 1864.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

John W. Brooks, Captain.
Burch Forester, First Lieutenant.
William A. DeHass, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Charles D. Rathbone, Washington L. Duval, Peter T. Smock, Robert Longley, William T. T. Hampton.

CORPORALS.

Robert S. Grim, Thomas J. Clark, Dennis Sullivan, Edward C. Greiner, John Nesline.

PRIVATES.

Geo. S. Buckingham, Adam P. Brown, William H. Clayton, John G. Cottonbrook, Alfred H. Donaldson, David H. Dickson, Charles H. Draper, William Doyle, John W. Fluke, Michael Gleakert, John W. Hattan, George B. Howard, Joseph Dogan, Jacob Longley, Henry C. McCoy, Joseph McNeil, George W. Meyers, Francis Pritchard, John Richey, James Sullivan, Ezra T. Smith, Samuel Stokes, George B. Sparks, Sanford Smith, Isaac C. Smith, William W. Slack, Marcus J. Knapp, John Tool, Benoni E. Willis, William H. Walcutt.

The Captain of this company was Brigade Inspector of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, by Special Order, No. 89.

The First Lieutenant was on Signal duty, in the Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, by Special Order, No. 14, and was transferred to Company B, by Special Order, No. 9, July 4th, 1863.

The Second Lieutenant was transferred to Company B, by Special Order, No. 9, July 4th, 1863.

**TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY B.**

[Enlisted for three years; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 21st, 1864.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Shelton Sturgess, Captain; enrolled May 30th, 1861; promoted to Major, November 4th, 1861.

Samuel H. Wheeler, First Lieutenant; enrolled May 30th, 1861; promoted to Captain, July 23d, 1861, and transferred to Company A; died November 29th, 1861.

Henry S. Harding, Second Lieutenant; enrolled May 30th, 1861; transferred to Company D, July 23d, 1861. (No record of muster out.)

Farley D. Bissett, Second Lieutenant; enrolled May 30th, 1861; promoted to Sergeant Major, August 3d, 1861; transferred to Company H, December 18th, 1861; resigned, January 3d, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

Chas. D. Rathbone, Peter T. Smock, Robt. Longley, Wm. T. F. Hampton, and Robt. S. Grimm.

CORPORALS.

Thomas J. Clark, Dennis Sullivan, and John Tovel.

PRIVATES.

Edward C. Greiner, John Nesline, George L. Buckingham, Adam R. Brown, Alfred H. Donaldson, Wm. Doyle, John W. Hatton, Joseph Logan, Jacob Longley, Henry C. Leckey, Henry McCoy, George W. Meyers, Benjamin Pritchard, John Richey, Thornton W. Robbins, James Sullivan, Samuel Stockes, G. W. B. Sparks, Sanford Smith, Wm. W. Slack, Nathan McCann, Wm. C. Roberts, George W. B. Dixon, George W. Arnot, Edmund D. Grove, Richard Adams, Randolph C. Austin, Milton B. C. Atkinson, Thomas J. Erwin, Thomas J. Lear, Mounts Nichols, George S. Parker, George W. Powell, Henry I. Smith, John Stone, Alex. Winn.

DISCHARGED.

Jeremiah Haley, Wm. H. Jones, Wilson S. Roberts, Patrick Brady, Wm. Condon, Edward Dunn, George F. Daniels, George W. Deiterich, Peter Fresch, Joseph Kelley, George W. Longley, George W. Langan, James E. McGraveran, Joseph McNeil, Christopher Robinson, Thurston Reed, Oscar W. Skidmore, James Savage, Ezra T. Smock, Richard T. Smith, Marquis Williamson, Washington L. Duval, John G. Cottonbrook, Chas. D. Draper, Michael Gleahart, George B. Howard, Isaac C. Smith, Marcus J. Thrapp, Benoni E. Willis, George Blessing, Uriah Magee, Isaac R. Nicol, Elijah M. Tom, Silas T. Staffy, Wm. Lenhart, Cornelius Moon, Wm. Lenhart, Lyman W. Baines, Ebenezer Tooman, Wm. Short, Samuel F. Wallace.

**THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY G.**

[Company enrolled at Zanesville, Ohio, August 1st, 1861, for three years. Mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20th, 1865.

OFFICERS.

William D. Hamilton, Captain; enrolled August 1st, 1861.

Albert J. Spaulding, First Lieutenant; enrolled August 1st, 1861.

Ulysses Westerbrook, Second Lieutenant; enrolled August 1st, 1861.

SERGEANTS.

Sheldon Guthrie, enrolled August 1st, 1861; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Thirty-second Regiment, May 22d, 1865.

Cyrus A. Stephens, enrolled August 1st, 1861.

R. Fulton Smart, enrolled August 1st, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant, June 11th, 1864; resigned August 24th, 1864.

George Roberts, enrolled August 1st, 1864.

CORPORALS.

Warner Wiles, enrolled August 1st, 1861; promoted to Captain, May 22d, 1865.

George Worst, Benjamin F. Keys, Edward M. Coe.

PRIVATES.

Martin Acher, Henry Axline, Newton J. Abbott, Charles W. Black, George W. Bentley, William R. Boyer, George W. Boyd, (enlisted August 1st, 1861, promoted to First Lieutenant, Thirty-second Regiment, November 18th, 1864) Lewis Black, Thomas E. Burton, Stephen D. Crawford, Gilbert B. Crawford, John N. Crossland, William Craig, Theodore Cooper, John Carlow, William M. Croft, George W. Clark, William T. Dollison, Richard Davison, John Eoff, David French, Simon Frances, Leander

Grandstaff, John W. Griffith, Henry Hughes, William H. Hewett, George H. Harvey, Nathan C. Harvey, Robert I. Hamilton, Henry Hamilton, Arthur T. Hamilton, George W. Johnson, Isaiah Jones, George W. Kildow, Walter Lowery, Robert Larzelere, James H. Lenhart, William Little, William H. McCammon, John Miller, Cornelius Murphy, Samuel Murphy, Henry H. Melick, Reuben H. Morgan, Rufus A. Norman, Wm. Ortlipp, Sam'l H. Prior, David Prior, Jas. W. Rutter, Francis M. Rider, Isaiah Rible, Abraham Reddick, Volney B. Stetzer, Christopher Sipe, David A. Sherrard, Richard F. Sowers, Thomas M. Smart, Alfred Sniff, Isaac Suttles, Sylvester Starkey, Alfred Shiplet, Alonzo L. Vickers, Abel E. Walters, Henry C. Woolf, William H. Wilson, William H. T. Wilson, Robert V. Welsh, Francis White.

#### SIXTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY A.

[Mustered in, in October, 1861; mustered out at Camp Chase, October 3d, 1864.]

##### OFFICERS.

Robert W. P. Muse, Captain; enrolled, August 1st, 1861; promoted to Major, August 27th, 1862; resigned, June 13th, 1863.

George W. Stein, Captain.

Lewis Moore, First Lieutenant; enrolled, October 10th, 1861; promoted to Captain of Company E, June 19th, 1864.

William Dorsey, First Lieutenant.

William W. Woodland, First Lieutenant.

John Blessing, Second Lieutenant; enrolled, October 10th, 1861; resigned, November 16th, 1862.

Edward O. G. Reed, Second Lieutenant; enrolled, August 10th, 1861; resigned, July 16th, 1863.

##### SERGEANTS.

John E. Deeble, George H. Playford, Samuel S. Gibbons, Granville Congrove.

##### CORPORALS.

Alonzo Fleming, Charles Ninekirk, Enoch Riley, Lewis H. Ferrell, James H. Ford, Joseph Laning.

##### PRIVATES.

James Adams, Robert Adams, Arnold Amick, Charles Buckmaster, Andrew Becart, Americus Coulter, William Day, Henry File, Benjamin Ferrell, Andrew Niles, David Hahn, David Hazen, Jacob Hazen, Jacob Inglehart, John P. Murray, Charles Murray, Samuel A. Murray, John McElroy, John S. McWinnee, James Nelson, Thomtery Pritchard, Jordan Pritchard, Benjamin Payne, Robert Ritchie, Frederick Rushey, Daniel Rushey, Solomon B. Ross, Judson C. Scott, Anthony Trost, Julius Webber.

##### TRANSFERRED.

James E. Hammel, to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 15th, 1864; Charles Dickinson, to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 4th, 1864; Alexander Dubois, to One Hundred and Fourteenth O. V. I.; John F. Stewlock, to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 4th, 1863.

##### DISCHARGED.

Richard Adams, Nicholas Alubrust, Lewis Bickel, David E. Bissett, William H. Crowel, Patrick Daly, James Dickenson, John Enneman, Conrad Fisher, Augustus Hass, Charles Hines, Jacob Huff, Jacob Hadley, Isaac Highfield, Michael Hoefer.

#### FIFTEENTH O. V. I.—COMPANY A.

The former officers were as follows:

Cyrus A. Reynolds, Captain.

Cyrus Reasoner, First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain of Company H.

John R. Clark, First Lieutenant; resigned.

Elza T. Stringer, First Lieutenant; resigned.

Samuel T. Storer, Second Lieutenant; resigned.

Andrew E. Smiley, Second Lieutenant; killed.

Andrew J. Gleason, Second Lieutenant; promoted to Adjutant.

The officers at the time of mustering out, were:

Jesse L. Grimes, Captain.

Peter J. Gardner, First Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANTS.

John J. Gregory, William E. Richey, William A. Ferguson, William H. Ogg, Charles L. Reeder.

##### CORPORALS.

William T. McKinney, John D. Fleming, Johnston Hammond, James W. Paxton, Frank L. Schreiber, John G. Decker, John A. McKinney, Jacob Krissinger.

##### MUSICIAN.

Arnold S. Johns.

##### PRIVATES.

William Alexander, James W. Anderson, Benjamin B. Briggs, Joseph S. Brown, Robert B. Brown, William L. Brown, Jacob Campbell, Wilson A. Carey, Andrew Decker, William Dennis, William Dodds, Samuel B. Few, George A. Gardner, James D. Givin, Hugh Gormley, William D. Gregory, Samuel R. Guthrie, Jesse Hackett, Charles Hammond, Solomon Hammond, William Hammond, Emmet Hart, Jeremiah Hartong, William H. Hatfield, John Mitchell, Ai Moore, Francis Muller, John W. McCrea, Hugh McWhirter, Joseph Noble, Samuel L. Patterson, Nathaniel A. Smith, Francis M. Teel, James G. Thompson, Joseph E. Whissen, Jacob O. White, James W. White, John Wilson, Peter Wycoff, John W. Wylie, David W. Wylie, Converse Wylie.

##### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

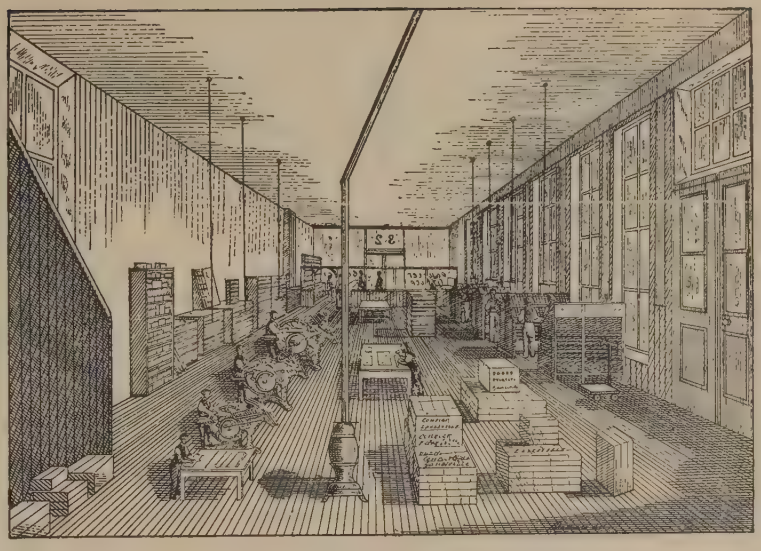
James S. Boyd, Joseph McKinney, Hugh M. Cox, James Deemer, James Goliher, and William Donaldson.

##### PRIVATES DISCHARGED.

James E. Anderson, Parker C. Bird, Robert

# THE COURIER.

OLDEST REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY—STEAM JOB ROOMS AND BOOK-BINDERY—INTERIOR VIEWS OF A MODEL PRINTING HOUSE AT ZANESVILLE.



STEAM JOB ROOMS.

The first Whig newspaper established in the Muskingum Valley was the *Ohio Republican*, founded in 1823 by Col. David Chambers. Through a long line of succession the Daily and Weekly COURIER are the representatives of that early journalistic venture; and it need not be suggested that the "art preservative" has kept pace with the grand march of progress.

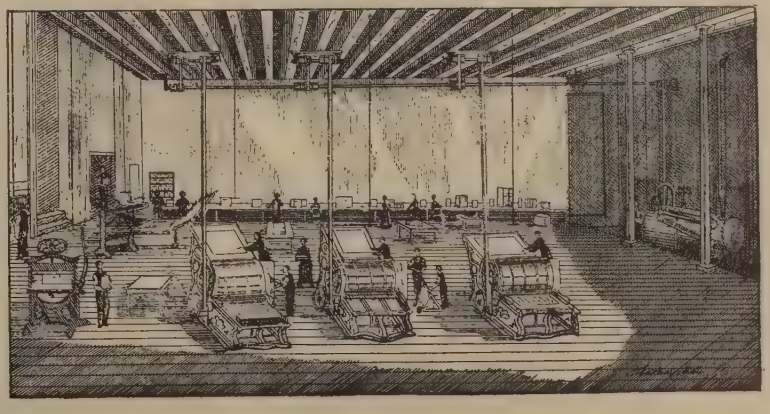
The interior views of the building occupied by the COURIER at No. 32 Opera Block, North Fifth street, present some conception of the most complete newspaper establishment in South Eastern Ohio. The Daily COURIER enjoys in an eminent degree the favor and patronage of the citizens of Zanesville, while the Weekly COURIER reaches thousands and thousands of readers in this valley, and goes freighted with news to other thousands who have sought homes in various parts of the great West.

NEWSPAPER COMPOSING ROOM.

The Steam Job Rooms are furnished with the most improved machinery known to the mechanical world, and the latest, and a vastly varied assortment of materials necessary to the successful prosecution of the business of Steamboat, Railroad and Commercial Printing.

The Book Bindery occupies a large, airy and well lighted hall, 40x80 feet. The manufacture of blank books and ruled forms is carried on extensively, while special attention is given to binding in all its forms, including magazine work.

The proprietors of the COURIER esteem it their duty to labor for the promotion of the material interests of the Muskingum Valley, and in the conduct of the daily and weekly newspapers it has been, and will continue to be, their purpose to spread before their readers such information as will best tend to effect that purpose. No pains or expense are spared to procure and accurately present the news from all sections of the world. The COURIER makes a special feature of telegraphic market reports from the great centers of trade, as well as faithful reports of transactions in commercial and manufacturing circles at home. The COURIER carries on its pay-roll 44 persons. The various departments are personally managed by the members of the firm: the Business and Mechanical by J. H. DODD; Editorial, by T. J. NEWMAN; and City and Advertising by R. B. BROWN.



PRESS ROOM.

P. Boyd, Levi Boyer, John Brown, William H. Brown, James T. Case, Thomas B. Cherry, Matthew R. Cherry, Matthew Cherry, Samuel Croft, John T. Crow, George W. Donaldson, Levi D. Elliott, Samuel Evans, William Foresha, Adoniram J. Ferguson, Albert G. Fleming, Lewis Forsythe, John B. Galbraith, Adam Hammond, Robert Hammond, Samuel L. Harper, John Hartong, William L. Henderson, Jacob H. Herdman, James W. Howell, Oliver S. Langan, James Little, Samuel H. Lorimer, John Mercer, William Melone, Robert H. Moorehead, Wesley A. McDonald, John S. McKinney, Charles E. McKinney, Richard McKinney, William W. McKinney, John A. Nelson, John D. Patterson, Thomas Ramsey, Samuel Rankin, Robert W. Thompson, Josiah Whitaker, Edwin A. Wilhelm, Samuel Williams, James Wilson, David Wilson, Robert B. Woodruff, Joseph Wood, Greenville Wylie, Isaac Wylie, William R. Stewart, Samuel W. Thompson, Joseph Caldwell, Lloyd H. Jones, Samuel Robb, William L. Wolf, John W. Wilson.

TRANSFERRED.

William Scott, Peter Hammond, Jeremiah M. Patterson, Edward Richardson, Willison B. White, John Wycoff.

### SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Henry M. West, Lieutenant Colonel.
Thomas J. Platt, Major.
John H. Saylor, Assistant Surgeon.
John C. Gregg, Chaplain.
Joel Fickle, Commissary Sergeant.
Stuart McBeth, Hospital Steward,
Isaac G. Hatcher, Adjutant.
William I. Wolfley, Assistant Surgeon.
Francis M. Kahler, Major.
James C. Morrison, Adjutant.
Joshua B. Larimer, Adjutant.
Joseph C. Tomlins, Adjutant.
Craven W. Clowe, Regimental Quartermaster.
Augustus C. Barlow, Surgeon.
Joseph Shaw, Regimental Quartermaster.
Alex. H. Strong, Hospital Steward.
Aaron D. Yocum, Sergeant Major.
Samuel B. Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel.

COMPANY A—SERGEANTS.

Thomas D. Showers, (enrolled for three years, September 20th, 1861, promoted to Second Lieutenant, and transferred to Company E, Sixty-second O. V. I.) Rufus P. Stokeley, William Lowrey, Calvin Woodruff, Alfred P. Milligan, William H. Stoneburner.

CORPORALS.

Eli Stainbrook, Emanuel Allman, John Pidcock, Benjamin F. Storer, John Barber, Hiram Dickes, Thomas C. Iliff.

PRIVATES.

A. N. Hart, Jno. J. Mechling, Isaac J. Hitchcock, Jos. Adams, Wm. B. Adamson, Jos. Armstrong, Thomas J. Burley, William Bagley, Isaac Brown, James C. Buchanan, Isaac W. Cooper, Josephus Clapper, Michael J. Cunningham, John W. Coe, Charles H. Conway, George W. Dozer, William L. Deterick, Alexander Dennis, William Edwards, Isaac N. Driggs, Reuben French, Edward J. Flowers, Charles F. Hood, Joseph Jones, (enrolled for three years, September 19th, 1861, by Captain William Edwards; commissioned as First Lieutenant, and transferred to Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I., September 10th, 1862; veteran volunteer), Franklin P. King, Jacob H. McKeever, (enrolled for three years at Roseville, September 24th, 1861: veteran volunteer; transferred to Sixty-seventh Regiment), William H. McLain, Nathan R. Pettit, Francis Prior, Eli Hitchcock, Steward Pidcock, William Pitcock, George W. Ross, John W. Rambo, William Robinson, David M. L. Swingle, Benoni P. Stokely, William M. Stout, Thomas N. Sowers, George W. Simmons, Townsend Updike, Troy Wells, Perry Wiles, Joseph Wiley, (transferred to Sixty-seventh O. V. I.), James Woodruff, Henry Ditts, Jackson Tharp, John F. Ball, John W. Bangham, Benjamin Brown, John Colbert, Adam Dennis, Wesley F. Deavver, George W. Deavver, John M. Dollison, Morgan Devore, John French, Jacob Grapes, Amos Groves, Hiram C. Harvey, Samuel Hoster, Jeremiah F. Horner, John M. Hitchcock, John Longstreth, Robert Powell, Peter Rose, William Turner, Harmon Updike, Charles Worstall, Oliver Watts, William Edwards, (enrolled as Second Lieutenant, October 8th, 1861, for a term of three years; appointed Captain, October 11th, 1861; promoted to Major, June, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner at Fort Wagner, July, 1863; died of wounds, August 28, 1863, at Charleston, South Carolina), David Sowers, Milton Driggs, Elijah Edwards, Godfrey Smalley, (Hospital Steward).

[Enrolled for three years; transferred to Sixty-seventh O. V. I. The information given of Company A, Sixty-second O. V. I., is taken from the historical muster-in roll, which, in some particulars, does not agree with the original muster-in roll.]

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

Samuel B. Larimer, Second Lieutenant, enrolled as a private, at Zanesville, October 5, 1861; appointed Second Lieutenant November, 1861; promoted to Captain; discharged October 22d, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

PRIVATES.

Noah F. Barnes, William Dicken, William Fickel, William Green, Peter P. Lucas, John D. Lucas, Albert Nichols, Salathiel A. Hitchcock, John Barnes, Isaac Denny, William Hoy, Edmond W. Hatcher, Samuel McClellan, Geo. Pace, William Ramsey, George Ruse, Richard Skinner, John Schaeffer, Stephen Swingle, Isaac Bennett, Josiah Latta.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

Patterson Hirst, Captain.

Jesse Horrick, First Lieutenant; enrolled for three years, October 4th, 1861.

Wm. McLaren, Second Lieutenant, enrolled as private, October 24th, 1861; appointed Second Lieutenant, November 14th, 1861.

SERGEANTS.

Norman H. Chamberlin, Robert Sharp, Joseph Shaw, James I. Cole, and Edward Barton.

CORPORALS.

Silas D. Kain, enrolled for three years, October 7th, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Robert Fell, Henry Jackson, Jacob Campbell, Andrew R. Beeman, John W. Comegyer, Isaac Murray, and Frank Lank.

PRIVATES.

Frank Adams, Alexander James, Noah Austin, Daniel Bailey, James Baker, W. H. Blake, John Barstow, Samuel Barstow, Levi Barstow, Wm. Brown, John L. Bailey, George Collins, Wm. Collins, Barrett Conrad, John Cassel, Jacob Cox, Elisha Cay, George Dittenhover, Wm. Forest, Daniel Garrett, Frank Gressel, Thomas Gould, David Goodwin, Zongin Grilich, George W. Hirst, (enrolled for three years, October 7th, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant; dischared October 12th, 1864, at expiration of term of service;) James Henderson, Michael Henry, James Howell, Samuel Haltkurson, Kinsy Irwin, Henry Johnson, Lewis C. Jordan, John Logan, Daniel McKain, John McDowell, John McLees, Chas. McCoy, Geo. McNight, Geo. Miller, Wm. Metz, Geo. Moss, Isaac Morgan, D. Flemmings Mathew, Henry Musselman, Chas. Nimms, James H. Ogle, Charles Offord, Joseph Parkerson, Gilbert Powers, John Palmer, Isaiah Poorman, Wm. Read, James Read, John Raynols, Isaac M. Rogers, Conrad Shoemaker, John Shoyer, Joseph Stiner, George Saffle, Nickelous Straws, James Steward, Samuel Shear, Joseph Smith, Frank Sylvan, Wm. Sauntman, Wm. Stanley, Wm. Frickle, Henry Vinsel, Frank Wyatt, George W. Wyatt, Isaac Wyatt, James Walters, Thomas West, George Wright, John Woortman, Wm. Wood, George Wray, Leonard Wagers, Farren Wisley, Adam Yeost, Wm. Ramsey, John Shaffer, Stephen Swingle, Dennis Shaw, James Kilmartin, Joshua Wright, George W. Brown, Wm. H. Frazier, Harmon King, Hiram W. McVicker, Jonathan Newton, Jacob Swingle, John W. Ross, Henry M. Copland, Daniel W. Welch, Stewart McBeth, Wm. P. Bell.

COMPANY I—PRIVATES.

[No officers from Muskingum county.]

James K. Bullock, Oliver Kinsey, Gillead Moore, Wm. McCreary, Gardner D. Newcomb, Benjamin D. Reed, Joseph Ream, Henry Sweesy, Joseph A. Hutching.

**SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.—COMPANY F.**

[This detachment of Company F was enrolled at Zanesville, during January and February, 1864, for three years.]

PRIVATES.

John Barnes, Wm. R. Dickens, Vincent Edington, Wm. Hoy, Edward Hatches, Samuel McClellan, Wm. McCullough, George Pace, Wm. Ramsey, John Shaffee, Isaac Bennett, Josiah Latta, Albert Nichols, Jeremy C. Teter, Salathial A. Hitchcock, Isaac Denny, George Ruse, Avery Black, Richard Skinner.

**SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.**

[This regiment was organized January 11th, 1862.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Greenberry F. Wiles, Colonel; enrolled October 26th, 1861, for three years, as First Lieutenant of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment, O. V. I; December 13th, 1861, appointed Captain; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, May 10th, 1863; to Colonel, July 23d, 1863; to Brevet Brigadier General, March 13th, 1865.

Mortimer D. Leggett, Lieutenant Colonel; promoted to Colonel, and Brigadier General, November 29th, 1862; appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and mustered into service, December 18th, 1861, for a term of three years; January 21st, 1862, appointed Colonel; promoted to Brigadier General, November 29th, 1862.

Gilbert D. Munson, Lieutenant Colonel.

David F. Carnahan, Major.

Israel C. Robinson, Major.

John E. Jewett, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

John C. Douglass, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Oliphant M. Todd, Chaplain.

James S. Reeves, Surgeon, November 21st, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Howard S. Abbott, Sergeant Major; enrolled as a private, October 28th, 1861, for three years; appointed Sergeant Major, January 11th, 1862.

Henry E. Bigelow, Simon C. Search, Chas. C. Wiles.

COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

Russell Bethel, First Lieutenant; enrolled for three years, December 26, 1864; appointed Assistant Aid de Camp to General R. K. Scott, March 28th, 1865; mustered out with company, July 11th, 1865.

James T. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant; enrolled October 24th, 1861, for three years; mustered in as a private; appointed Second Lieutenant, November 25, 1861.

SERGEANTS.

Louis W. A. Sinsabaugh, Israel C. Robinson, Milton F. Timms, Albert Henderson.

CORPORALS.

Isaiah Moore, Ezra G. Warne, Joseph L. Geyer, George W. Irwin, George F. Smith.

PRIVATES.

James C. Arthur, Winfield S. Ayres, Philo B.

Barnum, James M. Brewer, John R. (or H.) Boyer, Charles M. Corbin, Henry W. Crawford, James H. Hiatt, Isaac G. Herron, Solomon Johnson, Abram Johnson, Charles W. Kemmerer, Wesley M. Lyon, John Lyons, John F. Mathews, John L. Matchet, Hiram F. Mercer, John Mewhiter, Hiram Moorhead, Frank Munson, George W. Richardson, George H. Richey, Aaron Robinson, J. W. Sarbaugh, George F. Smith, William Sutton, David R. Thompson, Mathias Trace, Louis Voght, William R. Waxler, Thomas L. Walters, James R. Wilson, John J. Wilson, Thomas Bell, Joel D. Herron, Robert R. Jones, John C. Lorimor, John McConaugh, Robert B. Nelson, John C. Wallace, Charles S. Wylie, John L. Boyd, Moses Bash, William R. Galwood, John A. Henderson, Joseph T. Matchett, John M. McNutt, James M. Moore, William Warne, Solomon J. Donaldson, George H. Mathews, Alexander Cox, John L. Boyd, John B. Dougherty, Charles S. Wylie.

[Enrolled for three years.]

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

Zachariah M. Chandler, Captain.
Greenberry F. Wiles, First Lieutenant.
Gilbert D. Munson, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William Fulkerson, Lewis Corder, Nelson D. Crosby, George W. Beardslee, Robert W. White, George W. Porter, Adolphus W. Search, (enrolled November 27, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted April 1, 1865; appointed Captain, and transferred to Company A; mustered out July 11, 1865). Joseph R. Miller.

CORPORALS.

James M. Thompson, Fenton Bagley, James M. Myers, William H. Weaver, Theodore E. Dick, Warren McLean.

PRIVATES.

Wesley Anderson, Randolph C. Austin, Henry C. Bangus, Charles Barrell, John F. Baird, Joseph H. Baker, Lewis Corder, John Cherry, James W. Carson, Henry Crooks, Enoch Curtis, Nelson D. Crosby, Henry Drone, Isaac Drumm, Samuel Dickinson, David Edwards, John T. Gardner, Samuel N. Goulding, Christopher Hart, James Henderson, Henry C. Jones, George W. Loy, James P. Melick, James H. Myers, Branson S. Miller, William F. Miller, John T. Moore, Amos Norman, James M. Powell, Leroy A. Roberts, James Simpson, William Shiplett, David Sherrard, Jr., Alva B. Sniff, John M. Varner, Solomon Wilson, Jacob Younger, William C. Younger, Joseph Ansel, Charles H. Bunker, Daniel F. Ritter, Clements Conn, Robert D. Dilts, Monroe Knight, Luther D. Morgan, Uriah H. McClannahan, Andrew J. Mills, George W. Perry, Charles Roberts, Leonard Beddick, James J. Sims, Elijah Stoneburner, Peter J. Snyder, Albert Stigle, Jesse Smithley, Isaac Springer, Charles P. Bowers, Silas W. Fickel, Thomas J. Howell, Jacob Wilson, Simon C. Search, Clements Bell, Benjamin Johnson, Henry Jackson, Charles P. Bowers, Andrew J. Bell, Crapps Nicholas, Samuel T. Lewis, Joseph B. Lane, Jackson Simpson.

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

Samuel W. Spencer, Captain.

William C. Godfrey, First Lieutenant; mustered as private, for three years, October 30th, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, December 14th, 1861.

Thomas E. Ross, Second Lieutenant; mustered as private, for three years, November 21st, 1861; appointed Second Lientenant, December 14th, 1861.

Charles C. Wiles, First Lieutenant; re-enlisted, January 12th, 1864, for three years; honorably discharged, July 11th, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Asa C. Cassidy, James A. Brown, Robert T. Nelson, Alexander Scales, Christopher Stockdale, Michael Henry, James Crabtree, George W. Sylvester, Benjamin H. Sanders, Frederick Henry.

CORPORALS.

William Ross, Samuel Bateman, John A. Launder, Isaac F. Lee, William L. Gillogy, Joseph Starrott, David Pierce, George M. Alter, Eli Berr, John Cottonbrook, Enoch Pearson, Robert H. Abbott, Joseph K. Hall, Francis Musselman.

PRIVATES.

William F. Baker, James Bellinger, Edward Barrett, Russell Bethel, Francis B. Baker, Lewis Bagley, James Brennan, James A. Baker, Alpheus P. Boylan, David F. Bryant, Francis Bateman, Levi Culver, Edward Cassidy, Alexander Clark, James Combs, Asa Culver, John Cantwell, Noah H. Decker, William Downer, Daniel W. Donavan, Joshua Downerd, Darius T. S. Elliott, James H. Echelberg, Charles D. Flowers, James M. Fisher, James W. Fairchild, Robert W. Fryer, Dennis Fredina, Peter Gibaut, Michael Henry, George C. Hall, Jesse Hyatt, Joseph R. Hoskins, Thomas J. F. Howes, William Hanes, Cyrus E. James, Richard H. Jordan, John W. Jones, John Lightner, William M. Laughlin, James A. Mercer, James A. Morton, Thomas J. Miner, Alexander McGregor, Robert McAdams, James H. McCoy, Augustus F. Pelizsaus, George Perry, Samuel J. Reed, James Smith, William Swank, Mathias Thomas, Ransom L. White, James W. Watson, William H. H. White, Samuel Woods, Augustus Yalea, William Armstrong, Samuel Buckingham, Arthur Clark, James C. Deemer, William A. Fulton, Arellias Garrell, Charles Hinds, Sylvester W. Hardesty, David James, Charles W. Lee, William T. McDonald, Sylvester Mercer, Henry Taylor, George H. West, Edward Filgar, Thomas Reasoner, Jacob P. Springer, James Pennington, Jacob G. West.

COMPANY D—OFFICERS.

E. Hills Talley, Captain.

Benjamin A. Blandy, First Lieutenant; enrolled October 25th, 1861, for three years.

Edward S. Harlan; enrolled October 25th, 1861, for three years; appointed Second Lieutenant, December 14th, 1861.

Andrew McDaniel, Captain.

John R. Edgar, First Lieutenant.

Milton Ward, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

James C. Harris, Simon P. Joy, William G. B. McCune, David F. Sullivan, Bishop D. Stall, James McLaughlin, Amazot Warne, John W. Butler.

CORPORALS.

James Sears, James W. Mason, Milton F. Ward, William H. Sullivan, Enoch Harlan, James M. Dutro, William J. Frazier, Abel Arter, David Mitchell, Thomas J. Harlan, Burk Clark, George B. Vandenbark.

PRIVATES.

A. J. Farnum, George F. Darling, Bartley Beaty, Michael Berry, Henry Crawford, Levi C. Conn, James Camp, Peter Coss, Albert Dempster, John Edwards, Thomas W. Dutro, James Finney, John W. Fox, Henry H. Gay, Daniel Gillespie, Charles J. Gibeaut, Peter Gibeaut, William F. Huffman, Davis Haines, Thomas J. Hall, Thomas J. Harlan, Milton Hewett, John Hamilton, Albert Hunt, Samuel Hoffman, George W. Hall, Enos T. Hall, Sr., Moses Howell, John Hufford, Joseph Hubbell, Nathan Jewett, Daniel Jewett, Harrison W. Joy, Bennia Joy, Charles S. Kenney, William W. Kenney, Charles Leach, Samuel Lee, Frank Lowe, John H. McCune, Francis McGuire, Charles B. Mason, Hugh J. McCallister, Frederick Osborn, John Q. A. Peyton, William A. Pake, John Powell, George W. Quigley, James F. Quigley, Wesley Reed, Levi P. Richardson, Nathan Stotts, Joseph F. Stotts, Geo. B. Smith, George Squires, Leaven Turner, Amaziah Warner, Horatio White, John Culver, Oliver B. Crumbaker, Henry A. Chambers, Robert Cunningham, Erastus A. Chilcote, Charles W. Clark, Charles W. Clark, Zenis W. McDowell, Lafayette Davis, Robert E. Gay, Nicholas Hoosan, George W. McCurdy, John Newman, Isaac J. Neff, Torence Peyton, Thomas Parsons, James C. Stewart, Daniel W. Sthal, Alfred Sigers, Joseph Tolbert, Hamilton Wallace, Moses Abbott, John Bird, Lewis Collins, Lemuel G. Dover, William Echelberry, Harrison Echelberry, Allen M. Frazier, Stephen Gay, William Harlan, Benjamin Harlan, William R. Jackson, William McConagha, Joseph E. Peyton, Oliver Perry, Joshua D. Smith, Samuel F. Woodburn, John A. Young, Jeremiah Gardner, David Campbell, James W. Cornelius, James J. Davis, Llewellyn Echelberry, Samuel Harper, Daniel Miller, Richard P. McGill, Joseph Pearce, George Scott, James H. Tom, Nathaniel J. White, Israel C. Robinson (enrolled, November, 1861, for three years; promoted from Captain to Major, January 15th, 1865; honorably discharged, July 11th, 1865), Henry Tipple, Joseph E. Peyton, Jr.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

Avery L. Waller, Captain.

Cyrus M. Roberts, Captain.

Hugh Dunne, First Lieutenant; mustered as private, October 25th, 1861, for three years; appointed First Lieutenant, December 26th, 1861; promoted to Captain, March 13th, 1864, and transferred to Company K.

Joseph Miller, First Lieutenant.

James T. Story, Second Lieutenant; enrolled as private, October 26th, 1861, for three years; appointed Second Lieutenant, Decemcer 26th, 1861; resigned and mustered out, April 1st, 1865.

Martin Durant, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel H. Van Kirk, Alexander V. Hagar, Robert Hanson, Peter W. Sturtz, Isaiah B. Case, Edward S. Vernon, William Hadden, William P. Gault.

CORPORALS.

J. B. Case, Benjamin F. Tudor, F. M. Story, Henry H. Smith, Thomas Hopes, John W. Burwell, John H. McCall, Samuel J. Taylor, Orville O. Barnes, George H. Echelberry.

PRIVATES.

Matthew W. Bay, James T. Bay, Henry Birkhimer, John Bucksenschuttz, John Baker, George Bowman, Lewis Bedell, Albert Bedell, William Bowden, Percival Boyer, Thomas W. Cook, John H. Crane, Alexander Culbertson, William Drummond, Richard Dickeson, Michael Eschman, William C. Garges, Phillip Gibbons, Samuel Hurrell, Levi Hammond, Clinton V. Jenkins, Lenhart Leisure, James Lemmon, James Mullin, Jesse Moorehead, Joseph Moorehead, Joseph E. McKinney, John A. Newell, John Oliver, George W. Runion, Andrew J. Runion, Joel Runion, Joseph Richardson, John Snider, Dennison G. Sturtz, David Smith, Albert Smith, John Stover, James Taylor, John W. Tanner, Solomon Urban, Joseph Van Kirk, Nicholas Vernon, William Vernon, John J. Wine, Wesley West, William C. Waters, Edward C. Wilson, Joseph F. Wilson, Alfred Weymour, John C. Wylie, Lewis H. Wall, John Zimmerman, Hiram Rogers, William C. Gargis, George Kearns, Thomas Huffman, Henry Birkheimer, Adam C. Bowman, Caleb Baker, James Caldwell, Josiah Clark, Alexander Culbertson, James Galiher, Lewis Huffman, Joseph E. McKinney, Thomas A. Palmer, David W. Shaffer, David W. Sprague, Phillip Gibbons, Robert Hanson, Benjamin Conway, Jasper Halsey, Alfred Wymer, Moses Abbott, Albert G. Gault, David C. Hager, Chas Holcomb, Samuel H. Johns, Abraham Jackson, Peter B. Lane, Dennis Sturtz, Samuel Sprague,

Albert T. Sprague, Elijah Wortman, Jason A. Barnard, John A. McKinney, Hiram Rogers, Gabriel H. Holland.

COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

Peter Gebhart, Captain.
Iret Rhinehart, Captain.
John W. A. Gillespie, First Lieutenant.
Alfred Wymer, First Lieutenant.
Joseph C. Jenkins, Second Lieutenant.
Cyrus H. Gardner, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Wilber F. Armstrong, John H. Fenton, Charles Hines, George W. Johns, Kelsey Little.

COMPANY I—PRIVATES.

Robert Abbott, Henry E. Bigelow, George W. Steel, John Wilson, Hiram Wilson, James B. Willis, Joseph Waggoner.

COMPANY K—CORPORALS.

Francis Fracker, William E. Bostwick, Edward English, Francis Godfrey, William Hackett, William Jordon, John Morrison, Myrick Myrick, Pator Norville, H. C. Roush, James Sutton, James Tompkins, Roderick Waters, George L. Bradford, Moses Bash, Jefferson Blazer, Alexander Cox, David Campbell, John P. Eleton, Llewellen Echelberry, John W. Garrett, James M. Mose, Daniel Miller, Richard McGee, Washington Sowers, James H. Tom, William L. Warren, James Cornelius, Samuel Harper.

NINETY-SEVENTH O. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John Q. Lane, Colonel; enrolled September 3d, 1862, for three years; received appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, by Brevet, to date March 13th, 1865.

Milton Barnes, Lieutenant Colonel; enrolled September 3d, 1862, for three years.

James W. Moore, Major; enrolled September 11th, 1862, for three years; honorably discharged October 7th, 1864, by reason of wounds received June 22d, 1864.

Charles H. Moore, Adjutant; enrolled September 5th, 1862, for three years; relieved from duty, as Adjutant, at his own request, August 4th, 1864, and assigned to Company B.

John S. Adair, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

William F. Baker, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster: enrolled September 5th, 1862, for three years.

Charles M. Mathews, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster.

Thomas W. Gordon, Surgeon.

Thomas A. Stewart, Surgeon; enrolled for three years, September 2d, 1862; honorably discharged.

Joseph W. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon.

James T. Edwards, Assistant Surgeon; enrolled for three years, September 4th, 1862; resigned December 12th, 1862.

William H. McFarland, Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Alfred B. Woodford, Henry Marquard, John H. Drake, Jerome B. Egbert, Aaron B. Clugston, Benjamin F. Willey, Charles H. Jones, Sergeant Major; enrolled September 2d, 1862, for three years; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company G, December 8th, 1862.

George Campbell, William Greaves, Charles H. Burwell; enrolled September 1st, 1862, for three years; promoted to First Lieutenant, Company E, same regiment, February 26th, 1864.

Elisha P. Potter, enrolled August 5th, 1862, for three years; May 24th, 1865, promoted to First Lieutenant, Company B, same regiment.

Dennis Lovell.

COMPANY E—OFFICERS.

George Egan, Captain.
G. E. Hull, First Lieutenant.
Frederick Geiger, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Louis S. Cox, enrolled July 20th, 1862, for three years; promoted to First Lieutenant, March 13th, 1863; transferred to Company K, to accept promotion as Captain.

John M. Dillon.

Llewellyn Echelberry, enrolled August 15th, 1862, for three years; promoted to Second Lieutenant, March 13th, 1863.

Newton Wheeler, John Foster, Hiram Jackson.

CORPORALS.

Joel H. Berry, Henry C. Slaughter, Enos F. Taylor, Henry T. Honnold, John Barnell, Newton Wheeler, Calvin Waxler, John W. Roff, Henry Joy, John Lham, William H. Sutton, Michael Sandle, Andrew W. Bell.

PRIVATES.

Howard Aston, Andrew Ault, Alvin B. Bartholomew, Joseph Baughman, Daniel C. C. Bishop, Samuel A. Bull, David Burtch, Benjamin F. Cornwell, Robert Davis, Lafayette F. Decker, William Edgell, John S. Erwin, George Fell, James Forrest, Jacob Gleeck, James D. Griffin, Amos G. Honnold, George R. Johnson, Hiram Larrison, Charles H. Lucas, Josiah H. Lucas, Josiah A. Lydig, Robert McNeal, Joseph Petet, Samuel L. Plants, John W. Biggs, Charles D. Robinson, David A. Ross, Ross David, Ezra Ross, James Ross, William H. Ruse, Willam Sealover, Ira Shifflet, John C. W. Smirr, Nixon Stewart, John J. Sturtz, Nicholas Sunkel, George W. Watts, John Waxler, Seth C. Wilhelm, George W. Wires, Henry Wisecarver, Jacob Wisecarver, Joll. M. Berry, Theodore A. Decker, John W. Riggs, Frederick Lohrenz, John M. Dillon, Henry F. Honnold, Henry C. Slaughter, T. J. Shephard.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

William Hannah, Captain.
George A. Lemmert, First Lieutenant.
John L. Ogle, First Lieutenant.
Alexander H. Kirtland, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

John H. Ash, John D. Ogle, William Shutts, Sylvanus Cass, Norris R. Shaffer, Henry Burris, Joseph Harper, Stephen J. Ogle, David S. Emans.

CORPORALS.

Martin W. Griffin, Jacob Aug, Henry Marquand, Abram Murphy, John J. Lee, Washington Spence, Thomas Tilton, William Marquand, John T. Mossman, Patrick Brennan.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Willey, William Doneker, Joseph Adams, William J. Brown, Josiah Baugher, John M. Baugher, George W. Baum, Joseph A. Baker, Amos Butler, Charles Crozier, Frederick Cassingham, George M. Crane, William S. Clements, Jedediah, S. Collins, John H. Cass, Matthew Crawford, James Duiggins, Benjamin F. Evans, William M. Fluhart, David A. Gibbons, Joshua Gingery, Daniel L. Gonder, Edward J. Hickey, John Helms, John Aunter, Jay B. Hindel, Samuel Hazen, John Johnson, John Jones, Franklin Kreider, Charles C. Kimble, James Knight, Washington Morgan, William Marquand, James Murphy, Samuel Miller, Robert McCann, John D. Oden, Elmer Porter, Dwight Ross, Nathaniel Ricketts, Henry M. Ray, Henry Schonler, Isaac N. Smartwood, George W. Story, Julius E. Smith, Mathias Slaughter, Isaac N. Thompson, George Toothman, George Vickers No. 1, George Vickers No. 2, George R. Wright, Stephen Vickers, Charles W. Wolford, Robert Wallace, Nathaniel Woodford, Lewis C. Lovell, Martin W. Griffin, Abram Murphy, Samuel Cass, John E. Davis, Josiah C. Roberts, David D. Davis.

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

Wm. C. Tanner, Captain.
James H. Linn, Captain.
Joseph F. Gorsuch, Captain; enrolled August 2d, 1862, for three years; mustered in as Sergeant; honorably discharged June 10th, 1865.
George Randall, First Lieutenant.
John W. Marshall, First Lieutenant.
James H. Linn, Second Lieutenant.
Chas. H. Jones, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

John W. Sidle, John W. Saladee, Alex. Simpson, James E. Cook, Howard M. Sedwick, Wm. D. Bonner, Jesse Conn, Thomas Ditter.

CORPORALS.

John M. Bell, Wm. Graham, Henry Cooper, Mark Fountain, John Harvey, Jacob C. Francis, Wm. Wires, Lycurgus Drone.

PRIVATES.

Aaron B. Clugston, Christopher Samann, Thomas Salisbury, Henry S. Byers, Henry Bell, Henry Baker, Wm. W. Barnett, Nelson Brooks, Jacob H. Bowers, Joseph W. Burrier, Francis M. Cook, Curtis W. Campbell, Edward R. Cox, James M. Clark, Jacob Davis, Joseph F. Dorsey, Francis M. Evans, George Elliot, Jesse Elliot, Frank Firman, John Forsyth, Wm. H. Franks, Wm. Forquer, Thomas B. Francis, Jacob France, James Francis, Chas. Henderson, Jesse Hill, John Hill, Wm. H. H. James, Llewellyn F. Knight, Lewis Knight, Peter Kelley, Hiram H. Lowry, Isaac Lewis, Wm. H. Lazier, George W. Morgan, Uriah J. Moore, Thomas Mitchell, Peter Mihls, Wm. H. Pansler, George Robinson, Valentine Riley, Mathias Spangler, Wm. B. Sidle, Joseph B. Sinsabaugh, Osborn Shaw, James Swingle, Samuel Sutton, Thomas H. Simpson, John Smith, Louis D. Tschiffeley, Samuel Towle, James Tanner, Wm. P. Van Allen, Bradbury Williams, John L. Wright, James L. Warne, Peter Weaver, Julius W. Walker, Robert B. Young, John W. Sidle, Parish Garner, James E. Roach, Michael Peter, Thomas B. Francis.

COMPANY K—OFFICERS.

Wm. F. Berkshire, Captain.
Lewis L. Cox, Captain.
Isaac H. Jones, First Lieutenant.
James McClure, First Lieutenant.
Wm. P. Gardner, Second Lieutenant.
Joseph F. Gorsuch, Second Lieutenant.
Edward Ewing, Second Lieutenant

SERGEANTS.

George Showers, John W. Marshall, Benjamin F. Peairs, Henry A. Leslie, Alfred Ramsbottom, Chas. Claspill, Wm. T. Forsythe, David L. Stockdale.

CORPORALS.

John H. Drake, Joseph Atchison, George Wilson, Andrus Guille, Samuel C. Scott, Albert Ewing, Thomas Hosler, David Peairs, Thomas Garrett, Cornelius S. Brown, Sandford Burdett, Edward L. Goshen.

PRIVATES.

Salathial Carter, George F. Adamson, John W. Albright, James P. Bailey, Annis A. Biddison, Joseph W. Brelsford, Phillip Brindley, Wm. Bussomer, Thomas Bendeth, Michael Corcoran, Nicholas Detrick, Lewis Detrick, Wm. B. Drake, James W. Deavvers, John E. Sworthy, John Foregrave, Robert J. Gardner, Richard M. George, Rufus Harrop, Findley Hempfield, George Hopkins, Josiah Horr, John Hersey, George Livingston, Asbury Luman, Lewis Munich, Reese J. Manley, Joseph B. Martin, Richardson McCoy, Henry Neable, Ezra M. Patton, James A. Peairs, Chas. H. Plympton, Jesse Redman, Lyman L. Showers, Henry Skulley, Henry C. Sherman, John

Sprankle, Joseph Storms, George Spring, Chas. Somers, John Springer, John H. Spaulding, Basil J. Spaulding, Robert Stockdale, Samuel Storms, Owen Storms, Jacob A. Swingle, Wm. Taylor, George Frout, Benjamin F. Weaver, Wm. B. Drake, George E. Taylor, Wm. Greaves, George Campbell, enrolled August 22d, 1862, for three years; promoted to Drum Major, September 21st, 1862; Chas. J. Achiner, Wm. Lyda, Sylvester G. Swingle, David Peairs, Samuel C. Scott.

#### NINTH REGIMENT O. V. C.—COMPANY A.

[That portion of this company raised in Muskingum County was enrolled at Zanesville during August, September, and October, 1862, for three years.]

OFFICERS.

William Sims, Captain.
John W. Macumber, First Lieutenant.
Thomas J. Cochran, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Cornelius F. McCarty, Jas. H. Conklin, Joseph Axline, Henry A. Morrison, George N. Lawhead, William F. Pains, John Pigman, John D. Axline.

CORPORALS.

William P. Burley, Washington Sniff, Alexander Carson, Lewis W. Snow, Alonzo Hector, George F. McGill.

PRIVATES.

Joseph P. White, George McLain, Thomas E. Crawford, John Cooper, John R. Adkins, Mural C. Bush, George R. Baker, Samuel J. Crawford, Samuel W. Crouse, James Calvin, William H. Callahan, Charles F. Crawford, Henry Clark, John W. Conaway, James E. Dare, Jacob Everich, Alva Estell, Charles Friend, Alexander Hartman, James Hartman, Haywood F. Haggerman, John Hamman, Leander Henke, Robert Howard, Thomas C. Iliff, Henry Jackson, Allen J. Johnston, George C. Killian, Peter LePage, Samuel Logan, John Lawrence, Calvin P. Morgan, William McGill, Francis McGuire, Levi Miller, George W. Norman, Chesley S. McKinzie, Andrew J. Perry, John W. Rutlidge, Nicholas Roberts, Philip Rei, James P. Schenbly, James N. Shutt, Charles Shiplett, Robert Smith, James Wank, William B. Sowers, George W. Sowers, John Sniff, John Spangler, James Smith, George Topham, John Wilson, William B. Ward, John Cross, Thomas Chapman, William H. Hughes, Joseph Wilson, Joshua O. Piles, William Sloan.

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

[This company was raised wholly in Muskingum County, and was mustered into service at Camp Zanesville, October, November, and December 1862, for three years.]

Elijah Hoague, Captain.
William S. Winnett, First Lieutenant.
John M. Stewart, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William R. Wood, First Sergeant; James S. Mahana, Quartermaster Sergeant; William M. Chaney, Commissary Sergeant; Charles C. Vance, William Springer, David M. Ferguson, James M. McCune, John B. Bulger.

CORPORALS.

George C. Shoemaker, Andrew J. Davidson, Ragan A. Baker, William L. Kaney, William Lazier, John Simmons, Adon B. Lingo, David Wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Pickering, Andrew J. Spangler, William R. Moore, Gideon Arnold, Milton R. Bulger, Martin Stultz, Jacob Brock, William H. Bendure, James H. Bendure, Charles H. Butler, John Butler, Daniel Berry, Samuel Benord, James Bryant, John C. Buchele, Joseph Campbell, William Campbell, William Carpenter, William W. Clark, George W. Castello, Israel Checoat, Jacob Climan, George E. Davis, William L. Douglass, Levi Dean, Peter Eli, Harrison B. Flowers, Franklin Fralick, James Glass, Phillip Griffith, Eli Gay, William Howell, William Harvey, Miner Humphrey, John Humphrey, Levi Hilsmiller, John Hilsmiller, Edward Kating, John Kenzy, John N. Lingo, Albert Myers, Jonathan McGee, John McClary, Thos. McNomee, James N. McMasters, Benjamin Moffett, Robert H. Moffett, Richard Marshal, Josephine Marshal, Samuel Marshal, Clark Mitche, Thomas Norris, Robert L. Porter, David Read, David Randle, John Rechel, William Smith, Joseph Stiers, William L. Stockey, George Smith, Jonathan Stidd, William Selby, Franklin Titus, William Fidrick, Mathew Wood, William S. Winneman, William Huston.

COMPANY D—OFFICERS.

[This company was enrolled the same as Company C.]

Ezekiel S. Hoagland, Captain.
Stephen R. Hill, First Lieutenant.
Arthur T. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin A. Smallwood, William Brown, Stacey Bevan, Andrew Bradley, James Brooks, Emerson Benson, John Sheen, Henry Hick, William Lumsford, Samuel D. Minor, Byron McKenzie, William J. Murray, Robert Shaw, Benton Trimble, Fred Warner, Michael Widderman.

#### TENTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

[The portions of this regiment from Muskingum County were enrolled late in the autumn of 1862, for three years.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Charles C. Smith, Colonel.
William E. Haynes, Lieutenant Colonel.
Lyman C. Thayer, Major.
William S. Hickox, Major.
James W. Thompson, Surgeon.

John C. Sheets, Adjutant.
Henry Trissell, Quartermaster.
J. Madison Allen, Commissary.
Seth G. Clark, Chaplain.

COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

William Thayer, Captain.
M. Valentine, First Lieutenant.
John A. Parish, Second Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Mathew Wimer, George W. Riley, Samuel Mock.

PRIVATES.

Martin Adams, John Canaday, Jacob A. Roach, Alfred Stultz, John Ward.

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

Adam F. McCurdy, Captain.
John Paisley, First Lieutenant.
Elias C. Grigg, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

James H. M. Perry, Robert Mackey, George H. Purdy.

CORPORALS.

James H. Wood, John W. Meek, James R. Smith.

PRIVATES.

John J. Powell, (teamster), Henry L. Pake, (wagoner), John Burris, William Cordray, John D. Carey, James M. Dixon, Wesley Gray, Charles Hoben, John Jones, James A. Lemon, David McGee, George Moore, John Moran, Samuel S. Meek, James Wiles, George Rich, Oscar F. Reed, William Smith, Marion B. Smith, Benjamin F. Lees, Charles H. Todd, John Westivo, William Woods.

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

George E. Hutchinson, Captain.
Amos Mardis, First Lieutenant.
Newton Thayer, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

James Burk, David Smith, Harry Shrieves.

CORPORALS.

John Thomas, Thomas Miner, John A. Leeper, William Smith, Samuel W. Garrett.

PRIVATES.

Solomon Lewis, (teamster), Jacob Lemnar, (saddler), Thomas E. Ross, (wagoner), Joshua D. Breyfogle, John H. Brown, John S. Carrol, Charles Carlton, George W. Church, George Edwards, William Elzey, William Grey, Bernard Hampshire, John Harris, Thomas Helon, Vincent Joiner, Benjamin F. Jones, Frank Jones, John Logan, Fred McAlpin, George W. Mitchell, Oscar Palmer, Samuel Ramsey, Thomas Ramsey, Isaac Ross, Robert Ruby, William Ryan.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND O. V. I.

[This regiment was mustered at Zanesville, Ohio.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

William H. Ball, Colonel, commissioned October 10, 1862; resigned February 3, 1865.
John M. Bushfield, Lieutenant Colonel, commissioned Oct. 10, 1862; resigned May 1, 1863.
Charles M. Cornyn, Lieutenant Colonel.
Moses M. Granger, Major; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, May 1, 1863; resigned, December 10, 1864.
John W. Ross, Major.
Joseph Peach, Major.
Charles C. McCabe, Chaplain.
Thaddeus A. Reamy, Surgeon.
William M. Houston, Assistant Surgeon; promoted to Surgeon.
Alex. Richards, Assistant Surgeon.
Wilson G. Bryant, Assistant Surgeon.
Archibald Huston, promoted to Chaplain after the resignation of Chaplain McCabe.
James T. Cushing, Adjutant.
David H. Mortley, Quartermaster.
Moses D. Wheeler, Sergeant Major.
Andrew P. Stultz, Quartermaster Sergeant.
John McMillen, Commissary Sergeant.
David H. Dauhauer, promoted to Sergeant Major.
John W. Johnson, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Marion D. Paxton, Commissary Sergeant.
Robert M. Hendershott, Musician.
Alexander A. Taylor, Adjutant.
George W. McCormick, Sergeant Major.
Stephen Miller, Commissary Sergeant.

COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

Joseph Peach, Captain; enrolled August 16th, 1862, for three years; promoted to Major, and transferred to Field and Staff.
Henry S. Harding, First Lieutenant; enrolled August 16th, 1862, for three years; promoted to Captain, July 1st, 1863; wounded and discharged.
John H. Niemeyer, Second Lieutenant; enrolled August 11th, 1862, for three years; promoted to First Lieutenant, September 1st, 1863; discharged for wounds, no date.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph P. Huston; enrolled August 20th, 1862, for three years; promoted to Captain, February 1st, 1865. Newton Potter, David H. Dundour, John E. Evans, Henry, (or Harrison) D. Garnett.

CORPORALS.

Wm. Monroe, George Roll, Abraham W. Williamson, James W. Lindsey, Jerome Bronker, Frank Scoope, Henry G. Tucker, John T. Patterson.

PRIVATES.

Lloyd Adamson, Wm. Aichle, John W. Anders, George Anders, John G. Brenholts, Fred. Bohnstedt, Chas. W. Babbitt, Henry Bainter,

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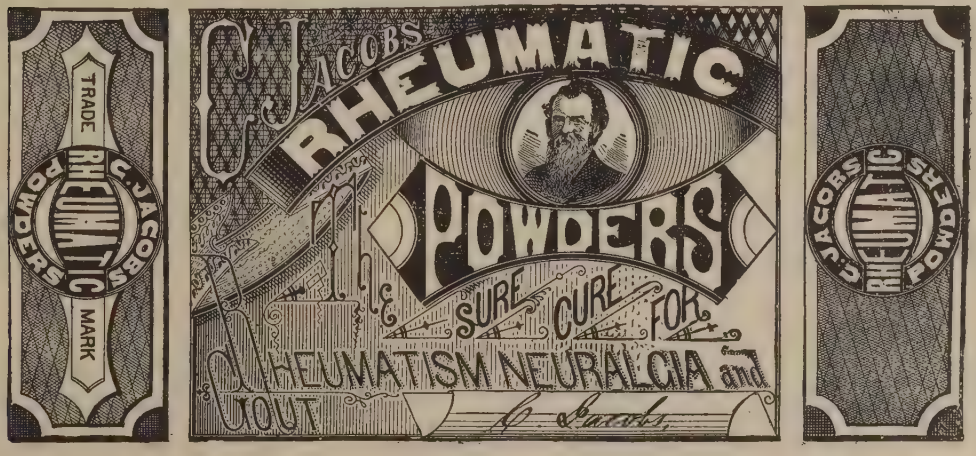
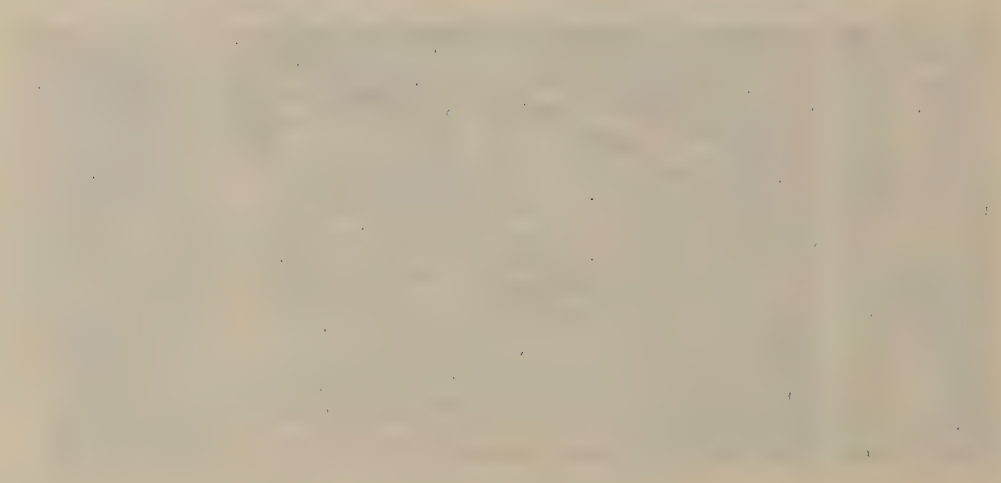



C. JACOBS & CO.

DURING the past three years these gentlemen have been located in Zanesville. They are the successors of George W. Blocksom, who ranked among the early business men of that city for a period extending over forty years. This establishment has been devoted to the drug trade since the purchase by Mr. Jacobs. The store has been completely stocked with new and fresh goods, and the prescription department is ably presided over by Henry A. Stanhope. A leading specialty with this house is the manufacture and sale of Mr. Jacobs' Rheumatic Powders. The powders are unexcelled as a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia, while, as a system renovator, it has no equal. An Asthma Remedy, lately put on the market, has already won its way largely in popular favor. A Kidney Remedy, and Corn Cure, are likewise deservedly popular. The Jacobs Instant Cure for Pain, an internal and external remedy, has, through merit, met with a large sale. A Worm and Cough Syrup, also the Jacobs Condition Powders, have each won golden encomiums. As these medicines are prepared under the eye of a practical chemist, each and every article described above are guaranteed or money refunded.



Phillip Clow, Thomas D. Cooper, Jacob Detenbeck, John Donohue, Seth Dempster, George W. Dempster, Wesley Evans, John H. Gebbons, John H. Good, Isaac O. George, Archibald Huston, Albert Hall, John Hammond, Michael Headley, Wm. Harlan, Henry Hartman, Peter Johns, James W. Johnson, Quinter Kerlin, Absalom Krewson, Harrison Kent, Chas. Kinkade, John Kussmoul, Michael Kunebitter, Geo. Lloyd, Josephus Longley, Neathen Linn, Samuel Maxwell, John D. Mitchell, John Maxwell, James Mathews, John Mathews, Chas. W. Mathews, Wm. Miller, James McDonald, Wm. Mitchell, Robert McNabb, Samuel Parkison, Samuel Pitts, John F. Pyle, Elisha Pierce, Henry Razor, Chas. W. Roberts, George Spangler, John Smith, Israel Simons, Wm. H. Simms, Amos B. Smith, Andrew Stultz, Thomas Simonite, Joseph Smith, Peter Frost, Jacob Urban, Andrew Voll, John Wilson, Jeremiah Williams, Joseph Williamson, George N. Williamson, George W. Waxler, Adam Winegarner, Joseph Eminhiser, George W. Bargesser, James Kinkade, Michael Kronenbitter, George V. Dennick, Henry Faye, Lyman Flowers, Francis M. Griffin, Wm. Gossage, David Hoppstahr, Joseph Hess, Franklin Jones, Rufus Wason, Richard Peach, Asher Sealover, Harry Thompson, Chas. T. Willey, Fred Young, Wm. Maxwell, Wm. Maloy, Chas. Pearce, George W. McMillen.

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

Benjamin S. Herring, Captain.
I. Jerome Harris, First Lieutenant.
Cyrus Scott, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

James Deselemes, Joseph Hutchinson, James R. Bell, Ross Coyle, Wm. Davenport, Wm. Wason, Harrison B. Moore, Joseph McMullen, George W. Moore, Isaac A. Warden, James W. Kenworthy, John W. Craley, Isaac W. Keer, Wm. M. Wilson, Dewitt C. Bounden, George W. Kunhes.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

[The members of this company were mostly enrolled early in the autumn of 1862, and mustered into service for three years, at Camp Zanesville, Ohio, October 6th, 1862.]
Chas. M. Cronyn, Captain.
Wm. M. Wilson, First Lieutenant.
Sanford M. Boling, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Daniel Dugan, First Sergeant; James Johnston, John Christie, Chas. Dyarmett, Homer M. Blackburn.

CORPORALS.

Erastus F. Martin, George McCormick, Wm. L. DeLong, Isaac M. Crawford, John Johnston, John M. Miller, Andrew J. Pollock, John H. Mangold.

MUSICIANS.

Martin Brown, George E. Walters.

PRIVATES.

John Adkins, Adam Beatey, James Bosk, John Baggett, James Bussey, John Beatey, Thomas Belleville, Adam Bowman, Henry Bowers, Moses Crossley, Elias Crawford, Wm. C. Christie, Chas. Christie, James L. Dunn, Henry Fisher, Stephen W. Frampton, Jackson Frazier, John Granger, Wm. R. Green, John Gray, Jacob W. Hoskins, Isaac W. Hattan, John Houck, John Hetzel, Martin Hackett, Benton Hutchinson, George P. Hefner, Joseph Keller, Thomas Little, Martin Murphy, Simon Mitchell, Wm. H. Mayhew, Wm. Menahan, James Watson, Samuel H. Masters, Peter Mast, James H. McClane, Lander McClurg, John Mageez, Chas. Moore, Edward McCracken, Clark Nelson, Payton Nerville, George W. Newell, Thomas C. Prouty, Samuel Pliley, Wm. H. H. Reed, Francis Retallick, James Robinson, W. H. Stradley, John L. Sohramm, Israel W. Sims, Joseph Simons, Hiram Sears, Albert Sowers, John C. Sutton, Joseph M. T. Taylor, Benjamin N. Tracy, Joseph D. Taylor, Samuel Stradley, Samuel Williams, James J. Wilson, John A. Wise, Nelson Walker, Joseph Wolf, John H. Wilson, George W. Watlemire, George H. Marshall, John E. Arndt, John Young, Alfred L. Kinkade, George R. Frazier, Wm. M. Hatton, Daniel B. Forbes.

The following named men were enrolled for three years, in 1864, and attached to Company F:

Peter Gibeaut, James W. Gay, John C. Hardesty, Thomas Mitchell, James Crawford, Seth Marshall, Absalom Fisher, Jerome Romine, Moses D. Wheeler, Jr.

COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

[The following named members of this Company were mustered in at Camp Zanesville, October 5th, 1862, for three years. The majority of them are from Adams township:]
Orlando C. Farquhar, Captain.
Gilbert H. Barger, First Lieutenant.
John Anderson, Second Lieutenant.
Sergeant—Calvin Myser.
Corporals—Thomas B. Chauer, George Graham, Edwin Powell, John Minor, Christopher Philabaum.
Musician—John H. Loveless.

PRIVATES.

Lewis D. Barge, Wm. R. Brillhart, Amos Buckmaster, George W. Carr, Nathan A. Daugherty, Alexander Fenton, Fortune McConnell, Gottlieb Feas, David Garber, Peter Gephart, Lewis Hinds, Samuel Hawley, Archibald Houston, Samuel Lewis, Wm. Pyler, Nathaniel C. Reed, Thomas Reggle, Lyman Spaulding, Wm. Ward, Peter Worley, Richard Dwyer, Samuel A. Wirts, Henry Moore, Edward Riggle.

COMPANY H.

[This portion of Company H was raised in Muskingum county, and mustered in, Septem-

ber 30th, 1862, for three years, at Camp Zanesville.] Joseph C. Huston, First Lieutenant.

SERGEANT.

Marion D. Paxson.

PRIVATES.

Nathan W. Hains, John Keiller, Isaac W. Kerr, Wm. H. Smith, David R. Walker, James Queen, James E. Dillen, Edward Crowley, Michael Joyce, Theodore Tolbert.

COMPANY I—OFFICERS.

[This company was raised, almost to a man, in Muskingum county, and was mustered into service, for three years, at Camp Zanesville, October 8th, 1862.]

Daniel B. Garey, Captain.
Thomas S. Black, First Lieutenant.
Thomas S. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Enoch Shrigley, John H. Maxfield, George W. McMillen, Robert H. Warner, John M. Voris.

CORPORALS.

Fred. C. Aler, Stephen W. Vankirk, George M. Fell, Isaac B. Stele, John Kimball, John Petty, Charles B. Church, Edward P. Hilliard.

MUSICIAN.

Samuel Burwell.

PRIVATES.

William Asher, Jasper Adams, Denton Adams, Jesse M. Bailes, William Bailey, Augustus C. Burt, Thomas Campbell, George W. Church, Isaac B. Cramlett, William S. Caldwell, Patrick Carter, Josiah Deffenbaugh, Richard H. Dugan, John Felt, William Gibbon, Harry H. Gamble, Jeremiah H. Garner, Lemuel Gardner, Jasper Griffin, John B. Henderson, Albert Hammond, Josephus Hammond, John H. Hale, Jacob Hale, Robert M. Hackinson, William James, Franklin Johnson, William Jones, George B. King, William H. King, David W. Kenney, Henry Kirker, Wells J. Lower, Hugh Lynch, Frank Morton, Jefferson O. McMillen, Charles E. Winner, John F. McMillen, Benjamin R. Nelson, James O'Harra, Samuel Phillips, Henry Parrish, James W. Plympton, Powell Powelson, Phillip Rush, William D. Robertson, Benjamin F. Roberts, Edward Ruggle, John Saffle, David Sensabaugh, James Stull, John S. Smith, Asher Sealover, John F. Timms, Henry G. Tucker, Salathiel Tudor, William R. Tudor, Charles Van Horne, Charles T. Willey, George W. Wortz, Wlliam Wiles, Moses D. Wheeler, Jacob Whetmore, Jacob Zimmer, Andrew Reel, Timothy Edenburn, Christopher Bauer, Martin Jackson, John L. Richardson, Fulton Saunders, William T. Beatty, Joseph Baughman, Willis Coleman, Zachariah T. Fouts, Adam Grandstaff, Matthew Griffin, Stephen Harrop, John Michael Keely, Jeremiah Sheppard, Henry S. Stephens, John W. Pike.

RECRUITS.

Philip Pake, John Truman, Matthew Crawford.

COMPANY K—OFFICERS.

[This company mustered in at Camp Zanesville, Ohio, October 8th, 1862, for three years.]
John W. Ross, Captain.
John C. Randall, First Lieutenant.
Ross W. Anderson, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANT.

Nelson Yakey.

CORPORALS.

George M. Simpson, Sylvanus Young, Sedrick Black, Isaac Leasure, Alexander Allender, Isaac B. Carlile, John W. Redmond.

MUSICIANS.

Thomas Wilber, Gottlieb Voght.

PRIVATES.

Dexter B. Wood, Archibald Ankrum, Samuel Anderson, Melvin L. Bickle, John A. Bedell, Lilas H. Barton, Henry E. Cosgrave, Albert Frazier, Thomas Gladman, David Gray, William P. Gover, Daniel Sildy, William H. Harrison, Charles Huntington, William Hamler, Robert Hamler, John F. Hull, Michael Joyce, Josephus Jones, John Knour, James B. Kime, George F. Kime, Michael Kelly, Robert Laneson, William H. Lower, Calvin Latta, William Murry, Albert Moore, Henry Miller, Noah McMullen, Cyrus Phillips, Samuel J. Perry, Thomas Painter, Samuel Painter, Adam Sims, John W. Snurr, Peter Smith, Lee A. Spaulding, William H. Sheppard, John R. Stage, John Smith, Calvin Thompson, Benjamin Uphole, Baily Wilson, James R. Ward, David E. Watson, Weston Willoughby, Charles W. Wright, Thomas C. Wilber, Jacob W. Wright, William B. White, George Zelhart, Charles Hancock, John W. Lisle, James B. Hackney, Jacob Saltsquire, John F. Hittle, William L. Johnston.

SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

COMPANY E—OFFICERS.

Captain, John C. Hazlett; mustered in August 16, 1861; died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 7, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Carey; mustered in August 19, 1861; resigned at Battle Creek, Tennessee, July 27, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

George D. Sullivan, George E. Wheeler, James Ellis.

CORPORALS.

Christian Wocks, Silas E. Ayres.

PRIVATES.

Alonzo Atkinson, Thomas Durkin, Elmore Dutro, Charles Goulding, David L. Lawson, George W. Rush, Charles Rush, Orrell Ro-

rick, Alfred Stone, Bryant Sutton, Josephus Steller, Isaac Staffle, Francis Snurr, Frank Titus, William Van Horne, Leander Wallace, Robert I. Winn, Samuel Wagoner.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Hiram Cowan, John Dawson, James H. Sheppard, John Bowman, Richard Johnston, James Saffle, David E. Sheppard, Rufus G. Tole, Joseph Thompson, Hiram Winn.

DISCHARGED.

Frank J. Van Horne, David Zinsmer, John Anthony, Armstead E. Adams, James Armstrong, John W. Bell, John T. Brown, Frank Baird, Levi Colcher, Robert M. Curtis, John Elsea, Christian Fisher, Martin Foster, Charles Feas, Daniel Hunter, Jacob Henry, Wesley Miller, James Watson, Hugh D. McGan, Samuel McDonald, Philip McElfresh, Jacob Nenzinger, John A. Newell, Mather T. Ross, John Richison, John Riley, John C. Randall, Edward Sullivan, Martin Sullivan, William Short, George Saners, Ash Vernon, James Woodruff, George Wagoner, Charles Wilcox, John Walker, John W. Thomas.

TRANSFERRED.

Horace R. Abbott, Edwin Josselyn, Richard E. Sutton, Charles Woodruff, David P. Wayland, Samuel T. Cross, John H. Gore, Andrew J. Nicholas, Joseph Josselyn, David Maass, William Short.

FIFTH BATTALION O. V. C.

Captain, James B. Rush, of Columbus, Ohio.

First Lieutenant, John Nelson, of Columbus, Ohio.

Second Lieutenant, Thomas E. Roberts, of Falls Township, Muskingum County. [See, also, Third O. V. I. and Thirteenth O. V. C.]

PRIVATES.

Howard Aston, Charles A. Green, John McGlade, Harrison Boylan, John Van Voorhis, Lucius F. Horr, James L. Bell, Louis Eppley, Samuel Fouts, Lewis Frankenbergh, James Gittings, Hamilton McFarland, Charles Offord, John Peck, Torrence Peyton, George Quigley, James F. Taylor, Jesse Waters, Hamilton Wallace, James C. Whissen.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. C.—COMPANY F.

Thomas E. Roberts, Captain. [See Third O. V. I. and Fifth Battalion O. V. C.]

Clayton G. Jewell, First Lieutenant; succeeded by Howard Aston. [See Company E Ninety-seventh O. V. I. and Fifth Battalion O. V. C.]

John B. Conaway, Second Lieutenant; promoted to First Lieutenant in another Company; succeeded in Company F by William A. Fenner.

Howard Aston, promoted as above.

Charles A. Green, John W. Roberts, James F. Taylor, James Gittings, Hamilton McFarland, John L. McGlade. George F. Smith, Alva James, James L. Bell, William N. Coke, Reason Halfhill, Frank Cummins, Charles Offord, George S. Warner, James H. Sherman, William L. Burley, William T. Brown, William C. Burns, William P. Bailey, Walter Broughall, John W. Clark, Jacob Campbell, Michael Counof, Lawson Dickerson, James E. Dewees, Samuel Ehrman, Louis H. Farris, Edward J. Flake, George S. Grieves, James H. Gunion, Thomas W. Hunter, William Halfhill, Marshall Harvey, Josiah T. Horr, Adam Johns, John R. McLain, James McGlade, Charles Mathew, James Mathew, John Peck, George W. Quigley, Harrison Quigley, Charles Smith, William A. Simpson, Marshall Sidle, George Summers, Oliver A. Stine, Charles C. Shinnick, Wilson, E. Toland, James Tanner, Albert Tanner, Jesse Waters, Benoni A. Williams, John H. Wills, Sylvester Woods, Henry Williams, James C. Whissen.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH O. N. G.

[This regiment was enrolled in May, 1864, at Zanesville, Ohio, for one hundred days.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lyman J. Jackson, Colonel.
Horace D. Munson, Lieutenant Colonel.
William S. Harlan, Major.
Albert W. Train, Adjutant.
Henry Lillibridge, Quartermaster.
Robert Chambers, Surgeon.
William H. Holden, Assistant Surgeon.
Joseph G. Moore, Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Albert A. Guthrie, Sergeant Major.
Joseph M. Brown, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Milton M. Chapman, Commissary Sergeant.

COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

Lucius P. Marsh, Captain.
Charles W. Potwin, First Lieutenant.
Fred Geiger, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Richard Ellis, George Randal, William E. Guthrie, Benjamin Wheeler, Jr., Wm. G. Starkie.

CORPORALS.

Robert J. Harkins, Lee H. Palmer, Clark Hull, George C. Lee, Joseph R. Moore, Samuel Howard, Jr., Chalkley Frame, John J. Applegate.

PRIVATES.

Harvey Allen, Alexander Alloway, Joel Bailey, Wm. Barton, Jacob N. Bonnet, Lewis Butler, Wm. Bowman, Samuel C. Belknap, James Buckingham, George B. Best, Elias Bell, James A. Bell, Wm. Brooks, Charles G. Convers, Robert M. Cherry, Herman Cordes, Augustus C. Cox, John Emmit, George W. Erwin, Theodore Fox, Alfred E. Filmore, Benjamin Fell, Gutlisp Feasley, Henry Gitter, Wm. A. Guard, Frank M. Hollister, John Harris, John Hurley, Henry C. Hirst, Wm. Hahn, Charles Hahn, Lewellyn Knight, Albert J. Kintz, Chas. Kapps,

George Lynn, Peter W. Lilienthal, James H. Mitchell, Cyrus F. Moore, Wm. McBride, Fred Mast, Chas. E. Moore, James A. McCleary, David E. Mitchell, Jacob F. Merkman. James Nut, Richard B. Osmond, Robert W. Ordney, Isaac Palmer, Andrew Pierce, Arthur J. Peabody, Henry C. Peters, James L. Peters, John A. Porter, James Prosser, John W. Pollock, Albert Ross, George Roberts, Fred Stultz, Wm. Sloan, Alexander C. Smith, Edward Smith, Henry Smith, James M. Shirer, Winfield S. Shirer, Joseph Sauer, Henry H. Smith, Wm. A. Twaddle, John Tanner, Wm. A. Taylor, Clarence Van Namm, Wm. Walker, John Woodworth, Lewis Wall, Wm. S. Wollard, Edward Wilson.

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

Henry S. Allen, Captain.
Milton F. Timms, First Lieutenant.
Samuel L. Wiles, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Alva T. Wiles, John W. Baughman, George F. Hammond, Samuel Hadden, David McCandish.

CORPORALS.

Milton Lowery, James A. McFarland, Wm. Curtis, Jr., Marcus F. Abell, Phillip Stockdale, John G. Fisher, Samuel H. Sawhill, Benjamin Tuttle.

MUSICIANS.

David Hetzel, Edward B. Harver.

PRIVATES.

Lloyd N. Adamson, F. Newton Adamson, John J. Ashbaugh, Geo. W. Baughman, Jas. F. Baughman, Frank Boatman, Richard F. Braumage, Jno. Curtis, Edward Crowell Hervey Caldwell, David Chambers, Wm. Chambers, Warren M. Cook, Henry C. Deitrich, Samuel H. Dailey, John O. Davis, Wm. Derr, John Erwin, George B. Erwin, John Eliker, Wm. Frederick, Isaac P. Farquhar, Jacob Galiher, Wm. Hilliard, Chas. Hauptman, Alphonso J. Helmuth, Andrew Hurell, John Hines, Franklin Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Robert G. Jones, James A. Johnson, Oliver King, Lewis Kitchen, Samuel R. Larimer, Wm. J. Lamb, Perry Longshore, James Launder, Wm. H. Myers, Leander McBride, Lewis Munch, Thomas J. Moorehead, John McMillen, John Mellor, Sylvanus Mevey, John Mevey, Erasmus McLaughlin, John A. Parshall, George W. Ralph, Thomas Ross, Jesse Reynolds, Jacob Y. Smith, Orange Suttles, George Selsam, Joseph Terry, James W. Terry, David Terry, Robert M. Thompson, Stephen R. Thomas, John Tomlinson, John Terry, John M. White, Daniel Weymer, Thomas Webster, John Boaz, Singleton D. Hatcher.

COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

Jacob M. Robinson, Captain.
Noah Forsyth, First Lieutenant.
Thomas Stuart, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Edwin A. Wilhelm, Wilson T. Allen, Hugh McVey, Abraham Cox, Robert L. Evans.

CORPORALS.

Hugh Moorhead, Alex. P. Moorhead, Henry Ludman, John Melone, Henry C. Swift, David M. Watson, Robert Walker, Reuben C. Storer.

MUSICIANS.

Wm. H. McKinney, Wm. Reynolds.

PRIVATES.

James Adney, Alanson W. Atchinson, John N. Barnett, John S. Barnett, Wm. W. Barnett, Edward A. Bell, Thomas W. Boyd, Alex. Boyer, Wm. Blackstone, David J. Campbell, David Campbell, Robert Cabeen, James Carmichael, Wm. G. Crawford, Edward Crawford, James W. Cox, Spencer Davis, Simon W. Elliott, James W. Forsyth, David P. Forsyth, Wm. Frazier, David S. Given, James D. Given, Wm. D. Gregory, Hugh E. Hardesty, Wm. H. Hardesty, John L. Howell, Wm. M. Hendershot, John Hines, John Hutchinson, Henry J. Heron, Abner Humphrey, Hatson A. Johnson, Frederick Ledman, Wm. H. Ledman, James A. Larimer, John Lyons, Wm. Lyons, Alex McConaughey, Chas. W. McCutcheon, James S. McCutcheon, George McWhorter, Ai Moore, John Miller, Wm. W. McGee, Wylie McGee, John McGee, James McCartney, Wm. W. Poland, Benoni F. Robinson, Robert M. Reasoner, Wm. G. Richey, Findley E. Richey, Richard Stahl, J. E. Richey, Jacob G. West, Wm. Wilson, Thomas White, Seth C. Wilhelm, Adam Young, Samuel Blosser, Smith G. McCandlish, Hugh H. Alexander, Jacob Lutz, Benoni Blary, Samuel Swartz, George J. Bohrer.

COMPANY D—OFFICERS.

John W. Tanner, Captain.
Thomas J. Newman, First Lieutenant.
Wm. Newman, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Horatio R. Bodine, Jesse Lee, Wm. H. Fountaine, John H. Richey, Chas. Vandenbark.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Caldwell, Elijah Ray, Henry D. Butler, Benjamin F. Crabbin, Byron Crabtree, Elijah H. Moore, Lloyd Varner.

PRIVATES.

Morris S. Adams, Seth Allen, Jacob Baird, Samuel M. Bell, James Berry, John Bowers, George Burlingame, Thomas Carter, George Carmichael, James Carr, George Clester, John W. Conn, Joseph A. Cook, James Carl, Nathaniel Craige, James Craige, Julius Crabtree, Wm. J. Crabtree, Thomas J. Dowell, Lorenzo J. Dowell, James M. Dowell, John H.

Evans, James R. Eaton, Wm. Flanagan, John Flesher, George W. Flesher, John Fountain, Wilson Fowler, Marion Fowler, Wm. Forsythe, Decatur Grubb, Thomas George, Isaac Hillier, Thomas Harris, Henry Haines, Lewis Koos, Robert Laird, Robert McCullough, Wm. Mohler, Joseph Myers, Woodford Makzirgo, James A. Mercer, David Norman, Wm. Northover, Alvin Osborn, Henry Overbark, John B. Pansler, Wm. Pansler, Perry W. Pake, Sanford W. Reamy, Henry C. Roberts, Samuel Rudy, Timothy Smith, Cornelius F. Sidle, Harrison Starkey, George Sherman, Thomas H. Simpson, Michael Saup, David Tanner, Thomas Tanner, Wm. F. Tobin, James Van Winkle, Mahlon Varner, Francis N. Wise, David Wilkinson, Thomas Waddle, Wm. Wortman, John Woods.

COMPANY E—OFFICERS.

Charles H. Fox, Captain.
William E. Atwell, First Lieutenant.
Milton H. Carter, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Richard H. Galigher, James E. Scarvell, Samuel Cockrell, Lafayette Story, Joseph Purcell.

CORPORALS.

Newton Brookhover, Peter Cashbaugh, Harvey Carbin, William Roll, John Mears, Washington Brookhover, John Burnell, Joseph Mihlfelt.

PRIVATES.

William L. Anderson, James Acheson, David Acheson, Charles G. Anderson, Charles H. Anderson, Andrew Arnold, John W. Anderson, Alva Arter, Davis Brookover, Charles Brookover, Charles Borders, George Bowman, John Baker, John N. Clapper, Willis Chapman, John W. Downs, John S. Davis, Jacob Durant, John Dearstine, Isaac De Yarmett, Robert Erwine, Charles Fulkerson, Wallace D. Green, Charles H. Galigher, George H. Gore, Peter Goble, Abraham Garrett, William Hartman, John Huffard, Joseph Hatfield, Christopher Holdrith, Lewis Hock, Joseph E. Jones, Samuel H. Johns, Silas Kincade, James C. Lewis, John McNeal, Robert McNeal, Francis Muhany, George Mawhorter, George Mercer, Jeremiah Miller, Aquilla Neff, Stephen Neff, Joseph Northover, Joseph Peach, Horace Shaffer, George Story, John Sockman, Charles Schwartz, William. Tharp, Uriah Tharp, Clark Toland, Wm. M. Tom, Ira Taylor, William Taylor, James Williams, John C. Wright, John Wesley, Charles Wines, Isaac Hillon, James H. Johnson, Abner Kennard, Samuel Leib, Jacob Moyer, William Stuart, George Stuart, Michael J. Myers, George B. Book.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

Robert Leslie, Captain.
William H. Nevitt, First Lieutenant.
Robert Price, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

George W. Greenland, George M. Howard, James M. Dutro, George H. Fletcher, Samuel S. Russell.

CORPORALS.

Thomas E. McKinney, William D. Ford, Emil W. Geiger, Charles W. Dutro, Charles H. Miles, Benjamin Dixon, Michael C. Conner, Jesse S. Arter.

MUSICIAN.

James Belinger.

PRIVATES.

Charles Arter, Alexander Samuel, Austin Baldwin, John Bowman, Perry V. Bean, William Balsley, James Boyd, William C. Butler, William Burton, Noah Blosser, Edward Courtney, Jacob T. Dunn, Edward B. De Yarmitt, Peter Dugan, James Emery, Samuel Friezner, Wm. Ford, George Flower, Wm. Good, Wm. Greiver, Charles Geeson, Fred. Gigax, George Griffith, Wm. Griffith, David Grove, Adolph Hermouth, John Hirsh, Peter Henry, Adam A. Kerker, Fuller Kimberly, Henry L. Korte, James H. Lenhart, Charles Leslie, Henry C. Longshore, Robert Mosher, Alonzo McCall, Edward McKee, Samuel McKee, George W. Miles, Byron Mathew, George H. Mohler, Edward McChristian, Jacob Myers, David P. McClong, Edward Mitchell, Jesse Merser, James C. Nevitt, Edward Norker, Benjamin Nevin, William Nutt, Charles Palmer, Theodore R. Pelton, James A. Rowles, John W. Rurk, Henry S. Rhodes, Henry Strom, William Smith, George Smith, George Stansberry, William Shaffer, George Steiz, Jacob Van Horne, Milton B. Shellhammer, Robert Webb, Jacob Weagley, Robert S. Willey, Peter Wolf, Dempsey Wilson, Henry Weldy.

COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

James Anderson, Captain.
Samuel Bateman, First Lieutenant.
Robert M. Forsyth, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

George Carson, Joseph T. Smith, John George, George W. Dunn, John Lowry.

CORPORALS.

Robert Christy, John Bagley, Daniel Walworth, Harvey Johnson, Samuel Morgan, Isaac Sellers, Isaac Harris, Lot P. Sales.

MUSICIANS.

James H. Dollings, George Menefee.

PRIVATES.

Eli Anderson, Henry A. Axline, John G. Bateman, William Y. Bowers, John W. Beem, William M. Beem, Noah Colcher, Jonathan Colcher, Robert P. Carey, Andrew Cusac, George Dunn, John Dunn, Henry Downey, Charles Dougherty Daniel F. Dunn, John Flowers, William G. W. Frankenburg, Matthew Gray, Wil-

liam George, William W. George, Joseph George, James Hunter, Isaac Hart, Frederick Hittle, Jacob Harman, Isaiah Hall, George W. Johnson, Henry C. Johnson, Peter Keener, Walter Kelly, John C. Lemer, Levi Lae, Leonidas H. Lenhart, Jesse Musser, James C. Moore, George F. Moore, Graham C. Moore, William W. Moore, Albert McIlvain. Jonah L. Marple, John C. Martin, Robert B. McClure, Frank A. Moore, Con. O'Neil, Benjamin Plily, John G. Rodhoper, Joseph Robinson, Jesse Romine, Jacob Romine, Levi Richardson, John Rambo, James Rambo, Ephraim Rockhold, John Shirlock, Samuel A. Shick, George W. Slack, Benjamin Suttles, Delaney Shipley, Christopher Summers, John Stroap, John Snyder, William Skinner, Alexander Spurgeon, Benjamin F. Turner, William Thompson, Charles Urban, Albert Vetter, Aaron Vernon, John Waltman, Levi Wilson, John Wiles, Edward Turner, George Turner, Benjamin F. Turner, Solomon Album, John C. Lenhart.

COMPANY H—OFFICERS.

Elijah Little, Captain.
Fenton Bagley, First Lieutenant.
Henry A. Montgomery, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Richard P. Mendenhall, John Horner, Thomas C. Fleming, Sedwick D. Shaffer, John B. Pierson.

CORPORALS.

Wm. H. Fairall, Cornelius Cullins, John E. Ruckle, Samuel McNaught, Robert H. Kilpatrick, Wm. Norris, Ashford H. Freese, George W. Anderson.

MUSICIANS.

Darius A. Porter, Howard M. Shacklett.

PRIVATES.

Wm. T. Anderson, Isaac C. Anderson, Lewis Ashcraft, Jos. Ashcraft, Michael Acord, John L. Bennett, Jos. B. Bennett, Henry M. Bealmear, Sylvester Baughman, James J. Butler, David Burrel, John Black, Sam'l Cox, John W. Chaney, Jos. Chaney, Amos Clapper, Samuel Dutro, Wm. H. Dunlap, James W. Evans, George W. Ellmore, Nicholas, B. Ellmore, Wm. M. Fairall, Horace J. Fairall, Albert G. Fleming, John Frazier, Harvey D. Fairall, James W. Frazier, Wm. H. Frazier, Isaac C. Franks, Thomas Goff, Joel F. Grigsby, Robert Graham, Thomas Graham, John George, Robert Guthrie, James S. Hom, Franklin E. Jones, J. C. Jackson, Henry Jewett, John C. Lemert, Zenas Lanham, John Matlocks, John O. Minor, Joseph G. Moore, Robert McQuigg, J. L. McLanahan, David B. Morrow, Adam Miller, Robert Morrison, John McCandish, Christian Neibble, Gaddis Neff, David Neely, Abram Osborn, James Parks, Levi Phillips, Noah Ritzers, Curtis G. Sherrard, Geo. P. Starrett, Lucius D. Shacklett, John D. Shacklett, Lewellan Shacklett, Thomas C. Staggers, John C. Shaffer, Solomon Stockdale, Amos Stockdale, Edward J. Thurnwood, Abner Tracy, Nelson Voris, David W. Woodward, James Walcott, Jr., Lafayette D. Walcott, Fenton Wells, Noah Westenberger, Campbell Williams, Christian Kugua, K. B. Smith.

COMPANY I—OFFICERS.

[Three months' men; mustered in May 11th, 1864; mustered out at Zanesville, Aug. 24, 1864.]
Elliott Griffith, Captain.
Jasper Barnet, First Lieutenant.
Thomas Griffith, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

George Ashbrook, Henry Conrad, Jeremiah Williams, Wesley Laurence, Daniel L. Conrad.

CORPORALS.

Zeno Glick, Henry Pontions, Levi Lutz, Joseph Bachtel, Jacob Ernst, David Bogle, Thomas J. Swope, James Ingman.

MUSICIANS.

Wm. P. Stine, Daniel F. Stine.

PRIVATES.

Jesse Allen, James R. Ashbrook, Benjamin F. Ashbrook, Robert Barnett, Lewis Barnett, Nathan Brogogan, Salam Buzzard, Wm. L. Conrad, Martin D. Conrad, Edward Cross, Abraham Cross, Samuel F. Christy, Jonas Conrad, Jonathan S. Cole, Joseph R. Cole, Daniel Carpenter, Wells H. Chatman, Jefferson L. Clark, John Dorring, Wm. Fisher, John W. Fleming, Samuel Frizzle, Chas. W. Gift, Wm, Griner, John Heckman, Francis M. Hennesay. Jacob A, Huffman, Solomon Hunter, Wm. R. Holtzman, Michael H. Haines, Jonas Hedges, Ezra House, Wm. House, Larkin F. Jackson, James Lytle, James E. Laurence, Jacob Markwood, Jeremiah Moore, James W. Markle Jacob Miller, Lewis Murray, Wm. Maravy, John Maravy, George S. Markle, James W. Markwood, Henry Murphy, John McCabe, Edward Christian, Samuel G. Peters, Lawrence Kunkle, Scott Rockek, Aquilla Rice, Thornton Reber, Ferdinand Shupe, Abner R. Swope, Peter Smith, Frederick Sidner, Joshua Tatman, Levi Valentine, Wesley Valentine, Noah Valentine, Jr., Joseph Welty, Chas. W. Williamson, Samuel Walter, Wm. A. Wolfe, Wm. H. White, Silas Welsh, Wm. Young, John L. Conrad.

COMPANY K—OFFICERS.

George B. Weaver, Captain.
James A. Southard, First Lieutenant.
John Melick, Second Lieutenant.
Jacob Booh, Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

John J. Lane, John H. Crooks, Robert A. Weaver, James Lane, Marquis Williamson.

CORPORALS.

Luther C. Pace, Henry H. Dunn, George W. Swingle, Clayton Jones, Charles Rider, Solomon R. Baughman, Rudolphus Clark, John Shields.

MUSICIANS.

William A. McDonald, David Pace.

PRIVATES.

William Allen, William Axline, James Allensworth, Thomas R. Andrews, George W. Brown, Hiram Burton, John W. Baird, Jonathan Bell, Edward Crosby, Henry Combs, Charles H. Crooks, James B. Conway, William Clapper, John W. Doughty, William Dixon, James Duvall, Morris Dilts, James Dothard, Albert Dothard, David Fultz, William Fickle, Robert Fulton, John French, William Ford, Samuel Foreman, Samuel Gordon, Amzile Given, Isaac Hodge, William Holcomb, William J. Hoy, Samuel L. Harper, William S. Harper, Samuel Hines, Reuben B. Jerman, James Johnson, Sandford Kildow, James Kildow, George Lenhart, Adolphus B. Lowry, John Lloyd, James A. Morgan, Jas. McDaniel, Wm. McDaniel, Geo. W. Miller, T. McKinney, J. Miller, M. McKinney, William McKinney, Joshua W. McKinney, Joseph Newman, Samuel Newman, Henry Pletcher, Robert Petty, John Petty, Bushrod Patterson, Louis S. Poling, Edward Rider, Adam Rider, Jacob Rambo, Hugh Roy, Nathaniel Stultz, Joseph Sulser, Franklin Swingle, Joseph Sagle, Isaac C. Swingle, Jackson Smitley, Jackson Stoneburner, William J. Spear, Samuel Thompson, William Troyman, George Turner, Zeddoc Wilson, Jasper Wilson, Alex. Wilson, Alex. White, Washington Bretz.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT O. N. G.

[These were one-hundred-day men, and were mustered in May 12, 1864, and mustered out September 7, 1864. The companies of this regiment raised in Muskingum County, were enrolled May, 1864, for one hundred days. Mustered out at expiration of term of service.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Cyrus Reasoner, Colonel.
David W. D. Marsh, Lieutenant Colonel.
Henry Harbaugh, Major.
Robert F. Hickman, Jr., Adjutant.
Charles Dunn, Quartermaster.
John Kraps, Surgeon.
Calvin B. Holcomb, Assistant Surgeon.
James White, Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Robert Ashbaugh, Sergeant Major.
Samuel T. Babb, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Nathan S. Kelley, Commissary Sergeant.
Frederick Holstein, Hospital Steward.
Thomas Jackson, Chief Musician.
William Jackson, Drum Major.

COMPANY D—OFFICERS.

Mathias B. Trace, Captain.
Joseph Scott, First Lieutenant.
Adam Hammond, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Robert M. Atcheson, George Fell, John S. Duff, David W. Ross, Thomas B. Glass.

CORPORALS.

William Hammond, Adam L. McMichael, Washington N. Geyer, James A. Atcheson, William Duff, Leonard Featherbee, John Davis, Jerome Walters.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Angel, Alexander Arneal, Adam N. Anderson, William Balentine, Joseph B. Bell, James H. Bell, Ephraim Barnett, James M. Bigger, John M. Beard, Isaac D. Bradford, William Caughey, William Cowden, James Cowden, Andrew G. Carnes, Charles H. Emmack, Valentine H. Forsythe, Thomas M. Fisher, George Fisher, John W. Fisher, William Fell, Thomas J. Geyer, John Glass, Samuel J. Geyer, John Guthrie, Daniel G. Geyer, Mathias Hogseed, John F. Howell, Robert Jamison, John G. Jackson, David B. Law, William Lindsay, David Martin, Matthew McNeal, Robert Moorehead, James C. Moorehead, James M. C. Moorehead, Alexander McBride, William Marshall, William L. Miller, John McCulley, Nathaniel McDonald, Alexander Maxwell, William McCormick, Jas. Osler, David L. Proudfit, John B. Proudfit, S. Ramsey, O. Rankin, Jas. Ramsey, A. J. Starrett, Robert H. Scott, John B. Scott, William T. Smith, James McC. Smith, James M. Scott, Jacob Simpson, Thomas F. Shaw, James Trace, William M. Thomas, Daniel Trace, David G. Thompson, Thomas Vickers, Thos. H. Wilson, Jos. White, M. Wilson, Wm. Wylie, Jas. Wilson, Benjamin B. White, Samuel C. Wortman, James R. Dunlap, John Ritter, Joseph Strouder, Henry H. Knepper, Simon P. Spitler, John H. Ritter, Andrew McCall.

COMPANY E—OFFICERS.

Simon Siegfried, Jr., Captain.
Solomon H. Shroyer, First Lieutenant.
John H. Snoots, Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William B. Livingston, William Armstrong, Samuel F. Hennold, Nixon Stewart, Barton Cone.

CORPORALS.

George Wagoner, John Fitz, Julius C. Taylor, Oliver H. Ross, James R. Sherer, Joseph Brown, Martin R. Palmer, Samuel W. Sutton.

MUSICIANS.

George W. Snoots, John V. Zimmer.

PRIVATES.

Christian F. Aler, Christopher F. Aler, Alex-

ander Armstrong, William Bagen, John Bowden, William Bowden, William H. Bell, William W. Bowman, Edwin Bowden, Wilson S. Bell, Edwin Brock, Samuel L. Baker, Timothy Bowden, Jacob H. Crane, Benjamin F. Davis, Samuel H. Dailey, William Edwards, Charles W. Ferrel, Andrew Garrett, James W. Geyer, Samuel L. Geyer, Henry Gaumer, Washington Hardy, Jacob G. Hanks, George E. Honnold, George P. Honnold, Samuel S. Hammond, Jeremiah J. Hanks, William W. Ijams, Stephen Joy, Francis M. Jenkins, George B. Jackson, Daniel F. Kinney, Isaac Knisely, Abraham Lane, Lawson Legg, Daniel Miller, Carl Misner, Charles Misner, John Orndorff, Orrin Richardson, James W. Roller, John B. Ross, George J. Shrigley, William B. Shrum, George Sutton, John J. Stewart, Solomon D. Sturtz, David S. Steers, Jacob A. Snoots, Washington Spicer, Henry C. Shirer, James E. Starkey, Jacob N. Stoots, William Snoots, Adam C. Sturtz, Isaac N. Steers, James T. Swank, George Sauer, Riley Shrigley, Jacob L. Sturtz, Oliver M. Trittipo, Clinton C. Taylor, John C. Taylor, George Thomas, Henry H. Williams, John White, Jacob Wagoner, Wm. White, Armstead M. Wynn, Thomas F. White, Franklin M. Wiles, Michael Zimmer, John Hammond.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT O. N. G.

##### COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

Henry Greiner, Captain; James T. McMahon, First Lieutenant; William Statler, Second Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANT.

William T. Bailey.

##### PRIVATES.

James H. Abbott, John J. Coleman, Alouses Chrisman, William H. Evans, Washington L. Green, William H. Grubb, Frank Gordon, William H. Grimm, Charles L. Howell, Albert Henderson, Jonathan Howell, George Jones, Peter Krier, James M. Moore, James H. Paret, John P. Moore, Jesse Sutton, J. W. Spaulding, Anthony Saup, Charles S. Stedman, John Sanbaugh, Montillion Sutton, James F. Tracy.

##### COMPANY C—OFFICERS.

George Ritchey, Captain; John H. Huston, First Lieutenant; Austin G. Watts, Second Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANTS.

John E. Ream and Thomas W. Baird.

##### CORPORALS.

David Crosser, Charles F. Moore, Isaac Williams, Noah Funderburg.

##### PRIVATES.

Edward H. Ardrey, John W. Baker, James H. Barnet, William H. Barnet, Archibald Baird, Joseph S. Boyle, Silas G. N. Baker, William H. Crossan, James G. Campbell, Darwin Chandler, William Clapper, William H. Cline, Isaac Conn, Joel Damson, Alfred D. Dean, James W. Hazlett, Samuel Hamitt, William R. Hazlett, James H. Johnson, George F. Krappes, Isaac Kelly, Robert Lyle, John W. Lyle, Lawson H. McLain, James W. Moore, John W. Reachum, George States, George G. Skinner, Alex. B. Smith, James Stewart, William J. Shriver, Stephen Shaw, Richard H. Virts, Simeon Williams, William Wallace.

##### COMPANY I—OFFICERS.

Henry S. Findley, Captain.
Henry Dellinger, First Lieutenant.
Stuart Spier, Second Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANTS.

Peter Monroe, John Q. A. Payton, David Reed, Eli Scott, Lemuel L. Coverdale.

##### CORPORALS.

Riley Peyton, George Echelberry, John Terrible, John C. Taylor, Isaac M. White, William H. Taylor, Joseph Osborn, Isaac H. Harlin.

##### PRIVATES.

Lycurgus C. Ayres, Abraham C. Brown, George Barr, Isaac W. Bird, Martin B. Bird, Josiah Bird, Costen Betz, Wesley J. Chandler, John Coverdale, John T. Dutro, Francis M. Dutro, George E. Davis, John N. Dover, Elijah Dinguy, Perry Echelberry, William Echelberry, Joseph Echelberry, Elijah J. Frame, Andrew Finney, Cassius M. C. Frazier, Thomas Gander, Henry H. Gillsgly, John C. Gay, William Hammond, Joseph Harlin, Stephen L. Haworth, Caleb H. Hall, Jacob Huffman, Andrew James, William Kraps, William C. Looker, Joseph Lee, William Logan, William Lyons, Thomas Lepage, John Lepage, George W. Legg, William A. Miller, Samuel C. Morrison, Israel Mohorter, Thomas M. McLees, Josiah McLees, William Moore, John McConaghey, Lewis McLane, Benjamin Neff, Samuel Osborn, Hamilton Osborn, D. Pierce, J. Pierce, M. Pierce, J. Reed, George S. Reed, Benjamin S. Richey, David H. Smith, Nathan L. Smith, Horace Smitley, Charles Starrett, James E. Smith, Charles Shipley, Charles W. Smith, Thos. S. Smith, John B. Taylor, Samuel H. Trimble, Abram R. Williamson, James Woodburn.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

##### COMPANY A—OFFICERS.

[The members of this company from Muskingum County, were enrolled, for the most part, at Zanesville, during August and September, 1864; term of enlistment, one year.]

George L. Wells, Captain.
Joseph T. Jacobs, First Lieutenant.
William E. Atwell, Second Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANTS.

Joseph Pursell, Eden Atwell.

CORPORAL.

Lafayette Strong.

PRIVATES.

Amick Palm, Thomas Albright, Charles Anders, James E. Anders, Alva B. Arter, Percival S. Boyer, John Barnett, Robert Davis, Charles Griffin, Joseph M. Grandstaff, John Hofferd, David H. Kent, Benjamin F. Leonard, James M. Martin, Francis Mulvany, John W. Perry, William H. Stenger, Sanford Smith, William Uphold, Marquis Williamson, Joseph W. Pursell, Charles Swartz, William Thorpe, Thomas Jefferson.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

[Enrolled during August and September, 1864, for one year.]

John E. Evans, Captain.
Frank J. Van Horne, First Lieutenant.
Daniel Dugan, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

William H. H. Arter, George Adams, John Benker, William Barnett, Mitchel Blair, John S. Bartholomew, Henry S. Byers, William Baner, Charles H. Craig, Thomas Cochran, Frank Compton, Theodore Cappel, John A. Daugherty, Edward Dyamett, William Ebert, William Flower, Lyman Gilham, John Gordon, James Guttery, David M. Hall, Stephen Harrop, Geo. H. Harris, Thomas H. Keys, James H. Semmon, Henry C. Launder, Joseph P. Laurence, John W. Ginn, George McMillan, Moses A. McCall, William McBride, James A. McCleary, John W. Mohles, Joseph Miles, Stephen A. Mitchel, Joshua Nesline, John Nesline, James M. Prince, Jonathan Pickenpaugh, Charles D. Robinson, Aaron S. Richards, Thomas D. Reed, Wilson S. Roberts, Dennis Reardon, Francis M. Sprague, Andrew Sprague, John Stires, Henry Solidáy, James Stanbus, David Smith, Henry Smith, James G. Streight, Gilbert Snyder, Elias Snyder, John O. Shrigley, Gillispie Toland, Archey Vernon, John Wires, William L. Wilson, Edward Wilson, Isaac S. Winn, Henry Young, Chris. Gillie, Henry Miller, Francis D. Y. Reese, Thomas Sanford, Warts Barton, James Moore, George V. Zimmer.

**ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. N. G.**

[This Regiment was organized March 25th, 1865, for one year.]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Henry B. Banning, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General.

Marcellus J. W. Holter, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel.

Wm. H. Free, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.

John Dickerson, Surgeon.
James W. Bushong, Captain.
James Myers, First Lieutenant.
Chas. H. Babcock, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster.
Hugh L. Strain, Assistant Surgeon.
Daniel B. Elson, Assistant Surgeon.
James Trownsell, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Robert C. Turner, Sergeant Major.
John B. Porter, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Willoughby M. Marcks, Hospital Steward.
Harvey W. Hahn, Drum Major.
Homer Bricker, Fife Major.
Robert S. Grimm, Commissary Sergeant.
Chas. Bergin, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Thomas A. Miller, Sergeant Major.
Clarkson S. Whitson, Sergeant Major.

COMPANY E—OFFICERS.

[About one-half of this company was enrolled at Zanesville, in February and March, 1865, for one year.]

Wm. Van Horne, Captain.
Wm. J. Rodman; First Lieutenant.
Chas. T. Goulding, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

S. Morris Adams, Wm. P. Bailey, Joel Bailey, John Booz, George Bradford, John P. Bateman, Wm. Bell, Henry Bell, Henry D. Butler, John H. Conn, Daniel Cooper, Alfred Chapman, George Chester, Wm. Doyle, Robert Dunn, Peter Dugan, John O. Davis, John Elmore, Chas. Ebert, Robert H. Foster, Wm. Flanagan, Gilbert Geslen, Wm. A. Good, Chas. T. Goulding, Wm. Gainer, George Genter, Joseph Hittle, George Hetzel, Chas. W. Hammond, Howard O. Johnson, Albert Kelso, John Korte, George W. Langan, Albert D. Langan, Alex. Lowry, Chas. Menefee, Samuel Plants, Dustin Rusk, John A. Richey, George Scott, Jesse Sprankle, Clement Thomas, Alfred Wills, Francis N. Wise, Abraham Wills, Chas. Wilkinson, Chas. L. Wines, Peter Williams, Curtis Williams, Henry H. Williams.

COMPANY I—OFFICERS.

[The detachment of this Company raised in Muskingum county, was enrolled at Zanesville, during February and March, 1865, for one year.]

George H. Playford, Captain.
Henry C. London, First Lieutenant.
John W. Goshen, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

John Adams, James Bargester, Franklin Baine, Henry Bowman, John E. Bowman, Joseph Brown, Wm. R. Bucken, George Chapman, Peilia Chapman, Willis Chapman, Alfred Cooper, Sanborn D. Dean, Wm. Day, Nicholas Deitrich, Wm. Dunn, David Dunn, John Elmore, James H. Ford, John W. Goshen, Robert Grimm, Rhinehart Grimm, Jacob Hazan, Harven W. Hahn, John Hardesty, Wm. Harris, George Hoffman, John A. Hull, Jacob Inglehart, Samuel

Jolly, Robert W. Lannon, Jacob Lakey, Stephen Lowe, Jeremiah W. Miller, James Nelson, Benjamin Pritchard, Jordan Pritchard, Wm. Riley, Lot P. Sales, Martin V. Spangler, Frank Spinks, Jol n Switzer, Isaac N. Stotts, John W. Terry, John Toll, Frank Thomas, Ferdinand Weaver, John D. Williams, George W. Warner, Wiley Worstal, Andrew Smitley.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SIXTH REGIMENT O. V I.

[This Regiment was mustered March 25th, 1865.]

COMPANY G—OFFICERS.

[The members of this Company enrolled in Muskingum county, were mustered in during January, February and March, 1865, for one year.]

Reuben C. Berger, Captain.
James A. Brown, First Lieutenant.
Uriah J. Favorite, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

John K. Anderson, Henry S. Axline, Henry A. Axline, (enrolled February 13th, 1865, as private, for one year; mustered out at expiration of term; now Major of the Seventeenth O. N. G., and Chief Clerk in Adjutant General's office, Columbus, Ohio.) Robert Allen, John Bagley, David Bugh, John W. Beem, Lorenzo Crooks, John H. Crooks, Gilbert Hayes, Jacob Huffman, Peter Long, James A. McFarland, Jacob Myers, Benjamin L. Neff, John Rambo, Jacob Simons, James W. Shugley, John Shunkel, John C. Taylor, Wm. Thompson, Robert B. Woodward, David C. Woodward.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

[This Regiment was mustered April 24th, 1865.]

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

[The men named below were enrolled at Zanesville, early in 1865, for one year.]

Amos L. Parks, Captain.
Andrew J. Rayner, First Lieutenant.
Wm. O. Robb, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Mothiot Culbertson, Washington Hardy, Frederick Hittle, John A. Hulls, Wm. J. Young, George D. Walters.

COMPANY F—OFFICERS.

[Enrolled same as Company B.]
John W. Farmer, Captain.
Azro J. Cory, First Lieutenant.
Samuel P. Drake, Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

John W. Beacham, Joseph W. Bell, Morgan Carr, Albert Gruiemer, John P. Lease, James Mitchel, W. J. Hardman.

#### UNION TOWNSHIP SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of enlisted men who went to the war from Union township, and were not enumerated in the foregoing record, which was kindly furnished by George L. Foley, of that township:

Forty-first Regiment O. V. I.—Joseph and Neely Alexander.

Twenty-fourth Regiment O. V. I.—Isaac Smith.

Twenty-sixth Regiment O. V. I.—Samuel Barnett, Mathias Smith.

Thirty-sixth Regiment O. V. I.—Thomas Foley.

Eighty-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—John W. Gaston, William Nelson, Andrew Nelson, Richard Rice, David Alexander, Griffin Alexander, James Williams, Lewis Williams, James Speer, William Jamison, George Wallace, James Galbraith.

Eighty-fifth Regiment O. V. I., (three months)—John Vankirk, James Williams, H. M. Caldwell, L. L. McLaughlin, Stewart Speer, John McKinney, Luther Brown, J. H. McDonald, Melvin Madden.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment O. V. I.—T. W. McKinney.

First Regiment O. V. C.—W. W. Wharton.

United States Artillery—Edward Cavey.

First United States Engineers—J. M. Valentine.

Fifth United States Colored Guards—Henry Self.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment O. V. I.—George Wharton.

United States Steamer Brilliant, in Mississippi Squadron, Cumberland Fleet; Fitch, Commander, under Admiral Porter—Captain Perkins.

Crew, (enlisted by G. R. Thomas, at Zanesville, 1863–4):

George D. Little, Second Officer.
Thomas Vaughn, Third Officer.
Dr. —— James, Surgeon.
—— Randolph, Pilot.
—— Willey, First Engineer.
Howard Monkhouse, Second Engineer.
William Style, Third Engineer.
Thomas M. Sloan, Fourth Engineer.
Robert Nelson, Ensign.

Men—Seth Stoughton, J. R. Thomas, Conrad Carl, William Phillips, James Burley, John McBride, J. V. H. Wiles, James Palmer, Herrick Blue, Dan Leis, Richard Stillwell, Peter Cline, William Walters, James McElroy, Alexander Lewis, William Atwell, Enos Atwell, John Spencer, John Milfelt, Jefferson Stonesipher, R. John Brown, Robert Nelson, William H. Moore, Henry Brown, G. B. McClellan, Abram Kelley, O. G. McCutchen, James Crozier, Darius Chandler, George Rex, "Tom" Bloomer, William Ford, "Tom" Prosser, Samuel Russel, F. T. Wilbur, H. Boring, L. H. Cockrell, J. H. Senight, W. Kincade, P. Lemick, R. Prescott, William Lenhart, Charles Merriam, W. Swank, William Anderson, Fred. Olmstead, J. McNeeley, W. J. Robb, Eb. Seborn, George Shaw, William Lar-

zalear, Solon Best, N. K. Smith, William McBride, Benjamin Crabben, James Peters, John Bowers, George Berkshire, E. C. Farquhar, E. B. Haver, Silas Abel, Enoch Wilbur, George Sewright, Daniel Schuler, Charles Carlo, John McCoy, William Elmore, Andrew Josslyn, and Jas. Brennan.

Those who served in 1863, were in the action at Fort Donnelson, the others at Johnsonville and Nashville.

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT O. N. G.

##### FIELD AND STAFF.

Frederick Geiger, Colonel.
Edgar J. Pocock, Lieutenant Colonel.
Henry A. Axline, Major.
James Huston, Adjutant.
William A. Bell, Quartermaster.
Frederick Holston, Surgeon.
S. Curtis Priest, Assistant Surgeon.
William H. McFarland, Chaplain.

##### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

S. R. Robinson, Sergeant-Major.
C. M. Wing, Quartermaster-Sergeant.
C. H. Craig, ———.
O. Tufford, Hospital Steward.
R. A. Vogenitz, Fife-Major.
Jack Farnum, Drum-Major.

##### REGIMENTAL BAND.

C. E. Hammond, Leader; C. F. Burrell, Sergeant; T. W. Wright, Sergeant; F. Strosnider, O. West, J. Wright, C. Holmes, T. J. Martin, William Smith, William H. Hull, J. H. Mains, George R. Meloy, J. Rambo, Musicians.

##### COMPANY A (ZANESVILLE CITY GUARDS)—OFFICERS.

John A. Morrow, Captain.
Charles H. Harris, First Lieutenant.
Martin H. S. Myers, Second Lieutenant.

##### SERGEANTS.

J. Scholl, J. W. Boyd, W. F. Knellinger, Chas. Cooper, D. Leyda.

##### CORPORALS.

Emil Geiger, F. Starke, J. Winters, H. Rockel, Frederick Forester, William Koenig, Charles Geiger.

##### PRIVATES.

Charles Barton, R. F. Dillon, F. Factor, J. Farrel, William Gilger, F. Gulick, Frederick Klenein, E. Kappes, J. Love, H. Leybolt, T. Hoffman, A. Moore, William Magner, C. Michel, T. McCormick, C. McCormick, George Palmer, G. Parshall, S. Roberts, J. Reinharth, C. Roach, H. Schneider, W. Shrum, George Wilson, H. Nichols, C. H. Bryon, William Downs, John White, S. Crawford, George Foerster, H. Flannigan, E. T. Roberts, C. Waters, T. A. Victor, H. McOwen, (the last two discharged).

#### ROLL OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY'S DEAD SOLDIERS.

Honor to the dead, as well as the living, soldier! The following list of soldiers who died on the battle field, in prison, in hospital, and at home, from wounds or disease, resulting from service in the War of the Rebellion—embracing those given in company, except the supplement to Company A, by R. B. Brown—is the result of three years' labor, by W. O. Munson, who obtained the particulars from relatives of the deceased; and for this "labor of love," they, and every patriot, will ever hold him in grateful remembrance, and say, with the poet:

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battlefields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In our Isle's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing,
Fairy strains of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing;
Soldier rest!"

##### FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—Benjamin W. Barton.
Charles Sailer, Thomas Dorsey, Edward Jennings.

##### SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—George Morrison.
Company B—James Edwin, —— Wilson.
Company E—James Saffel, Noah Kinkade, George H. Hanks, Alfred Shamblin, Daniel Brown, John Bergamer, John Bowman, John Lawson, Isaiah Poland, James H. Sheppard, Henry Sullivant, Joseph Thompson, Lewis Young, Simon Elliott, Jeptha R. Austin, Captain John C. Hazlett, Enoch Hedges, John R. Johnston, John Hyatt, Hiram Cowan, David Mass, Edward Cary, George Sowers, Hiram Cox, William H. Musselman, Jacob Schneider, James H. Crumbaker, Lewis P. Haver, Bernhard Fix, Frederick Grimm, Xavier Flaig, George H. Groom, James Matthews.
Company H—David Mercer, H. Pigram.

##### FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—Robert Sealbring.

##### EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Jacob Cushman.

##### TWELFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

William H. Cockerell.

##### FIFTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—William H. Hammond, Lewis Forsyth, Benoni Leadman, C. W. Bailey, James Alexander, Captain J. C. Cummins, James Gormley, W. L. Brown, R. M. Brown, Captain Thomas N. Hanson, Lieutenant Andrew L. Hadden, James F. McGee, Carson E. Madden, William Rice, David McCutcheon, T. W. Skinner, Alonzo Wilson, Harvey White (starved to death at Andersonville).

Company B—Levi Frost, William H. H. Wiles.
Company C—Phillip Schaus.
Ezra Baughman, Jasper Dailey.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—J. P. Somers, Patrick Berry, Thomas Babb, William Boney, Sutherland Baughman, Austin Tuttle, John Englehart, Samuel Scott, John Morrison, B. Compton, Alexander Buble, Alexander Christy, Leander Williams, James H. Smith, John George, Julius Weaver, Lieutenant Andrew E. Smiley, William I. Permar, James M. McKinney, James Comin, William Guthrie, Bruno Heidel, James L. Hadden, John Masters, Francis Mount, James B. McCutcheon, Jasper Smith, Benoni Ledman.
Company C—Charles C. Smart.
Company D—Andrew Casner, Richard Casner, William Davis, John Mills, Franklin Monroe, Thomas Barker, Ezeriah McVicker, Edward J. Hickey, James Holden, Jasper Jackson, Hugh McMurray, W. H. H. Sprague, John Chadwick, David C. Dunmead, Isaiah F. Kinney, Daniel St. Clair, Spencer Fletcher, Joshua G. Fletcher, James McFarland, Charles Tatum.
Company F—Washington Spencer.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Thomas Grisby.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—Josephus Cordray, James W. Dewar, Seymour Davis.
Company H—James E. Kildon.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company E—James Atkinson, Walter J. Aston, John Davy, Howard C. France, Miles D. Gadd, John W. Harding, Charles Koontz, J. W. Palmer, Catharinus Springer, Charles Weaver, Nelson Ball, Frank Lank, George Trout, George Herald, Norville Greenland, Valentine Mummell, Thomas H. Parkinson, John Ball, Miles Goble, Henry Ely.
Company K—Isaac Priest, Lieutenant Fred. Lentz.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—John Riddle, Mark McCann, Hiram Dozer, F. M. Atkinson, John Phillips, Frank Greenland, Frank Pritchard, Christian Rines, Eugene Sullivant, Alexander Winn, George M. Thomas.
Company D—Marion Dempster, Nathaniel McCann.
Lieutenant Samuel Wheeler, Lieutenant Robert Wheeler.

THIRD REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company G—Leander Grandstaff, William Hewell, John Carlow.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—Isaac Berkheimer, Mitchell, Huffman.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—Anthony Gaumer, Samuel Barnett.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Uriah McGee.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—Mifflin Cusac.
Company H—Benjamin Ditter.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—John W. Montgomery.
Company D—W. D. Conner.
Company G—James M. Porter.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company D—Alexander Tanner.
Company G—Francis Lewis, Samuel H. Prior, James Eoff, Benjamin F. Keyes, John Crossland, John Miller, Urbana Nordman.

FORTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company C—John Gray.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Joseph Alexander, Nialy Alexander.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—Perry Echelberry.
Company H—Wm. Boal, John McFee.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company D—Wm. Griffen.
Company H—S. W. Mills.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—Henry D. King.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—David Baughman, Lewis Crane, Grafton Harrop, Jacob Harrop, Stephen Woodruff, John Barber, James Cherry, David Slack, D. B. Monroe, James Forsythe, John McDowell, William Dieterich.
Company B—John B. Price, Joseph Roberts, J. H. Horseman.
Company C—James Musgrove.
Company D—William Emery, Joseph Osmond, William Arthur.
Company F—W. B. Bell, James H. Ogle, Benjamin Palmer, James F. Cole, John Cassel, Julius Evans, Robert Sharpe, Frank Gressel, Joseph Parkinson, Thomas Passwater, Wm. Henry Blake.
Company H—Wm. W. Morris.
Company K—George Hawn.
Major Wm. Edwards, Adjutant Dan. C. Liggit, Joseph King, David F. Swingle, Wm. McMillan.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company K—Asa Vernon.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company I—James Male.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company I—Innis Elson, Wm. L. Elson, John Robbins.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—Howard Wilson.
Company F—G. W. Settle.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Henry Nelson.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—John G. Moore, David Victor, Jay Adams, W. H. Austin, C. C. Lemert, Jeremiah Kitchen, D. F. Weekly.

Company B—Jacob Smith, Jacob Smitley.

Company F—William Frazier.

James K. Polk Morrisson, Horace Reynolds, Moses Bash.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—Miner Prior, Jasper Hasley, Hamilton Miller, Joseph G. Thompson, John H. Trace, John R. Wilson, Thomas C. Wilson, Andrew Francis, John Lyons, J. W. Spring, Alex. M. Cox, John Crawford, Henry Crawford, James Fleming, Benjamin Watson, Lewis Vogt, Robert Hanson, Levi Hammond, Samuel Hughes, Thomas Reasoner, George F. Richey, John McWhirter, Charles W. Keammerer, Jacob Withes, Wesley M. Lyons, Henry Ratliff, George W. Irvin, Joseph Wilson.

Company B—Aseph Cooper, George W. Loy, David Shepperd, Harrison Varner, William Sullivant, James Gochanauer, John Gochanauer, Abel Farnsworth, James M. Thompson, C. W. Barrel, Hamline Gardner, Daniel Horn, Joseph Jenkins, Charles Night, L. A. Roberts, George W. Richardson, John W. Spring, John F. Moore, Hiram Mercer, William Sutton, John W. Tanner, Lewis Moore, Randolph C. Aston, Richard Dickerson, Robert Figley, Samuel Lewis, James Lewis, George H. Matthews, Albert Smith, John Skinner, Cordon R. Wiles, John Weaver, Thomas Kelly, Benjamin Scott, George W. Cooper.

Company C—Joseph V. Simpson, J. F. Baird, Charles D. Flowers, Horace B. Flowers, John Jones, Hugh R. McRoberts, David Pierce, Joseph R. Starret, Henderson Jordon, John Cantwell, Edward English, B. H. Jordon, Lewis C. Jordon, James Morton, Augustus Galla.

Company D—J. D. Austin, Samuel Dutro, David Echelberry, Albert Hunt, William Kinney, Charles Kinney, Fred Osborn, Andrew Wallace, William A. White, Levi C. Conn, Samuel Jones, John A. Armstrong, Manly Crumbaker, Samuel P. Campbell, Francis Godfrey, Wm. A. Pake, William Sullivant, Moss Bash, Captain E. Hilles Talley.

Company E—Sylvester L. Bailey, W. S. Bowers, Henry W. Dozer.

Company F—John McCune, Wm. Simpson, Benjamin Conway, Samuel Morrison, John McCune, Perry Sprague, John Trimble, Phillip Shaffer, John McHunter, John Morrison, James Taylor, John Wine, John Oliver, Nicholas Vernon, Thomas Hopes, Joel Runnion, Samuel Hurrel, Wesley West, Jonathan Whittaker, Francis M. Story, Oliver P. Story, J. M. Winn, Wm. Blixenschultz.

Company G—Martin Gafney, Francis Porter, Owen Sullivan.

Company H—D. G. Stultz, Henry Alwes.

Company I—George Johns, D. C. Willis.

Company K—Jos. Anderson, Frank Fracker.

Lieutenant James F. Caldwell, George Trout, John W. Wilson, Joseph Loy, William Allen, J. F. Matthews, M. K. Hawkins, William Monighan, Henry Sutton, William Norris, Jeremiah Norris, IsaacLee, Wm. Laughlin, Wilbur F. Armstrong,———Hawkins. Phillip Gibbons.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—David Powell.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Lewis Williams.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—Arthur J. Van Horn.
Quartermaster Sergeant, George I. Potts.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—John Bracken, Hugh Elliott, John Humble, Simon Elliott, William Bracken.

Company C—John Miller.

Company E—James A. Lydig, David Ross, Ezra Ross, J. J. Stultz, William Weaver, Charles Lucas, Josiah H. Lucas, Henry Neibel, James Prindle, Caleb Munroe, George W. Olden, William D. Weaver, Adam Yeast, Samuel Shuck, Alvah Bartholomew, William H. Bowden, Samuel A. Brill, George Bowman, Henry H. Dougherty, James H. Forrest, Charles Keyes, Converse M. Shiver, J. Morton Dillon, George Fridoline, John Robinson.

Company F—Fred Starner, Jacob Ane, Ananias Dunn, James Dwiggens, Charles C. Macham, Alexander Morton, John V. Shipley, John Williams, John W. Weaver, David A. Gibbons, Sylvester Stanley, John St. Clair, Andrew Wilson, James Whittingham, George B. Wright.

Company G—James F. Bell, John M. Bell, Henry Cooper, John Martin, John Rodecker, Jeremiah Reynolds, Thomas Salisberry, Matthew Sellers, Emanuel Drumm, Lemon B. Stevens, David W. Varner, Henry Sherman, Vincent Staggers, Curtis W. Campbell, George Fletcher, R. W. Hunter, William H. Madden, John C. Cramblett, Hugh Elliot, John E. Harkness, John W. Saladee, George Elliot.

Company H—William Hamrick, James Larrison.

Company K—David F. Peairs, Moses Dozier, William Dieterich, Henry Leasure Bazel Storms, John Eastworthy, E. A. Bain, Captain William Berkshire, John L. Chapman, William Gardener, Finley Hemphill, Robert Stockdale, B. A. scott, John H. Spaulding.

David Hetzel, Alfred Shamblin, C. Z. Dollman, John Hoop, James L. Polen, John F. Carlow.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company G—Lafayette Morgan.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company I—Abram Leffler.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company A—Christian Sandel, Joseph Frout, John A. Good, James Luman, Nicholas Mountz, Alfred Josslyn, Jacob Dietenback, Thomas Fulkerson, Absalom Krewson, James Luman, John F. McMillan, Andrew Voll, A. W. Williamson, Walter I. Wells, William Monroe, Gordon Huntingdon, Cyrus Sarchett, Jasper Cochran, Joseph Frost, Newton Cockerill.

Company E—Richard Reed, Ezra Atchison, James Atchison, John Foster, Richard Stephens, Frederick Aler.

Company F—George McCann, William Hatton, Martin V. Murphy, Thomas Mitchell, Seth Marshall, Hiram Simms, James F. Wilson, John Granger, Francis Retallick, Edward B. McCracken, James L. Dunn, Charles Little, George W. Newall, Joseph Kellar, Thomas Bellville, Hiram Sears, John Young, James F. Wilson.

Company H—Elisha Crawford.

Company I—Cephas Hammond, Jeremiah Shepperd, Denton Adams, Jasper Adams, Jacob Whitman, Thomas Hittle, William James, William S. Caldwell, Jeff. O. McMillan, John F. Timms, Stephen Van Kirk, Edward H. Hilliard, James Stull, Phillip L. Pake.

Company K—William Hamler, Thomas Gladman, A. B. Simms, Henry Mook, Jacob W. Wright, John Knarver, George Zelhart, John Randall.

Isaac Leasure, John McBride,————Morrisson, William Asher, Henry Fulton, David E. Watson, Samuel Reynolds, H. A. Bainter.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company H—Abraham Pollock.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company B—John Dare, William Hughes, Nelson Lewis, Henry Sawyer,, Macajah Martin, Anthony Prior, Leroy Roberts, Samuel Stansberry, William Crooks, William Bogal, T. Carter.

Company E—J. Morrison, J. Palmer.

Company G—Alvah Flemming.

—— Leonard, James Chopan, George Brookover, Wesley Shutt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company D—Lewis Coos.

Company H—Horace I. Fairvall, J. G. Moore, James Parker, Ashuel Bilen.

Company K—Bushrod Patterson.

Charles Smith, George Dunn.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company E—J. N. Steers, J. J. Stuart. Andrew Garrett.

Company I—John F. Dutro, Josiah McLees, Isaiah White, —— Fisher.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Major B. C. G. Reed.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company E—Newton Wells.

Oompany F—William Flowers, Matthew Crawford, C. M. Harding.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—Noah Colcier.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company E—William Good, Joseph Frost, Miley Worstall, Henry J. Langstaff.

Company I— —— Owens.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F—John Stires.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT U. S. I.

Patrick Cantwell, David Diven.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

John A. Combs.

SECOND REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company B—Warren B. Shebely.

FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

Benjamin F. Shever.

FIFTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company I—Peter Leffler.

Company D—Lewis Epley.

NINTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company A—Jacob Christman, F. McGuire, James N. Shutt.

George Edwards, Martin W. Griffin, Joseph Axline, Abraham Spurr, Jr., James Hatman.

TENTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

George Wolford, Gideon Arnold, Jos. Morgan.

Company B—John F. Harnin.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company F—James Parks, C. C. Smith, Lieutenant Clayton C. Jewell, George Somers, Samuel Ehrman, Benoni A. Williams, Alvah James, R. J. McLaine, —— Smith.

SECOND WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Company I—Edward Calvin.
Company H—Alfred Anderson.
Company C—Joseph P. Taylor

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett, Company D, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant Joshua Maden, First Artillery; James Wray, Heavy Artillery; John H. Nelson, Twenty-second Battery; Wilson Shannon Morrison, Company I, First Heavy Artillery.

MARINE AND GUNBOAT SERVICE.

Homer H. Roff, Abel F. Kille, Herrick Blue, John McMulkin.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company C—Joseph Gander.

FIRST REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company B—George C. Shubach.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. C.

Company F—W. E. Toland, J. W. Clark.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

John Moore.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

George A. Johnston.

COLORED TROOPS.

Thomas Starts, Fifth U. S.; John Thompson, Eleventh U. S.; Robert J. Terril, Eleventh U. S.; Charles Wilson, Fifth U. S.; Abraham Robinson, Samuel Barnett, Nathaniel Hall, Eleventh U. S.; Company D, John Halfhill, Greenberry Hunnyact, Eleventh U. S.; Company M, William Kenney, Western Fletcher, Eleventh U. S.; David Ivins, Fifty-fifth U. S.; Company M, Henry Beatty, George Brown, Fifth U. S.; Mark A. Lucas, —— Brady, George Hill, George P. White.

THIRD REGIMENT O. V. I.

Bernard H. Fix, Hiram Cox, Francis H. Flaig, Louis P. Haver, Frederick Grim, John F. Grooms, George Sowers, Martin, V. B. Matthews.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Valentine Mummel, Benjamin Cross, Isaac N. Priest, Charles E. Koontz, James Atkinson, Walter J. Aston, James Franks, John M. Harden, George Herrald, Charles Weaver, Norval W. Greenland, Thomas Parkinson, Nelson B. Ball, Jackson Corder, Michael Chauncey, Edward English, Howard France, Henry Ellis, George N. M. Huntington, W. H. J. Ratliff, Cathertan Springer, Allen Dunn.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Nathan McCann, Henry W. Dawnum, John Riddle, Hiram Dozier, Francis M. Dempster, Thomas Kelley, John Phillips, Eugene Sullivan, George M. Thomas, Francis Pritchard.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Stephen Kinkaid, Francis Lewis, Alexander Tanner, Southerland Baughman, Thomas J. Babb, John Harris, Jesse Lovell, Joseph Purcell, Thomas Pierson, Henry Ross, James D. Silvers, John Thomas, Valentine Young, Leander Williams, Patrick Berry, Benjamin Compton, Alexander Christie, John C. George, John Ingelhart, John Morrison, Samuel S. Scott, George H. Little, John P. Sommers, Austin Tuttle.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Daniel B. Monroe, William Edwards, John McCauley, David Slack, Joseph Twyman, Martin Wesley, Israel Montoney, Stephen Woodruff, David F. Baughman, Joseph T. King, Elijah Atkins, Lewis H. Crane, James Cherry, Henry Dusenberry, Stephen Freed, David Hetzel, Grafton Harrop, Jacob Harrop, David King, William Stainbrook, Joseph Trout, John W. Weller, Avery Black, Thomas Passwaters, Benjamin F. Palmer, W. P. Bell, George Bartlett, Benjamin F. Matron, Samuel H. Hughes, John W. Wilson.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Joseph Jenkins, William Norris, Jeremiah Norris, Felix W. Baird, George H. Matthews, John W. Spring, Andrew H. Wallace, James Austin, Manly H. Crumbaker, Samuel P. Campbell, Davis Echelberry, Francis Godfrey, Jacob Withers, William M. White, Samuel Hurrell, Oliver C. Story, James Tremble, Benjamin Conway, James Halsey, Samuel T. Morrow, Perry S. Sprague, Jonathan Whitaker.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

C. M. Shirer, Wm. Bowden, H. H. Dougherty, Geo. Fredoline, Charles Keys, Thos. W. Prindle, John Robinson, Samuel Shuck, William Trussler, William D. Weaver, Samuel A. Brill, Ananias Dunn, John W. Weaver, Robert W. P. Hunter, William Johns, Charles E. Machan, Johnson McNaught, John McCain, Alexander Morton, James McClary, James Parish, John V. Shipley, John St. Clair, Frederick Starner, Sylvester Stanley, William Taylor, William Tilton, James Whittenham, Andrew J. Wilson, William H. Madden, Harvey Tatham, John Martin, Lemon B. Stevens, Henry Cooper, Thomas Salisbury, John A. Armstrong, James Bell, John C. Cramblet, Manuel Drum, Hugh Elliott, Geo.

Fletcher, Henry Hall, John E. Harkness, John Rodecker, Matthew W. Sellers, Vincent Staggers, David W. Varner, Jeremiah J. Reynolds, John L. Chapman, John A. Baine, Moses Dozer, William Hamrick, Findley Hempfield, Henry C. Sherman, Bazil Storms, George Trout.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I

Alfred A. Josslyn, Theodore Slack, Thomas Fulkerson, James Luman, John F. McMillen, (in Andersonville), Cyrus Sarchet, Robert R. Sloan, John V. Thomas, Joseph Trost, Walter T. Wells, Newton Cockrell, James Kilburn, John W. Kerr, Edward Carter.

SECOND REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company E—Daniel Brown, Jeptha R. Austin, James E. Carey, Isaiah Poland, Lewis Young, John Bergman, John H. Bainter, George H. Hanks, John Hyatt, Jacob Hittle, Enoch Hedges, Noah Kinkade.

GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC.

HAZLETT POST, No. 81, G. A. R.—This Post was organized in the city of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, June 1st, 1881, with the following roll of charter members:

Post Commander—Col. Charles C. Goddard.
Senior Post Commander—M. V. B. Kennedy.
Junior Post Commander—Wilson C. Moore.
Adjutant—Howard Aston.
Quartermaster—Charles L. Moore.
Chaplain—Rev. Theodore Crowl.
Surgeon—Dr. Alfred Ball.
Officer of the Day—Charles Grant.
Officer of the Guard—Frank J. Van Horne.
Sergeant Major—George S. Warner.
Assistant Inspector—Frederick Geiger.
Aid de Camp—Henry C. Lillibridge.

The Roll of Comrades was as follows: Jesse S. Arter, J. H. Axline, G. F. Axline, R. B. Brown, Fenton Bagley, Thomas S. Black, Thomas G. Beaham, Henry Barker, Jr., J. S. Beach, D. J. Brown, W. J. Chandler, A. B. Chilcote, R. A. Cunningham, Daniel Dugan, J. H. Drake, Fred C. Deitz, James Dixon, Joshua Downard, A. H. Evans, S. F. Edgar, Abraham Emery, W. H. Foye, G. A. Gardiner, Frederick Geiger, Andrew Guille, J. T. Gorsuch, Moses M. Granger, Daniel B. Gary, John A. Green, E. B. Haver, W. S. Harlan, S. V. Harris, Howard Israel, Samuel H. Johns, George James, Henry L. Korte, Henry C. Lillibridge, W. O. Munson, A. F. Munson, John Martin, J. W. Martin, T. J. Newman, O. C. Ong, J. W. Pinkerton, D. B. Parker, C. W. Potwin, Thomas McLees, Alexander McConnell, N. S. McBee, R. F. Smart, Joseph Shaw, H. M. Sedgwick, Enos F. Taylor, L. R. Wilson, C. C. Wiles, A. H. Watts, Samuel L. Wiles, F. M. Willey, David Zimmer.

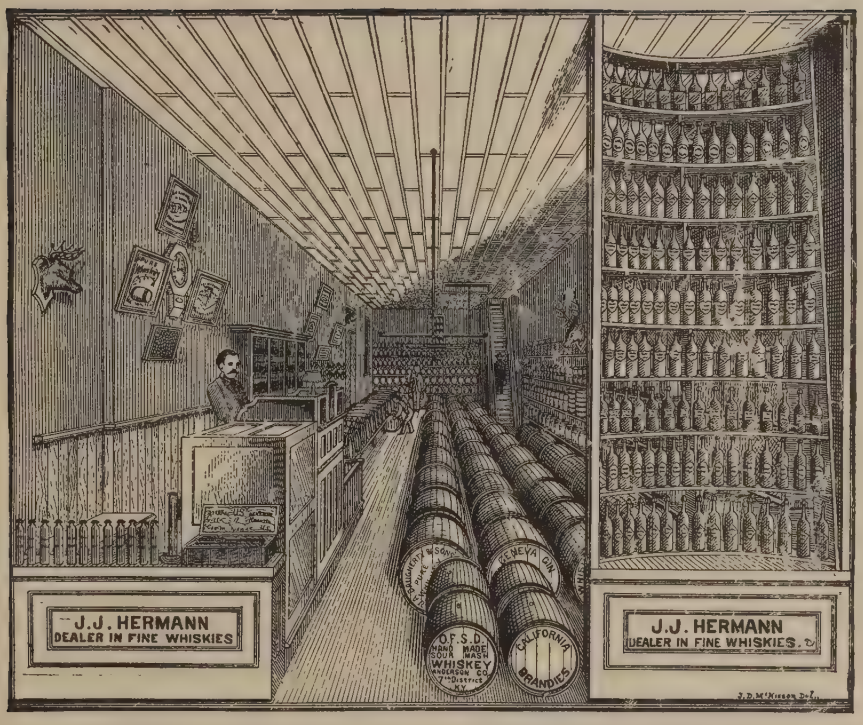
The organization was named Hazlett Post No. 81, in honor of Captain John C. Hazlett, of the Second Ohio Volunteers, and his brother, Harry Hazlett, of the Fifth United States Artillery, who were killed in battle during the late Rebellion.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### THE MUSKINGUM MISSION.

The student of American history cannot fail to recall the fact that parallel with the spirit of adventure and conquest from the earliest known record, has been the missionary endeavor to elevate and refine the people, however barbarous, or civilized. And it is manifest that the enduring civilizations have made the cause of religion their bulwark of strength, until some form of religion permeated the masses of society. It was this religious zeal that gave birth to the Muskingum Mission, a few extracts concerning which are selected from Taylor's History of Ohio;

"Towards the close of 1774, a warm debate sprung up among the Delawares; although believing the Indians had been hospitably received, yet there had been no act of adoption or guaranty, by the tribe. Glikhikan, whose former rank as a warrior and orator was not forgotten, often attended the Indian council at Gehelemukpechink, by the invitation of its leading members. Here he often enforced the doctrines and duties of the Gospel, but was not unmindful of the material interests of his brethren. At first he encountered the opposition of old Netawatwes, whose jealousy of the whites had now overcome his prepossessions in favor of the missionaries; but, on the other hand, was powerfully supported by the eloquence of Captain White-Eyes, who demanded (in the words of Loskiel) that the Christian Indians should enjoy perfect liberty of conscience, and their teachers safety and protection; adding, that it was but right that the believers should live separate from the rest, and be protected by the chiefs and council against every intruder. But finding that his remonstrance would not avail, he separated himself entirely from the chiefs and council. This occasioned great and general surprise, and his presence being considered, by both the chiefs and people, as indispensable, a negotiation commenced, and some Indian brethren were appointed arbitrators (Glikhikan among them, doubtless). The event was beyond expectation, successful, for Chief Netawatwes not only acknowledged the injustice done to Captain White-Eyes, but changed his mind with respect to the believing Indians, and their teachers, and remained their constant friend to his death. He likewise published this change of his sentiment to the whole council, in presence of the deputies from Shoenbrun and Gnadenhutten. Captain White-Eyes then repeated the proposal which they had formerly rejected; and the council agreeing to it, an act was made in the name of the Delaware nation, to the following effect; "From this time forward, we solemnly declare that we will receive the word of God, and that the believing Indians, and their teachers, shall enjoy perfect liberty throughout the Indian country, with the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other Indians. The country shall be free to all, and the believers shall have their right to share it as well as the unbelievers. Whoever wishes to go to the brethren, and receive the gos-




Wholesale Liquor Store of J. J. HERMANN, Zanesville, Ohio.

pel, shall be at liberty to join them, and none shall hinder him.

"Netawatwes expressed great joy at this act and declaration, and concluded his speech in these words: 'I am an old man, and know not how long I may live in this world. I therefore rejoice that I have been able to make this act, of which our children and grandchildren will reap the benefit; and now I am ready to go out of the world whenever God pleases.' He sent, moreover, the following message to Chief Pakanke, in Kaskaskunk, (on the Beaver River, in Pennsylvania, to whom Glikhikan had been a favorite counselor). You and I are both old, and know not how long we shall live; therefore let us do good before we depart, and leave a testimony to our children and posterity, that we have received the word of God. Let this be our last will and testament.' Pakanke accepted the proposal and he and the other chiefs made it known by solemn embassies, in all places where it was necessary. For a still greater security, a treaty was set on foot with the Delamattenoos, (Wyandots) who had given this part of the country to the Delawares about thirty years before, by which a grant was procured insuring the believing Indians an equal right with the other Delawares to possess land in it; and that this transaction might be duly ratified in the Indian manner, and the act remain unrepealed, the Christian Indians sent a formal embassy to the chiefs and council of the Delaware nation, to return their humble thanks for it. The deputies repeated the whole declaration of the council concerning the believing Indians and their teachers, and Netawatwes confirmed it to be their own act and deed, in the presence of all the people; adding, that they had called the Indian congregation in their missionaries, and that all the words now repeated by the deputies had been spoken and ratified by this council. Then the deputies proceeded to return thanks in the name of both congregations, delivering several belts of wampum, which were forwarded to the neighboring nations. They were made without ornaments, and immediately known by their plainness, to be the belts of the Christian Indians. Thus this important business was concluded."

"This year" (1774), says Heckewelder, "had been remarkable to the Christian Indians. First, the chiefs of the nation, both on the Muskingum and Cushcushkee, had unitedly agreed and declared that the brethren should have full liberty to preach the Gospel to the nation wherever they chose, and this resolution they also made publicly known; and secondly, seeing that their friends and relations pursued agriculture, and kept much cattle, they enlarged the tract of land first set apart to them by moving their people off to a greater distance."

And Loskiel says: "Gehelemukpechink was forsaken by its inhabitants, and a new town built on the east side of the Muskingum, opposite the influx of the Walhonding. This town was called Goshhocking, and chief Netawatwes chose it for his future residence."

Under these auspicious circumstances, the year 1775 commenced, and proved a season of external repose and internal prosperity to the mission. "The rest enjoyed by the Indian congregation in the year 1775, was peculiarly pleasing," says Loskiel, "and much favored the visits of strangers, who came in such numbers that the chapel at Shoenbrun, which might contain about five hundred persons, was too small." At the close of the year, their number was four hundred and fourteen persons. All were in the enjoyment of the comforts, almost the luxuries, of civilization. The lives and deaths of the Indian converts were very exemplary, while the children were zealously taught in schools, into which the missionary, Zeisberger, had introduced a spelling book, published in the Delaware language.

In April, 1776, Zeisberger and Heckewelder founded another settlement, within two miles of Goshhocking, and called it Lichtenau. This spot had been selected by the chiefs themselves, according to Heckewelder, "that they, as well as their children, might have an opportunity of having the Gospel preached—a wish which the old and principal chief, Netawatwes, had repeatedly informed them of, both by public and private messengers."

The external relations of the mission, (to adopt a favorite expression of the Moravian historians), have been incidentally included in our narrative of the efforts of the Delaware peace chiefs, to preserve the neutrality of their nation. As Netawatwes and the other chiefs, at the forks of the Muskingum, were the protectors of the missionaries, and concurred in the pacific dispositions of the Christian Indians, their interests and sympathies, in that respect, were identical, and the American people unquestionably owe to the locality and labors of the Moravian teachers, at this critical period, that a general combination of the Western Indians was postponed until 1780—a date when the French alliance and the increase of population on the southern bank of the Ohio conspired to arrest most disastrous consequences.

In the summer of 1781, there was an illustration of the different sentiments with which the Moravians were regarded by the American officers, and the militia under their command. Colonel Daniel Brodhead, then stationed at Pittsburgh, led an expedition against Goshhocking, the Delaware town, on the east bank of the Muskingum, and, on his march thither, halted about four miles below Salem. Here he addressed a note to Heckewelder, requesting a supply of provisions, and that the missionary would visit his camp. Heckewelder hastened to comply, and personally received, from the American officers, assurances that their troops should not molest the Moravian Indians, who had conducted themselves, he proceeded to say, in a manner that did them honor, and that neither the English or Americans could, with justice, reproach them with improper conduct in their situation. While Colonel Brodhead was speaking, however, an officer hastily entered to inform him that a body of militia were about "breaking off for the purpose of destroying the

Moravian settlements up the river," and it was with great difficulty that the commanding officer, aided by Colonel David Shepherd, of Wheeling, could restrain the men from adding such an outrage to the other acts of inhumanity which attended the Coshocton campaign.

Immediately after this Coshocton campaign, a deeply interesting interview occurred between a distinguished Delaware chief and the inhabitants of the Moravian villages. Heckewelder calls him "the head war chief of the Delaware nation," and we are satisfied that he is the same individual of whom we first hear, in the French and English war as "Shingess;" next, in 1762, as Bog Meadow or Kingas; now, in 1781, as Pachgantschihilas; again, in 1785, at an Indian council, near the mouth of the Great Miami, as Pacanchihilas; and long afterwards, as the Bockingehelas, whom many of the early settlers of Ohio recollect to have been living in 1804, at a great age. This chief, on the present occasion, was accompanied by eighty warriors, who silently surrounded Gnadenhutten before day break. As they approached, the town was hailed, and their leader demanded the delivery of Gillelemend, or Killbuck, and the other peace chiefs of the Delawares. He was informed that they had gone to Pittsburgh some time before, and, after strict search, the Indians were satisfied that they were not in town. The nation now being at war, these peace chiefs had become subordinate to the war chiefs, and Pachgantschihilas was determined to remove them where they could exercise no function until their services were required to conclude peace.

The Delaware chief then demanded that deputies from the three Moravian towns should be assembled, and he proceeded to address them (according to Heckewelder) as follows:

"Friends and kinsmen, listen to what I have to say to you. You see a great and powerful nation divided. You see the father fighting against the son, and the son against the father. The father has called on his Indian children to assist him in punishing his children, the Americans, who have become refractory. I took time to consider what I should do, whether or not I should receive the hatchet of my father to assist him. At first I looked upon it as a family quarrel, in which I was not interested. However, at length it appeared to me that the father was in the right, and his children deserved to be punished a little. That this must be the case, I concluded from the many cruel acts his offspring had committed from time to time on his Indian children, in encroaching on their lands, stealing their property, shooting at and murdering, without a cause, men, women and children. Yes, even murdering those who at all times, had been friendly to them, and were placed for protection under the roof of their father's house; the father himself, standing sentry at the door, at the time. (The allusion here, is to the slaughter of the Conestoga Indians, of Pennsylvania, by a mob of whites, although they had taken refuge in Lancaster Jail.)

"Friends and relatives, often has the father been obliged to settle and make amends for the wrongs and mischiefs done to us by his refractory children, yet these do not grow any better. No! They remain the same, and will continue to be so, so long as we have any left of us. Look back at the murders committed by the Longknives (Virginians) on many of our relations, who lived peaceable neighbors to them on the Ohio. Did they not kill them without the least provocation? Are they, do you think, any better than they were then? No, indeed not, and many days are not elapsed since you had a number of these very men near your doors who panted to kill you, but fortunately were prevented from so doing by the Great Sun, (Colonel Brodhead,) who, at that time, had, by the Great Spirit, been ordained to protect you.

"Friends and relatives, you love that which is good, and wish to live in peace with all mankind, and at a place where you may not be disturbed, whilst praying. You are very right in this, and I do not reproach you in having made the choice. But, my friends and relatives, does the place you are at present settled at answer this purpose? Do you not live in the very road the contending parties pass over when they go to fight each other? Have you not discovered the foot-steps of the Longknives almost in sight of your towns, and seen the smoke arising from their camps? Should not this be sufficient warning to you, and lead you to consult your own safety? We have long since turned our faces towards your habitations, in the expectation of seeing you come from where you now are, to us, where you would be out of danger, but you were so engaged in praying, that you did not discover our anxiety for your sakes.

"Friends and relatives, now listen to me and hear what I have to say to you. I am myself come to bid you rise and go with me to a secure place. Do not, my friends, covet the land you now hold under cultivation. I will conduct you to a country equally good, where your fields shall yield you abundant crops, and where your cattle shall find abundant pasture; where there is plenty of game, where your women and children, together with yourselves, will live in peace and safety, where no Longknife shall ever molest you. Nay, I will live between you and them, and not even suffer them to frighten you. There, you can worship your God without fear. Here, where you are, you cannot do this. Think on what I have said to you, and believe that if you stay where you now are, one day or the other, the Longknives will, in their usual way, speak fine words to you, and at the same time murder you."

In the course of an hour the Christian Indians replied to the foregoing address, with thanks for the kind expressions of their friends and relatives, but stating that they were unwilling to believe that their American brethren, against whom they had never committed a hostile act, should inflict such injuries upon them. They hinted that their only danger grew out of the fact that war parties, like the present, by going

or returning through their villages, might draw an enemy upon them; otherwise, they had no fears. As to the invitation to leave their settlements, they objected that they were much too heavy (in possession of too much property, provisions, etc.,) to think of rising and going with their friends and relatives.

Pachgantschihilas, after another consultation with his captains, repeated his former warning, but disclaimed any purpose of compelling the Moravians to leave their settlements. He requested, in conclusion, that anyone who chose to avoid the dangers which he anticipated, might be free to accept his protection, to which the missionaries assured him there would be no objection. The next day the chief and his warriors proceeded to Salem, where a feast had been prepared for them, under the direction of Glikhikan, who came forth to greet and welcome his guests. The warriors approached gravely and decorously, without yell or shout. When they arrived in the centre of the village, opposite the chapel and residence of Heckewelder, Pachgantschihilas ordered a halt, and publicly pronounced a warm eulogy upon the believing Indians. He then dismissed them to their entertainment, which had been provided in a grove of sugar maple, while the chief himself, accompanied by two Shawanese and two Delaware war captains, repaired to the house of Heckewelder, in whom they recognized the youthful pall-bearer at the funeral of his favorite wife, nineteen years before, at Tuscaroras. Here, where also were assembled the national assistants of the mission, he repeated his friendly assurances, and soon after departed with his warriors, having first proclaimed from the centre of the street, in a tone audible to all the inhabitants, that "if at any time they should hear it said that Pachgantschihilas was an enemy to the believing Indians, they should consider such words as lies."

It was from the English quarter, that their first serious interruption to the peaceful pursuits of the Moravian community proceeded. The tory leaders of the Ohio savages, McKee, Elliott, and Simon Girty, were extremely hostile, and were charged with having instigated several attempts to assassinate or seize the missionaries. Baffled in these by the vigilance and devotion of the Christian Indians, they represented to the British Commandant at Detroit, Colonel Depeyster, that the missionaries were partizans and spies of Congress, and that their influence was extremely prejudicial to the British interest. That officer was induced to insist upon their removal from the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and early in 1781, his wishes were communicated to the great council of the Six Nations, assembled at Niagara, by whom a message was sent to the Ottawas and Chippewas to the following effect: "We herewith make you a present of the Christian Indians on the Muskingum, to make both of;" an expression well understood to mean: "We desire you to put those people to death." But those two nations being a branch of the Delaware stock, and ranking as their grandchildren, replied: "We have no cause for doing this." The Wyandots, at first, were even more disinclined to assume the ungrateful task, because the Detroit division of the tribe held the relation of guardian or protector of the Christian Indians among themselves, who were the converts of Catholic missionaries, and they knew no sectarian distinction between Catholic Wyandot and the Protestant Delaware, or Mohican, while Pamoacan, or the Half King, at Upper Sandusky, had hitherto avowed and conducted himself as a friend and champion of the Muskingum mission. But Captain Pipe and his followers were now neighbors of Half King, at Upper Sandusky, and the latter was persuaded to lead a body of two hundred warriors against the Moravian towns. Heckewelder, after the arrival of some reinforcements, states the whole force at three hundred men, and classifies them as Wyandots from Upper Sandusky, commanded by Half King; another band of Wyandots, from Detroit and Lower Sandusky, commanded by Kuhn, a head war chief of the latter place; a party of Delawares from Upper Sandusky, led by the war chiefs Pipe and Wingemund; about forty Muncies, also from Upper Sandusky, (probably under the apostate Newalike); two Shawanese Captains, named by the traders John and Thomas Snake, with a few warriors from the Scioto; several straggling Indians of the Mohegan and Ottawa tribes, and Elliott, whose rank in the British service was Captain, with his attendant, Michael Herbert, and Alexander McCormick, the bearer of a British flag; and a small train of unarmed Wyandots, men and women, with horses, who had come to assist in removing the booty.

When this formidable band approached Salem, the Half King sent a message to the Christian Indians, desiring them to fear nothing; adding, that he came himself to see that no injury should be done to them; but, having good words to speak, he wished to know which of their settlements would be most convenient for a meeting. Now, as Gnadenhutten was in every respect the most proper place, it was accordingly fixed upon. The warriors, therefore, pitched their camp, on the 11th of August, on the west side of Gnadenhutten, and were treated in the most liberal manner.

On the 20th of August, Half King appointed a meeting of the believing Indians and their teachers, and delivered the following speech:

"Cousins! ye believing Indians in Gnadenhutten, Shoenbrun, and Salem: I am much concerned on your account, perceiving that you live in a dangerous spot. Two powerful, angry and merciless gods, stand ready, opening their jaws wide against each other. You are sitting down between both, and are thus in danger of being ground to powder by the teeth of one or the other, or both. It is, therefore, not advisable for you to stay here any longer. Consider your young people, your wives, and your children, and preserve their lives, for here they must all

perish. I, therefore, take you by the hand, lift you up, and place you in, or near, my dwelling, where you will be safe, and dwell in peace. Do not stand looking at your plantations and houses, but arise and follow me. Take, also, your teachers with you, and worship God in the place to which I shall lead you, as you have been accustomed to do. You shall likewise find provisons, and our father beyond the lake (meaning the Governor, at Detroit) will care for you. This is my message, and I am come purposely to deliver it."

He then delivered a string of wampum, and the missionaries and Indian assistants of the three settlements met in conference, to consider the unexpected address, and, on the 21st, the latter delivered the following answer to Half King:

"Uncle, and ye captains of the Delawares and Muncies, our friends and countrymen, ye Shawanese, our nephews, and all ye other people here assembled: We have heard your words; but have not seen the danger so great that we may not stay here. We keep peace with all men, and have nothing to do with war, nor do we wish or desire anything, but to be permitted to enjoy rest and peace. You see, yourselves, that we cannot rise immediately and go with you, for we are heavy, and time is required to prepare for it. But we will keep and consider your words, and let you, Uncle, know our answer next winter, after the harvest; upon this you may rely."

Half King, certainly, and perhaps Captain Pipe, were not disposed to press the matter further, and, in the Indian camp, the current was so strongly in favor of the Christian Indians, that some were disposed to make a shooting-target of the British flag, as a retaliation upon the agency of Captain Elliott. That officer, whose zeal for the English cause was stimulated by the prospect of pecuniary advantage in the sacrifice of the stock and other valuable property of the mission, labored zealously to remove the reluctance of Half King and Pipe. He represented to them that the English Governor at Detroit would be greatly dissatisfied if they returned without the missionaries. It unfortunately happened that two Moravian Indians, whom the missionaries had dispatched to Pittsburg, with information of the existing state of things, were intercepted by the savages, and this circumstance was exaggerated by Captain Elliott, into proof not only that the missionaries were leagued with their enemies, but that they were instigating a hostile expedition against the party of Half King and Pipe. This turn of affairs greatly exasperated those chiefs. At a second council, held on the 25th, Half King had seemed to waver; at least, he listened to the remonstrances of Glikhikan and his associates in silence; but, in his altered humor, he no longer hesitated. A third council was convened, on the 2d of September, before which Zeisberger, Seuseman and Heckewelder, with their assistants, were summoned, and Half King insisted upon their giving an immediate answer, whether they would go with him or not, without retiring to consult upon it. The missionaries appealed to their former answer, the meeting broke up without debate and in some confusion, and, soon afterwards, Zeisberger, Seuseman, and Heckewelder, were violently seized and imprisoned. They were voluntarily joined by their associate, William Edwards, who was determined to accept no exemption from their fate. During that night and the subsequent day, their residences were pillaged. The other missionaries, Young and Youngman, were also imprisoned, although the latter was released the next day. The wives and children of the five missionaries were brought to Gnadenhutten, as captives, but were soon released, as were the missionaries themselves, after five days' close confinement and distressing anxiety.

The life of Isaac Glikhikan was endangered by the heroic act of a young Indian relative, who rode Captain Pipe's best horse to Pittsburgh, with the news of the violence. As soon as her departure was discovered, she was instantly pursued, but, as she could not be overtaken, the savages were enraged in the highest degree, and a party of warriors immediately started for Salem, and brought Isaac Glikhikan, bound, to Gnadenhutten, singing a death song. Loskiel relates that while they were binding him, perceiving that they seemed so much terrified, he encouraged them, saying, "Formerly, when I was ignorant of God, I should not have suffered any one of you to touch me; but now, having been converted unto Him, through mercy, I am willing to suffer all things, for His sake." He no sooner arrived in the camp than a general uproar ensued, the savages demanding that he should be cut in pieces. The Delawares, who hated him more particularly for his conversion, thirsted for his blood, but Half King, interfering, would not suffer him to be killed. However, they examined him very severely, and, though his innocence was clearly proved, they attacked him with opprobrious language. After some hours' confinement, he was set at liberty. Although the young woman reached Pittsburgh, the commandant there deemed it too late, or otherwise unadvisable, to attempt a forcible rescue. It was a prudent decision, and, probably, prevented a massacre of the missionaries and their families.

On the 10th, the Indians resumed their outrages to such a degree, that emigration seemed the desirable alternative. It was accordingly proposed to the congregations, who sorrowfully assembled. "But they never," says Loskiel, "forsook any country with more reluctance. They were now obliged to forsake the beautiful settlement, Gnadenhutten, Salem and Shoenbrun, and the greatest of their possessions in them. They had already lost above two hundred head of horned cattle, and four hundred hogs. Besides this, they left a great quantity of Indian corn in store, above three hundred acres of corn land, where the harvest was just ripening, besides potatoes, cabbage, and other roots and garden fruits in the ground. But what gave them the most pain was the total loss of all books and

writings, for the instruction of their youth; these were all burned by the savages."

On the third day after their departure, they arrived at Goshocking, where a short halt was made to hunt a tamed buffalo cow, which was shot as it came to the river to drink. Here Elliott left for the Scioto to meet McKee, greatly to the relief of the Moravian teachers. They then ascended the Walhonding, partly by water, and partly along the banks of that stream. On the 19th, two of their best canoes, heavily laden with provisions, sunk in a violent storm of wind and rain, and the women and children suffered severely from exposure. Half King halted, to give the encampment an opportunity to dry their clothes and baggage, and hence dispatched a war party to the Ohio. "While they were marching so proudly through our camp," adds Heckewelder, "they were not aware of what would befall them. They were defeated with the loss of some of the party, among whom were the Half King's two sons."

The month of October had not passed, before a message was received from the British commandant at Detroit, requiring the missionaries to appear before him. On the 25th, Zeisberger, Heckewelder, Seuseman and Edwards, with four Indian assistants, started on the journey, and reached Detroit at the expiration of nine days.

In the first interview with the Governor, (Arend Schuyler Depeyster,) he informed them that the reason of calling them from their settlements on the Muskingum, was because he had heard that they carried on a correspondence with the Americans to the prejudice of the English interest. The missionaries justified themselves from such an imputation, and a further investigation was postponed until the arrival of Captain Pipe. Fortunately, that Chief was not accompanied by Elliott or Girty, and when he was confronted with the missionaries on the 9th of November, he bore a frank and honorable testimony to their impartiality and worth, and in answer to a direct appeal by the Governor, advised that they should be allowed to return to their congregation. "I never witnessed," Heckewelder, piously observes, "a more manifest instance of the powerful workings of conscience than during the whole of this transaction. Of course, all who were present, immediately acquitted us of all the charges brought against us; expressing their sincere regret that we had innocently suffered so much."

The missionaries were thenceforth treated with much kindness by the commandant, his officers, and the inhabitants of Detroit, and soon returned to Upper Sandusky. Here, as the winter advanced, the unfortunate Indians were often on the verge of starvation. While Half King and Pipe, instigated by Girty and Elliott, resumed their persecutions, and demanded that the Governor of Detroit should remove the teachers from Sandusky. Their threats were too significant to be disregarded, and an order was received on the 1st of March, 1782, directing Girty and Half King to remove the missionaries and their families to Detroit; but as they had just arranged on an expedition to the Ohio, one Francis Lavallie, a Canadian Frenchman, living at Lower Sandusky, was appointed to accompany them. This was a fortunate exchange, for their conductor proved himself courteous and humane, even surrendering his own horse to the missionary Zeisberger, who was sixty years old, and insisting that respect for his age and station alike, prompted the act. Lavallie, instead of urging the party, among whom were the wives and children of the missionaries, through the dreary wilderness beyond Lower Sandusky, tarried at the latter place and sent a messenger to Detroit for further instructions, while, until his return, two English traders, Messrs. Arundel and Robins, hospitably received the fugitives into their houses. In due course, two vessels arrived from Detroit, under directions from the Governor, to transport the missionaries and their families by Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie. They embarked on the 14th of April, greatly to the chagrin of Girty, who had complained in the most brutal manner of their indulgent treatment, and made the voyage safely to Detroit, where they were generously received, and allowed their choice, either to remain under the protection of Colonel Depeyster, or be returned to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, (from whence they, as missionaries, originally came). They chose to remain in the vicinity of their beloved Indian congregation, although restrained from living among them.

Simultaneously with the removal of Zeisberger and his fellow teachers to Detroit, a tragedy was enacted on the Muskingum, which fills the darkest page of the border history of the American Revolution. We refer to the cruel and cowardly massacre of a party of Moravian Indians, who had repaired to their deserted cornfields to glean the scattered ears for the relief of their suffering brethren on the Sandusky plains. Unhappily, while this peaceable party were thus engaged on the Muskingum, a band of Indians from Sandusky had made a descent upon the Pennsylvania frontier, and murdered the family of William Wallace, consisting of his wife and five or six children. A man named John Carpenter was taken prisoner at the same time. Enraged at these outrages, a band of one hundred and sixty men, from the settlements of Monongahela, turned out in quest of the marauders, under the command of Colonel David Williamson. Each man provided himself with arms, ammunition and provisions, and the greater number were mounted. They struck immediately for the settlements of Salem and Gnadenhutten, arriving within a mile of the latter place at the close of the second day's march. Colonel Gibson, commanding at Pittsburgh, having heard of Williamson's expedition, dispatched messengers to apprise the Indians of the circumstance, but they arrived too late.

The Christian Indians were aware of the approach of Williamson's band, but having recently

been accustomed to regard the savage allies of the English as the source of their injuries, made no effort to escape, although their labors were accomplished, and they were about to retrace their steps to Sandusky. The bloody sequel we prefer to give in the words of Loskiel:

"Meanwhile, the murderers marched first to Gnadenhutten, where they arrived on the 6th day of March. About a mile from the settlement they met young Shebosch in the wood, fired at him, and wounded him so much that he could not escape. He then, according to the account of the murderers themselves, begged for his life, representing that he was Shebosch, the son of a white Christian man. But they paid no attention to his entreaties, and cut him in pieces with their hatchets. They then approached the Indians, most of whom were in their plantations, and surrounded them almost imperceptibly, but, feigning a friendly behavior, told them to go home, promising to do them no injury. They even pretended to pity them on account of the mischief done to them by the English and the savages, assuring them of the protection and friendship of the Americans. The poor believing Indians, knowing nothing of the death of Shebosch, believed every word they said, went home with them and treated them in the most hospitable manner. They likewise spoke freely concerning their sentiments as Christian Indians, who had never taken the least share in the war. A small barrel of wine being found among their goods, they told their persecutors, on inquiry, that it was intended for the Lord's Supper, and that they were going to carry it to Sandusky. Upon this, they were informed that they should not return thither, but go to Pittsburgh, where they would be out of the way of any assault made by the English or savages. This they heard with resignation, concluding that God would perhaps choose this method to put an end to their sufferings. Prepossessed with this idea, they cheerfully delivered their guns, hatchets and other weapons to the murderers, who promised to take good care of them, and in Pittsburgh to return every article to its rightful owner. The Indians even showed them those things which they had secreted in the woods, assisted in packing them up, and emptied all their bee-hives for ther pretended friends.

"In the meantime, the assistant, John Martin, went to Salem, and brought the news of the arrival of the white people to the believing Indians, assuring them that they need not be afraid to go with them, for they were come to carry them to a place of safety, and to afford them protection and support. The Salem Indians did not hesitate to accept this proposal, believing, unanimously, that God had sent the Americans to release them from their disagreeable situation at Sandusky, and imagining that when they had arrived at Pittsburgh they might soon find a safe place to build a settlement, and easily procure advice and assistance from Bethlehem. Thus, John Martin, with two Salem brethren, returned to Gnadenhutten, to acquaint both their Indian brethren and the white people with their resolution. The latter expressed their desire to see Salem, and a party of them was conducted thither, and received with much friendship. Here they pretended to have the same good will and affection towards the Indians as at Gnadenhutten, and easily persuaded them to return with them. By the way, they entered into much spiritual conversation with the Indians, some of whom spoke English well, giving these people, who feigned great pity, proper scriptural answers to many questions concerning religious subjects. The assistants, Isaac Glikhikan and Israel, were no less sincere and unreserved in their answers to some political questions started by the white people, and thus the murderers obtained a full and satisfactory account of the present situation and sentiments of the Indian congregation. In the meantime, the defenceless Indians at Gnadenhutten, were suddenly attacked and driven together by the white people, and, without resistance, seized and bound. The Salem Indians now met the same fate. Before they entered Gnadenhutten, they were at once surprised by their conductors, robbed of their guns, and even their pocket knives, and brought bound into the settlement."

The officers, unwilling to take on themselves the whole responsibility of a massacre, agreed to refer the question to a vote of the detachment. The men were drawn up in a line, and Williamson put the question, "Whether the Moravian Indians should be taken prisoners to Pittsburgh, or put to death?" requesting all in favor of saving their lives to advance in front of the line. On this, sixteen, (some say eighteen,) stepped out of the rank, and formed themselves into a second line. In this manner was their fate decided. "Those who were of a different opinion," continues Loskiel, "wrung their hands, calling God to witness that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless Christian Indians. But the majority remained unmoved, and only differed concerning the mode of execution. Some were for burning them alive, others for taking their scalps, and the latter was at last agreed upon; upon which one of the murderers was sent to the prisoners to tell them that as they were Christian Indians, they might prepare themselves in a Christian manner, for they must all die to-morrow.

"It may easily be conceived how great their terror was at hearing a sentence so unexpected. However, they soon recollected themselves, and patiently suffered the murderers to lead them into two houses, in one of which the brethren, and in the other the sisters and children, were confined like sheep ready for the slaughter. They declared to the murderers, that, though they called God to witness that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were prepared and willing to suffer death. But as they had, at their conversion and baptism, made a solemn promise to the Lord Jesus Christ, that they would live unto him and endeavor to please Him alone in this world, they knew that they had been deficient in many

respects, and therefore wished to have some time granted to pour out their hearts before him in prayer, and in exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end. One brother, called Abraham, who, for some time past, had been in a luke-warm state of heart, seeing his end approaching, made the following public confession before his brethren:

"Dear Brethren—It seems as if we should all soon depart unto our Savior, for our sentence is fixed. You know that I have been an untoward child, and have grieved the Lord and my brethren by my disobedience, not walking as I ought to have done. But yet I will now cleave to my Savior with my last breath, and hold him fast, though I am so great a sinner. I know assuredly that He will forgive me all my sins and not cast me out."

"The brethren assured him of their love and forgiveness, and both they and the sisters spent the latter part of the night in singing praises to God, their Savior, in the joyful hope that they would soon be able to praise him without sin.

"When the day of execution arrived, namely, the 8th day of March, 1782, two houses were fixed upon, one for the brethren, and one for the sisters and children, to which the wanton murderers gave the name of slaughter houses. Some of them went to the brethren and showed great impatience that the execution had not yet begun, to which the brethren replied that they were all ready to die, having commended their immortal souls to God, who had given them that Divine assurance, in their hearts, that they should come unto Him and be with Him forever more.

"Immediately after this declaration, the carnage commenced. The poor innocent people—men, women and children—were led, bound two and two together with ropes, into the above mentioned slaughter houses, and there scalped and murdered." Heckewelder says: "One of the party, now taking up a cooper's mallet, which lay in the house, (the owner being a cooper), saying: 'How exactly this will answer for the business;' he began with Abraham, and continued knocking down, one after another, until he had counted fourteen that he had killed with his own hands. He now handed the instrument to one of his fellow murderers, saying: 'My arm now fails me; go on in the same way! I think I have done pretty well.' In another house, where the women and children were confined, Judith, a remarkably pious aged widow, was the first victim.

"According to the testimony of the murderers themselves, they behaved with uncommon patience, and went to meet death with cheerful resignation. A sister, called Christina, who formerly lived with the sisters in Bethlehem, and who spoke English and German well, fell upon her knees before the captain of the gang and begged for her life, but was told that he could not help her.

"Thus, ninety-six persons magnified the name of the Lord by patiently meeting a cruel death. Sixty-two were grown persons, and among them were five of the most valuable assistants. There were thirty-four children.

"Only two youths, each between sixteen and seventeen years old, escaped—almost miraculously—from the hands of the murderers. One of them, seeing they were in earnest, was so fortunate as to disengage himself from the bonds, then, slipping unobserved from the crowd, he crept through a narrow window into the cellar of the house in which the sisters were executed. Their blood penetrated through the flooring, and, according to his account, ran in streams into the cellar, by which it appears probable that most, if not all of them, were not merely scalped, but killed with hatchets and swords. The lad lay concealed until night—no one coming to search the cellar—when, with much difficulty, he climbed up the wall to the window, and escaped into a neighboring thicket. The other youth was named Thomas. They struck him only a blow upon the head, took his scalp, and left him. After some time he recovered his senses, saw himself surrounded by bleeding bodies, among them one called Abel, endeavoring to raise himself up. But he remained still as though dead, and his caution proved the means of his deliverance, for soon after, one of the murderers, observing Abel's motions, killed him with two or three blows. Thomas lay quiet until dark, though suffering the most agonizing torment. He then ventured to creep towards the door, and observing nobody in the neighborhood, got out and escaped into the woods, where he concealed himself. These two youths met afterwards in the woods, and God preserved them from harm on their journey to Sandusky. They took a long circuit, and suffered great hardships and danger on their way. Before they left Gnadenhutten, they observed the murderers making merry after their successful enterprise, and at last set fire to the two slaughter houses filled with corpses.

"Providentially, the believing Indians who were at Shoenbrun escaped. The missionaries had, immediately on receiving orders to repair to Fort Detroit, sent a messenger to the Muskingum, to call the Indians home, with a view to see them once more, and to get horses for their journey. This messenger happened to arrive at Shoenbrun the day before the murderers came to Gnadenhutten, and having delivered his message, the Indians of Shoenbrun sent another messenger to Gnadenhutten, to inform their brethren there, and at Salem, of the messages received. But before he reached Gnadenhutten, he found young Shebosch lying dead and scalped by the wayside, and looking forward, saw many white people in and about Gnadenhutten. He instantly fled back with great precipitation, and told the Indians at Shoenbrun what he had seen, who all took flight and ran into the woods. They now hesitated a long while, not knowing whither to turn, or how to proceed. Thus, when the murderers arrived at Shoenbrun, the Indians were still near the premises, observing everything that happened there, and might easily have been discovered; but here the murderers seemed, as it were, struck with blindness. Finding nobody at home, they destroyed and set fire to the settlement, having

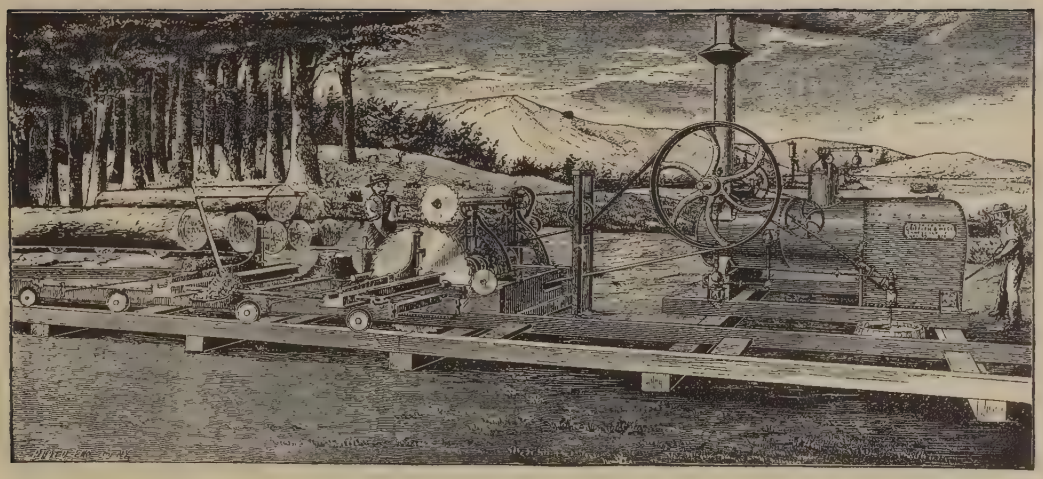
done the same at Gnadenhutten and Salem. They set off with the scalps of their innocent victims, about fifty horses, a number of blankets and other things, and marched to Pittsburgh, with a view to murder the Indians lately settled on the north side of the Ohio, opposite the Fort. Some of them fell a sacrifice to the rage of this bloodthirsty crew, and a few escaped. Among the latter was Anthony, a member of the (Moravian) congregation, who happened to be at Pittsburgh, and both he and the Indians at Shoenbrun arrived, after many dangers, safely at Sandusky."

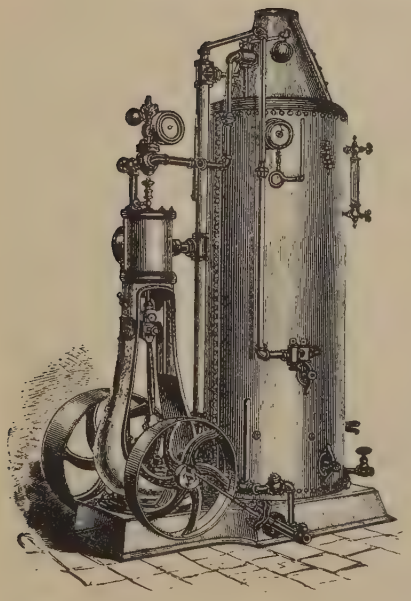
The Rev. Joseph Doddridge, in his notes on the settlement and Indian wars of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, published in Wheeling, in 1824, closes his narrative of this transaction by saying that Colonel Williamson had only the rank of a militia officer, which was to advise and not to command; that "he was a brave man, but not cruel; he would meet an enemy and fight like a soldier, but would not murder a prisoner. Had he possessed the authority of a superior officer in a regular army, I do not believe a single Moravian Indian would have lost his life; but he possessed no such authority. His only fault was too easy compliance with popular opinion and popular prejudice.

* * * * * * * *

"Should it be asked, what sort of people composed the band of murderers of those unfortunate people? I answer, they were not miscreants or vagabonds. Many of them were men of the first standing in the country. Many of them were men who had recently lost relatives by the hand of the savages. Several of the latter class found articles which had been plundered from their own homes, or those of their relatives, in the houses of the Moravians. One man, it is said, found the clothes of his wife and children, who had been murdered by the Indians but a few days before. They were still bloody: yet there was no unequivocal evidence that these people had any direct agency in the war. Whatever of our property was found with them had been left by the warriors in exchange for provisions, which they took from them. When attacked by our people, they might have defended themselves; they did not. They never fired a single shot. They were prisoners, and had been promised protection. Every dictate of justice and humanity required that their lives should be spared. The complaint of their villages being 'half-way houses for the warriors' was at an end, as they had been removed to Sandusky the fall before. It was, therefore, an atrocious and unqualified murder."

Soon after the massacre on the Muskingum, the congregation at Sandusky, reduced in numbers and deprived of teachers, yielded to the solicitations of their Delaware and Shawanese friends, and abandoned their settlements at Sandusky. They were ordered to do so by Half King, who persisted in holding them in some degree responsible for the fate of his two sons; but, in their situation, it was, doubtless, a prudent resolution. Heckewelder mentions the Scioto and Miami of the Lake as their destinations, and here, while the heathen, aboriginal, and European, raged around them, the simple-hearted proselytes of a religion of peace found a refuge.





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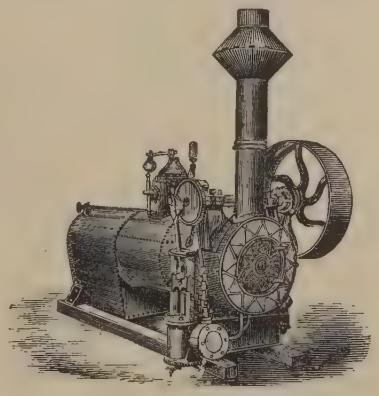
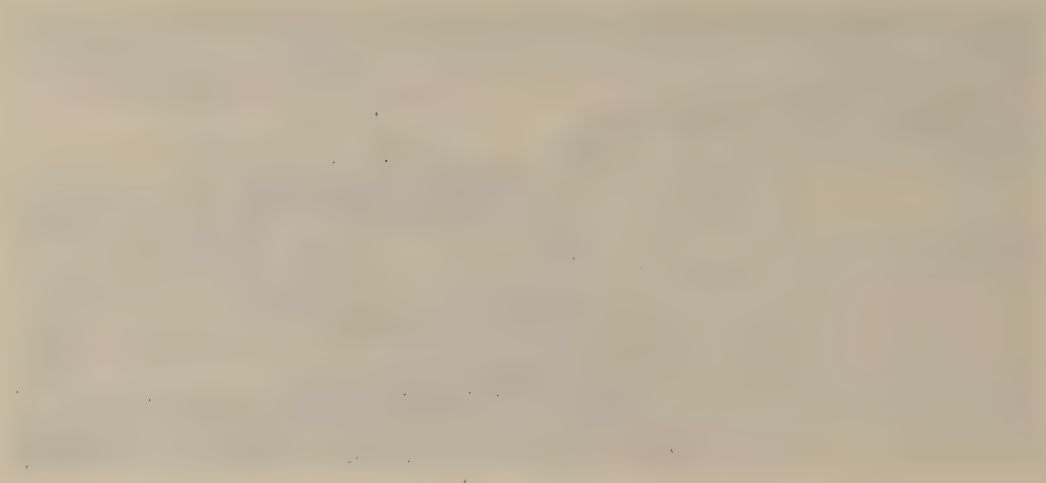
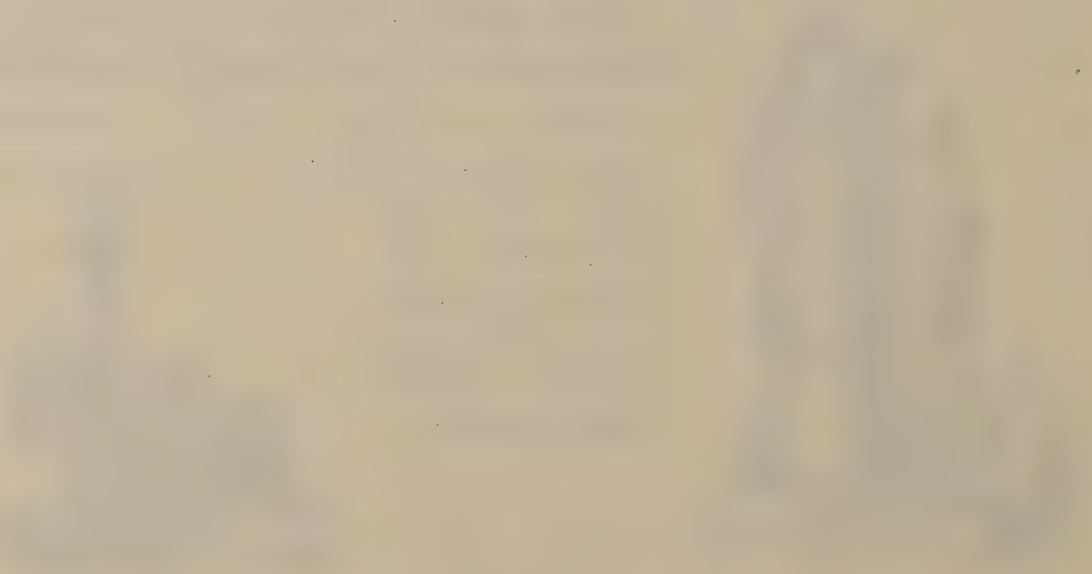






# TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### FALLS TOWNSHIP.

THE PIONEERS — SCHOOLS — DILLON'S FALLS — FIRST STORE—MAIL ROUTE—BLACK LOG M. E. CHURCH — ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP — ITS TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL AND GEOLOGY—FIRST SURVEYORS—PHYSICIANS—WEST ZANESVILLE VILLAGE—THE PIONEER PREACHER—TEMPERANCE WORK — TAVERNS — FLOURING MILLS—FIRST BURIAL GROUND—FIRST TANNERY—FIRST MARRIAGE — REPRESENTATIVES — SALT WORKS—FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL— METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—NATIONAL ROAD—FRAZEYBURG SCHOOL—RICH VALE M. E. CHURCH—OAKLAND CHURCH—ANCIENT POTTERY—POST OFFICE IN WEST ZANESVILLE—GLEN MOORE NURSERY—ISRAELITISH BURIAL GROUND — VILLAGE OF WEST ZANESVILLE ANNEXED TO THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE—THE FIRST GRANGE—PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE — RICH VALLEY GRANGE — POTTERY—LIME BURNING—IRON ORE—MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE—THE FIRST RAILROAD—GEOLOGY.

THE PIONEERS.—The first settler was Edward Tanner, who built his cabin not far from the south bank of the Licking river, about seven miles above its mouth. This was in 1790, four years before the trading post was inaugurated at Zanestown, and before any amicable relations seemed to exist between the "pale faces" and the Aborigines. We say amicable relations, for the common feeling between the two races was manifestly hostile, based upon a supposed antagonism, and, owing to the treachery of many white and red men, too often declared itself by deeds of rapine, arson and bloodshed, the legitimate outgrowth of false ideas of mine and thine. Tradition informs us that Edward Tanner, who was born on the south branch of the Potomac, when about sixteen years old was captured by Indians and taken to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and kept a prisoner for three years and a half and then released, when he returned to Virginia, and, after becoming a man, married and soon after migrated to the place where he built his cabin, as stated. In view of his capture and release, we may suppose that he was not maltreated during that captivity, and that he had found favor at their hands, and as he subsequently was willing to venture with his wife into the wilderness over which red men roamed and held dominion, he evidently had acquired faith in their integrity and fair dealing, when met by the same traits in the white man. At any rate, he settled in their midst and remained unmolested. And a little more than a year afterwards—in 1792—his son, Samuel, was born. William C. Tanner was born there also—the same now known as Captain Tanner.

About the beginning of the present century Edward Tanner built a new log house to dwell in, instead of the primitive cabin. This was the first hewed log house in all this country; it is not now used for a dwelling. Edward Tanner was a consistent member of the M. E. Church. He died in 1831. His son, Captain W. C. Tanner, lives on the old homestead farm. Major Bonnifield was the next to settle in this locality, but when the township lines were run, his home was found to be in Hopewell township. Baltzer Fletcher settled near Mr. Tanner, on the east, about 1791. He was from Virginia, also. John Kinkead came from New Jersey, in 1795.

In 1797, Elias Hughes and John Ratliff—frontier scouts—moved from Virginia and settled near the mouth of the Licking river, but in about a year forsook their cabins and moved about twenty miles further up the stream. It is not likely that they made homes there, as no trace is to be found of them, beyond the tradition. It is probable they were the same worthies of whom an account, by their names, is given in the history of Muskingum township.

In 1798, a Mr. Priest settled in the same locality. Tradition informs us that "Mr. Priest, wife and six children, the youngest in arms, removed from Culpepper county, Virginia, four hundred miles away, the parents walking, the mother carrying her babe, while the other children and their household goods and furniture were transported on pack horses. Mrs. Priest lived to be 102 years old." It is to be regretted that the place of their location and some of the events of such a family, have not been kept in the memory of some one, or otherwise preserved.

Abel Lewis came to Zanesville from Pennsylvania, in the year 1800. It is said he was a man of unusual courage, although very cautious. Doubtless a man venturing from Pennsylvania into Ohio, at that time, was possessed of true courage. The following incident, related of him, evinces his caution: "Traveling on foot, when night came, in order to avoid the danger of being attacked by wild beasts while asleep, he climbed into a tree top, tied his arm to a limb with his pocket handkerchief, and passed the night safely." That the country was settled by

such men, was surely a guarantee of its development in the ways of civilization. Mr. Lewis was clerk of the court from 1803 to 1811; he was a surveyor, also. He removed to the farm now occupied by his son, George J. Lewis, in 1812. George was a small boy at that time, and has lived on the old home place ever since. It is situated near the north boundary, and a little west of the median line of the township.

John Channel, a noted hunter, squatted near John Ratliff in 1804, and changed his abode soon after, for some locality further up the river.

The next to join the settlement, were William Kamp and Frederick Geyer. The latter, in 1807, lived on the farm now owned by Lewis Lane. His son, George F. Geyer, then a mere lad, is now in his eighty-fifth year.

The first carpenter was ——— Woodward, whose first work was done for Edward Tanner, on his hewed log house, A.D. 1800.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.—We would have liked to have given the names of the first scholars, or some of them, and their succcessors. It would have enabled the reader to recall fond memories, and doubtless would have awakened fountains of human feeling seemingly dried up. It is an unwelcome task to record so little concerning a field so fruitful of "happier hours," that were cherished in the long ago. Surely there was a wealth of ties in common, when children found their way o'er hill and dale to the log school house, where the teacher was sometimes taught as well as the scholar. And when the mysteries of the books were laid away for the day, and the evening shades began to fall, their souls breathed a "common prayer:"

"Ave Maria! o'er the earth and sea
That heavenliest hour of heaven is worthiest thee!
Ave Maria! blessed be the hour,
The rime, the clime, the spot, where I so oft
Have felt that moment in its fullest power,
Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft."

And as the children wandered home again, often peering into each others faces, some of which were radiant with feeling, and tears of joy or sorrow lingered on the cheek—how hallowed those scenes! but we have none other than our own memory to draw from, and so must be content with a few brief statements, and leave the reader to supply the rest.

The first school, then, was kept in the edge of Falls and Hopewell townships, in 1801, by a Mr. Black. The first school house in this township was built on the farm owned by William Search, situated in the southwest corner of the township, about 1804. This temple of learning, like many cotemporary institutions of the same kind, was of the primitive order of architecture—and too familiar to the student of "ye olden time" to warrant a description here. The purpose for which it was reared was served in the most practical way. It was then that the future statesman and philosopher, or the dignified matron, first struggled with the problems in orthography, and it is worthy of note that this subject has not ceased to cause a struggle in its mastery, even in institutions of greater pretensions, to this day. Writing and Arithmetic, the remaining members of the trio that embraced the curriculum of the institutions aforesaid—otherwise expressed in the phrase to "read, write and cipher"—formed the most important factors that challenged their endeavor. The graduates of these institutions had one advantage over those of more modern times, they were satisfied with their attainments and betook themselves to the industrial pursuits of life, which, to them, were the short roads to happiness.

About the same time, perhaps a little later, J. Ranny taught school on the Camp farm, on the north side of the Licking river. The teachers have doubtless passed away, and there are few of the pupils to answer to the roll call.

### DILLON'S FALLS VILLAGE.

The inception of this settlement, was when Moses Dillon first saw the Falls. About the year 1803, or 1804, Moses Dillon, senior, then about seventy years of age, came to this region, as the traveling companion of a Quaker minister, on a visit to the Wyandot Indians, located at the head waters of the Coshocton branch of the Muskingum river. Arriving at the Falls of the Licking, Mr. Dillon was first impressed with the beauty of the landscape, and then with the fact that here was a fine water-power, and conceived the idea of utilizing it for manufacturing purposes. Before leaving the neighborhood, he discovered iron ore, which increased his determination to make this a business point. Soon after his return to his home, in Pennsylvania, he purchased a tract of land, including the Falls—probably near three thousand acres. He moved to the Falls in 1805, and erected an iron furnace and foundry, and made all kinds of hollow-ware then in vogue. This was probably the first furnace and foundry erected west of the Alleghany Mountains. In 1814, Mr. Dillon built a grist-mill and two sawmills near the Falls, one on the east side of the river. These mills, and the furnace and foundry, gave employment, sometimes to as many as one hundred and fifty men.

In 1806, Mr. Dillon opened a store at the Falls of the Licking, with a general assortment of merchandise suited to the wants of the pioneer, and trading with the Indians, many of whom yet lingered in the region round about, and found it convenient to exchange their skins, furs, other wares, and meats, for articles of clothing and ammunition. This became an important trading point. The people were allowed to settle on his land near by, and the village, that grew in this wise—though never regularly laid out, and no one acquired title to the land occupied by them—once numbered fifty families.

Moses Dillon had three sons, John, Isaac, and Moses, who, like himself, were enterprising men. He was engaged in business with his sons until near the time of his death, in 1828, having lived to be ninety-four years old. His son John

continued the furnace, foundry, and mills, for some years after the father's death, and gave attention to agriculture and horticulture. He and his brother Isaac were among the number who organized the Muskingum County Agricultural Society, in 1836. They held their first fair at the Court House in Zanesville, an account of which is given in another part of this work. John Dillon was the first President of the Society. He died in the year 1862, aged eighty-six, having lived a very useful life. Isaac Dillon was extensively engaged in agriculture, horticulture, and breeding fine stock. He was the first in the township to engage in breeding Durham cattle and Merino sheep, and aided many others to engage in this business.

In 1825, Isaac Dillon engaged in manufacturing linseed oil, carpets, cloths, cassimeres, and satinet. His mills were located at the mouth of the Licking river, in West Zanesville. He had a sawmill just above the bridge, and a store in the brick building now standing between the railroad bridge and the Licking river. They have all passed away! Others occupy the field, with industries larger and grander, but not more important than those in their day.

"The blood of our ancestors nourished the tree;
From their tomb, from their ashes it sprung,
Its boughs with their trophies are hung;
Their spirit dwells in it, and—hark! for it spoke,
The voice of our fathers ascends from the oak."

The tree of prosperity, with its wide-spreading branches, each side of the river.

### THE FIRST STORE.

The first store was opened at the Falls of the Licking by Moses Dillon and sons, about A. D. 1806. Their merchandise was brought to them on pack-horses, rarely by wagon, and embraced everything known to the pioneer's schedule.

### THE FIRST MAIL ROUTE.

The first mail route through this township was from Zanesville to Newark, north of the Licking river, inaugurated in 1806. The mail was first carried on horseback. In 1825, Neile, Moore & Company placed coaches on the road. This was a doubtful improvement, even for passengers, as road working had not been practiced, and most of the route lay through swampy woods. It was no unusual thing for a coach—having to take to the hillsides, to avoid the swamps—to upset, to the disquietude of the inmates, and sometimes seriously damaging their persons. The music of the driver's horn, or the flourish of his whip, may not be forgotten, but their combined influence could not subdue the fears of those who entrusted themselves to their care over one of these routes.

About the same time, John S. Dugan ran a line of stages fram Zanesville to Newark, via Irville and Nashport, a longer route, but traveled in less time than the other, as the road was better. One Alexander Thompson was a driver on this route. Drivers were notable characters, and fully appreciated their position, as mail carriers, especially, and often were "the boon companions of men of high as well as low degree."

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was formed at the Falls of Licking river, about four miles from Zanesville, and organized in 1807. The first members were: Edward Tanner and family, Samuel Simpson and family, and Baltzer Fletcher and family.

The first class-leader and preacher was Rev. David Sherrard. The Reverends, James B. Findley and George Ellis, "pioneer itinerants," preached at this place, at divers times, and in sundry other places in this region, and were largely instrumental in the formation of the society alluded to. The former was for some time a missionary among Indians.

In 1807, or 1808, another society, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was formed, in the northwest corner of the territory now known as Falls township, and was known as Hayne's or Hooper's Society, probably because persons of those names took a leading part in their religious exercises; this is more reasonable than to suppose that they were the leading contributors, for, in those days, all who attended the house of prayer were content with a very humble temple, and, as their habits were frugal, there was but a nominal expense connected with the service. The probability is, also, that those who worshiped at all, worshiped God, since there was no pomp of circumstance, nor gorgeousness, about the temple to distract them from it.

This society built a meeting-house, in 1810, in the same locality. An accidental circumstance gave rise to the name by which it was best known in after years. During the process of building, one of the logs was blackened by fire before being raised to its place in the building, and the meeting-house was named "Black Log." Some, however, preferred to call it the chapel.

### ORGANIZATION, TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL AND GEOLOGY.

This township was organized on the 9th of March, A. D., 1808. September 3, 1817, a part of West Zanesville was added to its territory. It is bounded by the following lines: "Beginning on the west side of the Licking River, at the corporation line of the city of Zanesville, on what is the 'Military, or Base line,' thence west along said line one and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Hopewell township; thence north along the line of said township to the southeasterly corner of Licking, and southwesterly corner of Muskingum townships; thence east along the south line of Muskingum township to the Muskingum river; thence in a southerly direction along, and down said river to the corporation line of the city of Zanesville; thence west and south around the said corporation of Zanesville to the place of beginning."

The principal stream in the township is the Licking River, which passes through the south-

western portion, leaving an area of about one-third of its territory south and west of said river. There are several small streams in the township, which flow into the Licking River, viz.: Bartlett's Run, Devore's Run, and Timber Run. There are also a number of never-failing springs, so that the region is well watered.

Topographically, this section is one of the most pleasing to the eye, in its varying landscapes, to be found in the county. The surface being generally undulating, even near the river, where the slopes are known as first and second bottom, and viewed as a whole, it is an inviting field to the agriculturalist. The soil, as in other regions similarly situated, is a sandy loam on the bottom lands, and a clay sub-soil on the uplands, and noted for its productiveness, inasmuch that it has been termed "the farmer's paradise."

The native trees, once dense forests, embraced white, red and black oaks; chestnut, hickory, elm, ash, beech, sugar, maple, black and white walnut.

Mineralogically, this township compares favorably with many others of the county. Sandtone, limestone and iron ore are found in many localities.

Coal of good quality, is found in several parts.

### THE FIRST SURVEYORS.

The first surveyors were Charles and John Roberts, who came to this township in 1808. It is probable that they ran most of the lines for the settlers in this township; yet, as there is no record on this subject, we have only the tradition that they were here about the time stated.

The first brick made and burned in this township, was in 1808, by William Trago. His kiln was about two miles west of the city of Zanesville, near where Mr. A. M. Hollingsworth resides.

The first dam across the Muskingum River, at Zanesville, was built in 1809, and a short distance above the present dam, which was built by the State, in 1838.

George Jackson's Oil Mill, Saw Mill, and Flour Mill, were erected in 1809, on the west side of the river.

James Taylor erected a forwarding and commission warehouse, a little way above these mills, on the same side of the river.

About the same time, Richard Fairlamb and Michael Dulty erected a large flouring mill on the west side of the Muskingum river, a short distance below the dam. The mill was subsequently purchased by John and Richard Drone. About the same time, also, Matthew Gillespie built a large mill for the manufacture of linseed oil; this was located near where the west end of the railroad bridge now stands. This mill was subsequently used by R. N. and Daniel Dunlap, for the manufacture of broom handles and clothes pins.

The first physician was Dr. Isaac Helmick, who located in West Zanesville; the time, and precise location, have not been found out. That any son of Esculapius should be doomed to the oblivion of such a mention as is here afforded by the barren record at our command, is suggestive, to say the least.

> "In Pæstum's ancient fanes I trod,
> And mused on those strange men of old,
> Whose dark religion could unfold,
> So many gods, and yet no God!
> Did they to human feelings own,
> And had they human souls, indeed?"

But they were sculptured, or carved in letters bold, with many a record of their deeds; while now no scroll or tablet, nor humble shaft, is found to speak of the deeds of sacrifice that blessed his fellow, nor memory of his worth.

### WEST ZANESVILLE VILLAGE.

Owing to the fact that West Zanesville formed a part of Falls township, mention of the laying out of the village is here repeated. This was done by John McIntire, A. D., 1809. He surveyed and platted certain squares, which were sub-divided into lots, viz.: Beginning at the north end of the bridge, and running north along River street, numbers one to twenty inclusive, fronting on River street. This plat was never recorded.

The Western Addition, or Newtown, was laid out in 1852. A part of this tract was owned by John Lee, to-wit.: That part lying west of Blue avenue.

Terrace number one was laid out on a part of the McIntire land, in 1855, and terrace number two, on another portion of said land, in 1863.

The village was incorporated A. D., 1869, and under this new state of things, Henry Peters was elected Mayor, and Imri Richards, Recorder.

The first distillery was built by James Tharp, in 1809 or 1810, about one mile west of Zanesville. James Fulton subsequently started a distillery, on what was known as the Snider Farm, near the county infirmary grounds. This was afterwards carried on by J. Belknap.

### THE PIONEER PREACHER.

Anno Domini, 1810, Rev. James B. Finley, a Methodist minister on the Knox circuit, held his first appointment at Dillon's Falls, in the house of Henry Dick, who kept the tavern, then the only one in the place, and notwithstanding the assembly was rough by nature and habit, a class was organized, consisting of John and Jacob Hooper, J. Denlenhiffer, Mr. —— Cooper and wife, and Samuel Gasaway, the latter a colored man.

### A HEWED LOG MEETING HOUSE.

Rev. James B. Findley started a subscription for a hewed log Meeting House, which was erected soon after. Just before the house was erected, Bishop McKendree, passing by on his western tour, was asked to preach a dedication sermon on the foundation and the logs, which he did from the scripture, "And upon this rock I will build my church," Matt. XVI. 18. The house was built, and, after many years of service,

was taken down and a frame church was built on the same site.

### TEMPERANCE WORK.

Near about 1810, Rev. James B. Finley inaugurated a temperance society at the Furnace, at Dillon's Falls. He improvised a platform by mounting a salt kettle, and made such an earnest plea in behalf of temperance, that every one present took a pledge to keep liquor away from the furnace, and though no record of that event, or report of the conduct of those who took that pledge, is to be found, tradition has it that the pledge was faithfully kept.

### TAVERNS.

About the year 1809, John Corbis, of West Zanesville, opened a house of entertainment; his house, a small one, was built of hewed logs, and had a porch in front. The chief commendation "in favor of this tavern was good food and plenty of clean floor to sleep on." A year later, one Mr. Dick opened a tavern, the location of which is not known.

In 1816, John Lee opened a tavern at the Falls, and was very popular. The "landlord," as the tavern keeper was called, had the opportunity of being considered the oracle in state affairs, as he was, by virtue of his position, the associate and confident of the politicians, who, through him, canvassed the country and laid the political wires that often controlled the elections. Lee was a shrewed man and a general favorite.

### FLOURING MILL AT DILLON'S FALLS.

George Jackson erected a flouring mill at the Falls of the Licking, in 1808 or 1810, on the east side of the river, just below Dillon's Furnace. It is said, that people came fifty and sixty miles to this mill, and sometimes had to wait several days for their grist.

### THE FIRST BURYING GROUND.

The first burying ground was donated by John Dillon, Senior, in 1810. He gave an acre of ground, located not far from the mouth of Timber Run, about one mile west of the city of Zanesville. It is still used as a cemetery, and known as "The Quaker Burying Ground." Among the first, perhaps the first, persons interred there, were William Tudor and family. This may, and may not, have been a branch of the Tudors of English renown. It may be that the last of the Tudors has passed away. They are gone, and

"None return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman, cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail;
And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts—
They crossed the stream and are gone, for aye."

The first tannery was started near the Falls of the Licking river, by William English, in 1810. It is not known how long Mr. English conducted this business, or who, if any one, was his successor.

The first marriage in the precincts of what is now Falls township, took place in 1814. George Simpson and Rachel Tanner, were the contracting parties. We are not informed where the ceremony was solemnized, or who joined them in wedlock according to prescribed form, if any such functionary were present; certain it is that "marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled. Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

"There are who say the lover's heart
Is in the loved one's merged;
Oh, never by love's own warm art,
So cold a plea was urged!
No! hearts that love hath crowned or crossed,
Love fondly knits together;
But not a thought or hue is lost
That makes a part of either."

The first bridge was across the Licking river at the Falls, and was built by the Dillons, in the year 1820.

### REPRESENTATIVES FROM FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Hon. David Chambers was elected a Member of Congress in 1820, one term. And in 1851, was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, to which he was returned nine times. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and the last.

General Edward Ball was elected member of Congress in 1853; re-elected in 1857; and in 1867, was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, to which he was re-elected in 1869.

### SALT WORKS.

General Samuel Herrick owned and operated a salt well in 1823; it was situated in the northeast part of the township, on what is now known as the James Miller farm. The brine was reputed very good, but the works have long since been abandoned.

The first Sabbath School was organized in 1824, at the house of Henry Cook, who was the first Superintendent. There is a flourishing school at the "Union Reform Church," near the same place, of which Adam Drumm is Superintendent. The average attendance is thirty-six.

### MEHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In 1828, there arose a dissension in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when those who held views essentially different from the Methodist Church withdrew from fellowship, and organized a new church, under the name given at the beginning of this article. The first church organized under this banner, in this township, was in 1835, at the house of John Tanner, where Rev. Joseph Thrapp and Rev. Cornelius Springer preached occasionally.

In 1856, this society built a church near the west line of the township, about midway between north and south. John Tanner and fam-

ily, William Drumm and family and Mrs. James Tanner, are leading members.

The National Road, or National Pike, from Washington City, D. C. to St. Louis, Missouri, through this township, was built in 1830. This is the only turnpike road in the township.

### FRAZEYBURG ROAD SCHOOL.

The school house on the Frazeyburg road, about one mile north of the line bounding Falls township, on the north, was the school to which pupils living in the northern part of Falls township had to go, in those days. It was a hewed log building, with long windows, rough furniture, planks fastened to the walls for desks, and but little improvement on those first in use in this section of country. The ground on which it was built was donated for the purpose by John Vandenbark, since deceased. The house was erected in 1840. The first teacher was one Gibson. The number of scholars generally in attendance was forty.

Religious services were held in this house soon after it was opened, and occasionally Rev. Joseph Thrapp preached there. He was a Methodist Protestant. It does not appear that any religious society was organized there.

### RICH VALE M. E. CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1842. The church was erected soon after, and is situated on the road leading from Zanesville to Dresden, about five miles from the city.

The membership, at the time of organization, embraced Nathan Kelley and family, E. Wilkinson and family, S. M. Bell and family, Simeon Kelley and family and E. V. Walker.

The trustees are Nathan Kelley, E. Wilkinson, S. M. Bell, Simeon Kelley and F. N. Walker.

### OAKLAND CHURCH.

A handsome frame structure by this name was built on land donated for church purposes by C. C. Goddard, of Zanesville. The site was deeded to William Camp and John Vandenbark, as Trustees. The society was organized in 1844: some of the members at that time were, William Camp and family, John Vandenbark and family, D. Edwards and family, J. Pake and family, and Mrs. J. Geyer and family.

The first regular minister was Rev. W. H. Marshall. The first class leaders were John Vandenbark, David Edwards and William Camp.

A Sabbath School was organized soon after the church was built: at that time, there were thirty scholars. The Superintendent was John Vandenbark. The school now has an average attendance of one hundred. William Scales is the present Superintendent.

### ANCIENT POTTERY.

On what is known as the John Vandenbark farm, being in lot 4, in Bank Lots, on the eastern border of the township, there was found while plowing, in 1845, on a ridge, in three places, of about 30x40 feet each, beds of crockery ware. When turned up by a plow, the fragments, generally two or three inches in diameter, gave evidence of having been shaped by man, but on exposure to the atmosphere, soon crumbled to dust. Oak trees, from two to three feet in diameter, had grown over this ridge, and evidently since the pottery fragments were placed there. An iron vessel, about five inches long and one and a quarter inches deep, was plowed up in one of these places. Potters clay is found near here and may have been worked.

### POST OFFICE IN WEST ZANESVILLE.

The first and only Post Office established in the village of West Zanesville, was in 1851; Joseph S. Parke was the Postmaster.

### GLEN MOORE NURSERY.

The nursery business, in any region, is to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, what the breeding of fine stock is to the agriculturist—and more. It may be said that improved breeds of cattle, hogs, and sheep are powerful adjuvants to the physical well-being of mankind, and there is some truth in the assertion, when the form of the animal is considered as more pleasing to the eye. But this is only true in proportion as we are educated to see beauty in certain prescribed forms, whereas, we cannot fail to recognize beauty in every creature in the animal kingdom, when we have been educated to recognize the natural outlines, as well as other elements of beauty in them. It may be said that the fleece of sheep has been greatly improved by certain arts, and yet this is open to criticism. It may be said that, beyond all controversy, the fine blooded horse is the noblest specimen of the equine race. Well, accepting the advantages, and that they have been brought about by skillful management, with equal truth it may be claimed that the fruits and flowers of every region have been improved, in quality and quantity, by the same skillful management, and have vastly more enriched mankind in their effects on his physical well-being, and are quite as profitable in a financial point of view. These considerations, then, justify giving place to the nursery business.

The inception of this nursery business, it may be, was forced by reason of the delicate health of its founder—S. Jacobs Moore. This state of health was engendered by uncongenial pursuits, which the outdoor and pleasing exercise of the horticultural business did much to restore. It is said that, shortly after coming to Zanesville, in 1856, he purchased an acre and a half of ground in "Mt. Auburn Addition to Zanesville," on the west side of the river, and moved himself and family there. Another acre and a half was soon added to the first, and the work of planting fruit and ornamental trees began. In the fall of 1865, his nephew, S. R. Moore, came, and another tract, containing eleven acres, partly covered with forest trees, was purchased, and, by the spring following, this ground was cleared and prepared

for nursery purposes, and during 1867–68–69, a small stock was growing. Some small fruits were set out. In the spring of 1866, a vineyard of an acre and a half was planted. In 1874, the crop gathered from this vineyard was equal to eight tons to the acre! This prosperity was arrested, however, by the grape rot, from which the vines in this region have not been entirely exempt any year since it made its appearance. The nursery stock, on the other hand, has been increased steadily. The soil and climate are manifestly favorable to the horticulturist.

S. Jacobs Moore continued to superintend the nursery business until near the time of his death, after which the business was conducted by S. R. Moore, until the fall of 1877, when he took control of Mt. Pleasant nursery, and Mrs. S. H. Moore took charge of Glen Moore nursery. In the spring of 1879, S. R. Moore relinquished Mt. Pleasant nursery, and joined Mrs. S. H. Moore in conducting Glen Moore nursery. In addition to fruit trees and flowers, shade and other ornamental trees have a conspicuous place in this industry. To such efforts as this, the county and surrounding region owes much for the opportunity of beautifying homes and cemeteries, and has derived a healthy stimulus in fruit culture.

### ISRAELITISH BURIAL GROUND.

This was regularly laid out and set apart for the purpose in 1871, and has since been decorated in a becoming manner, and well kept. It is situated on the north side of the National pike, about two miles west of the city of Zanesville. It is under the control of the following Board of Trustees: Jacob Shonfield, Michael Shonfield, Wolf Dryfus, Henry Baer, and Rudolph Meyer.

### THE VILLAGE OF WEST ZANESVILLE ANNEXED TO THE CITY OF ZANESVILLE.

The question of annexation to the city of Zanesville was brought before the people in 1870, and resulted in the election of several officers favorable to the consolidation, to wit: Mayor, C. W. Buckmaster; Recorder, James Patrick, whose influence brought about a test, by a vote of the people, in October, of that year, when a majority of the votes cast were in favor of annexation.

The act of the city of Zanesville, concerning this matter, will be found in the recital concerning Zanesville.

### GRANGES.

The first Grange (Pataskala), was organized in 1871. The members were: William Townsend, S. M. Bell, J. P. McEwen, and three of the Vanderbarks, whose given names are not remembered. J. P. McEwen was the first Master. At the time of the organization, the meetings were held in the southeastern part of the township, but were subsequently moved across the township, near the northeastern part. S. M. Bell was then the Master.

Pleasant Valley Grange was organized in the southwest part of the township, in 1872. George Townsend, Oscar Tanner, H. L. Gray, Samuel Johnson, and George Kime were members, and James Tanner, Master. This Grange has ceased to exist.

Rich Valley Grange, No. 925.—This is an organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, which was consummated May 28th, 1874, in the vicinity of John M. Lane's, in Muskingum township. The first members were: John M. Lane, John Welsh, Lewis Lane, William Lane, Boggs McDowell, William Latham, Wesley Gorsuch, John Riley, and D. McGee. John M. Lane was the first Master.

The Patrons are not keeping up their organizations at this time.

### POTTERY.

Thomas Williams erected his pottery near the National pike, about five miles west of the city, in 1874, and still conducts the business. Another was erected about the same time, near the Falls of Licking. The capacity of these potteries, like about all others in this county, is 80,000 gallons of ware per annum.

### LIME BURNING.

This simple industry is, nevertheless, an important one, and has been carried on in this township, by numerous persons, under varying circumstances and degrees of success. In 1874, D. Hattan and Philip Mourin, (the latter having discovered limestone of the Newtonville strata, according to the State Geological Report), erected a lime kiln a little below the Falls of the Licking, on the east side, and continued to burn lime until the stone gave out, which was in the fall of 1880, when the business, of necessity, ceased. It is worthy of note, that Mr. Mourin devised this kiln as a continuous burner, with a capacity of one hundred bushels of lime per day. They sold all of their lime in Zanesville.

### IRON ORE.

Iron ore was discovered by Philip Mourin, in the same locality, immediately above the limestone. The ore was of superior quality, about six inches thick. A large quantity was hauled to the iron furnace, at Zanesville, and manufactured there. The supply gave out in the fall of 1880.

### MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

Immediately below the limestone, near Dillon's Falls, is this formation, ranging from four to ten feet in thickness, When quarried, it is soft and easily sawed into any desired shape, and, after exposure for a short time to the atmosphere, it becomes quite hard, and suitable for building purposes. The facility of quarrying and cutting into desired shapes, makes this a very desirable stone for ornamental work in buildings.

### THE FIRST RAILROAD.

The first railroad passing through this township was the Central Ohio, from Columbus to Wheeling, now called the Baltimore and Ohio. There is a station at Dillon's Falls.

### FALLS TOWNSHIP, GEOLOGICALLY.

A section was obtained on Henry Flesher's place, showing Putnam Hill limestone, one foot six inches thick; sandstone fifteen feet thick; siderite ore, five inches thick; also, six inches thick. The sandstone is unusually coarse for Waverly. Some loose fragments of conglomerate were seen on the surface of the ground near the horizon of Maxville limestone, but no conglomerate was found in place.

The following geological section was taken on Joe's Run, about half a mile north of the Central Ohio railroad bridge, across the Licking river:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Putnam Hill limestone | 1 | 6 |
| 2. | Clay and shale | 20 | 0 |
| 3. | Ore, limestone, sometimes siderite | 0 | 5 |
| 4. | Flint | 0 | 8 |
| 5. | Mostly sandy shale | 30 | 0 |
| 6. | Siderite ore | 0 | 5 |
| 7. | Flint and limestone, fossiliferous | 1 | 3 |
| 8. | Siderite ore | 0 | 6 |
| 9. | Dark shale | — | — |

On the land of Mr. Kline, the following geological section was taken:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Simonite ore | 0 | 3 |
| 2. | Shale | 1 | 0 |
| 3. | Siderite ore | 0 | 6 |
| 4. | Limestone, fossiliferous, | 2 | 0 |
| 5. | Sandy bituminous shale | 10 | 0 |
| 6. | Coal | 0 | 3 |
| 7. | Clay | 0 | 6 |
| 8. | Coal | 0 | 3 |
| 9. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 10. | Coal | 0 | 3 |
| 11. | Clay | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Sandy bituminous shale, with coal plants | 1 | 0 |

## MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP.

THE BOUNDARY—PIONEERS—REVENGE UPON THE INDIANS—THE FIRST ORCHARDS—THE THEATRE OF THEIR ACTIONS—THE SOIL—THE FORESTS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—FIRST CHURCH—SABBATH SCHOOL IN EARLY TIMES—FIRST MILL—FIRST TANNERY—BAPTIST CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE FIRST SCHOOL—PUNCHEONS—DISTINGUISHED MEN—BLACKSMITHS—FIRST DISTILLERY—SALT WORKS—FIRST HOTEL—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—HOUSHOLD IMPLEMENTS—MILLING—IMPROVED STOCK—MILITARY RECORD—ROLL OF HONOR—RAILROAD.

This is the second township north of the city of Zanesville, west of the Muskingum river, being bounded on the east by that stream, north by Cass township, west by Licking township, and south by Falls township.

The first to explore its wilds, and make a home there, were: David Devore, James Beach, and James Black, in 1797. The former built his cabin on the east side of the township, near the river, but subsequently abandoned this site and located on the south half of section six, township two, range eight, near a small stream that has since been known as "Devore's run." James Black settled on the farm now owned by John Stitt. The only homestead chosen by James Black, according to tradition, was under his hat! These were followed, in 1798, by John Bland, (whose son, Silas, was born while they were yet in camp, the same year), Elijah Stradley, and Ebenezer Ryan. The former settled on a part of section thirteen; Mr. Stradley, on lot thirty-six, (as now surveyed), and Ryan continued to roam. David Devore built the first hewed log house in the township, in 1798. The reaper, Death, came into the young settlement and took Timothy Prior, in 1799, the record of whose coming was, doubtless, buried with him, as it is not known. Jesse Dowell and James Devore passed over the river about the year 1800. They were buried on the Gardner farm, which spot became the first cemetery of the township. William Bland joined his brother John, in 1803. In 1808, Levi Cooper, George Welsh, Samuel McCann, and Joseph Spencer were added to the community. McCann settled on section seven, Cooper on section thirteen, Welsh on the south half of section twenty-two, and Spencer on section five.

It will be seen by referring to the date of the acquisition of title to the lands from the Indians, that it had not been fully consummated; that this region was a part of the domain of the Aborigines, and, as subsequent history shows, they were reluctant to quit this country for parts unknown to them. And with the displeasure at parting with their happy hunting grounds, came the pang of separating from the graves of their fathers. That the inducements to remain where valuable game for meat and skins was abundant, with the facility of carrying these commodities, by boat, to the traders' headquarters, at Marietta, or even beyond, was sufficient, in a commercial point of view, will be apparent to any one at all acquainted with the geography and early history of the country. And when the great confederation of Indian tribes is taken into account, we can but wonder that the red men submitted to the greatly inferior force of the white man. They did not make haste to depart, but lingered, thinking, and rightly, that the whites were getting so much the best of the bargain, that they were willing to ignore the stipulations of the treaty, and occasionally found pleasure in running off stock, and, upon slight provocation, killing men, and even women. They killed a young woman who was affianced to one Hughes. This very naturally, exasperated him, and he induced his friend Ratliff to join him in an oath of revenge. This was quickly put to the test by another overt act upon the part of the Indians, who stole horses from Hughes and Ratliff, one night in the month of April, 1800. Revenge on the Indians—any Indians—was the literal meaning of their vow. The

injured parties easily enlisted another man—John Bland—in their cause, which now included the recovery of their horses. Fortunately for any unoffending Indians that might have been in the neighborhood, sufficient snow had fallen to enable them to track the marauders, and they followed them into Knox county, thirty miles away, when, seeing there were only two, they cast lots to determine who should be the avengers of the outrage. The lot fell upon Hughes and Bland. The party crept stealthily nearer, to make assurance doubly sure. Hughes brought the first Indian to the dust, while Bland's gun failed, and this gave the remaining Indian a chance to plead for his life, which he did, saying: "Ugh! me bad Indian; me do so no more!" With this confession and promise on his lips, Ratliff absolved him from further earthly trouble by sending a bullet through his heart. The trio then secured their horses and returned home; and such was the effect of this mode of dealing out justice that the red man began to forsake this region, and the pioneer pursued the ways of peaceful industry with but little molestation.

The first orchards were set out by Daniel Devore and William Bland, in the year 1800, and soon after, George Welsh planted an apple and peach orchard. These being the first orchards in this section, the fruit was in great demand by old and young, the latter sometimes appropriating a supply without consulting the owners thereof.

The first barn was built on the farm now owned by George Walsh, about the year 1810. Richard Owens did the carpenter work, and was probably the first carpenter in the township. Dutton Lane had a frame barn built on the farm now owned by Milo Miller—one Crowel was the carpenter. This was "in an early day."

Samuel Gest, John Dorsey, and Rev. Joseph Thrapp came in 1810. Dorsey settled upon the west part of section four; Thrapp in the southwest corner of the township, upon the farm now owned by his son, J. E. Thrapp. In 1812, Henry J. Butler and Samuel Baxter arrived. The former settled on the west border of the township, just north of Thrapp, and the latter did not make a home of his own. John M. Lane, a blacksmith, from Baltimore county, Maryland, came in 1815; he opened a farm on section nineteen. Norman Gorsuch, from the same place, came soon after, with his family and household goods. They made the trip of three hundred and seventy-five miles in twenty-two days. He died at the age of seventy-three. His son, Joshua, now in his eighty-third year, lives on the farm opened by his father. The wife of Joshua was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Thrapp, (of the Methodist Episcopal church, who moved from Virginia to Licking county, and in 1810 settled upon the farm now owned by J. E. Thrapp.)

A Methodist camp meeting was held upon the farm of Rev. Joseph Thrapp, in 1815, and among the ministers present were —— McKendree and Francis Asbury, afterwards so well known as Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. J. E. Thrapp thinks McKendree was then a Bishop. Many are said to have been converted at the meeting, among them was Samuel Hamilton, of Hopewell township, who became a minister, and continued to labor for the cause of Christ until disabled by age, and he died triumphantly in the faith he had preached.

The triumphs of these brave pioneers have not been sung, nor the tales of the hardships they endured been preserved, by faithful chronicler, but memory relumes with a hallowed fire as traditional accounts are told o'er and o'er at the fireside of their happy descendants; and the incense of gratitude goes up from many a heart for the beauty and quiet of homes now the heritage of the dwellers in "old Muskingum," ever enhanced by the fruitful fields, the orchards of luscious fruits, and vine-clad hills, happy children, schools and churches, and we hear their song:

"How cheerful, along the gay mead,
The daisies and cowslips appear;
The flocks, as they carelessly feed,
Rejoice in the spring of the year.
The herbage that springs from the sod,
The myrtle that shades the gay bowers,
Trees, plants, cooling fruits and sweet flowers,
All raise to the praise of our God."

The surface that constituted the theatre of their actions, is undulating, until you approach the eastern part, where it rises into headlands, near the river, sometimes rather abruptly. There are no large streams, yet the township is considered well watered. "Devore's run" rises in Cass township, and flows in a southeastern direction, through the western part of the township. There are, besides, a number of smaller streams and never-failing springs.

The soil is principally sandy loam, except in the most undulating portions, where clay subsoil predominates. The cereals, as well as vegetables, do well in this township.

Forest trees of the white and black oak, hickory, ash, walnut, beech, elm and chestnut varieties, are found in many parts of the township.

Coal of good quality abounds in the eastern part of the township. Some iron ore has been found, but not demonstrated to be in paying quality or quantity.

Limestone and sandstone of good quality, for building purposes, is abundant.

The first road surveyed was the State Road, from Zanesville to Coshocton, about 1830. It passed through the eastern portion of the township; and from Zanesville to Newark—about the same time. The latter passes through the southwestern portion of the township.

### THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

The territory embraced in this township was formerly joined with that of Falls, and was organized March 8th, 1808, and then included West Zanesville, under a new organization, June 7th, 1816. Muskingum township, as now bounded, was organized the 3d of September, 1817, and was a part of what had been West Zanes-

ville and Falls township, West Zanesville being divided between Falls and Muskingum townships.

The first election of township officers is said to have been held at the house of Captain James Taylor, on the last Saturday of September, 1817. The first Justice of the Peace, elected at the same time, was Henry Butler. The names of the township officers do not appear on record, nor does tradition furnish them.

### THE FIRST CHURCH.

The first church (Methodist Episcopal) was organized by Rev. Joseph Thrapp and family, at his house, in the southwest corner of the township, in 1810. The society, at its inception, was composed of Rev. Joseph Thrapp and family, John Thrapp and family, Mr. Hickison and family, and Mr. Hall and family. Their first preacher was Rev. James Quinn. The society has continued through every adversity and flourished. They now worship at Sherrard Chapel, which is included in the circuit embracing Irville, Nashport, Hooper's Chapel, and Rich Valley. Each of these places is supplied by Rev. —— Leemaster, who preaches to each congregation every two weeks.

### SABBATH SCHOOL IN EARLY TIMES.

Archibald McCann was very devoted to the welfare of the young people of his neighborhood, and on Sabbath gave his whole time to teaching; opening school in the morning, and continuing all day—in studying the Bible. Mr. McCann was drowned in the canal at Zanesville, on the night of March 29th, 1839. The drawbridge had been left open, and, the night being dark, he did not discover it, and, walking off, fell into the water.

### THE FIRST MILL.

The first mill was built by David Devore, on "Devore's run," in 1812. This was a crude affair: after the wheat was ground, it was carried in sacks, upon men's shoulders, to the upper story of the mill, and there bolted by hand.

The first sawmill was built by Rev. Joseph Thrapp, on his place, in the southwest corner of the township, in 1812. Elias Green had a sawmill, in 1825, on the same site where David Devore's mill stood in 1812.

### THE FIRST TANNERIES.

One was built by Dutton Lane, on the Dresden road, in the eastern part of the township, in 1812, and another in 1817, by Firman Spencer, near the village of Spencer.

### THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church, also called "the Baxter Church," was organized, and the house built, in 1813. The house is located on the farm now owned by John Welsh, which is the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, township two, range eight.

The first members were: Samuel Baxter and wife, John Dorsey and wife, Samuel Gest and wife, Mrs. Eastenhauer, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Henry Butler.

The first pastor was Rev. Amos Mix. The term "Predestinarian Baptist" was sometimes applied to this congregation.

The cemetery grounds comprise three acres, and were used soon after the organization of the church. Three or four by the name of Lane, and five or six of the neighborhood, who died previous to this time, were buried on the farm now owned by Joshua Butler (northwest quarter of section twenty-two, township two, range eight), and their graves remain there to this day.

The Presbyterian Church, known also as the "Pierson Church," (situated about the center of the township, north and south, and about two and a half miles from the west line) was organized in 1814, and was first ministered to by Rev. James Culbertson, of Zanesville.

The site for this church and cemetery, containing about one acre, was donated by David Pierson and George Welsh, jointly. The first members were David Pierson and family, Joseph McDonald and family, and some named Welsh, but no record has been found and we have to content ourselves with this tradition. A Sabbath School was organized here in 1849; the school has continued to this day and now has about forty scholars in attendance. The present Superintendent is Rev. ——— Tenny, assisted by B. McDonald.

### THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school was taught by one Shutliff, in "the Pierson School House," about the year of 1815. John Elliott, Sanford Raimy, Archibald McCann, and a Mr. Phelps, were among the teachers whose names are remembered, but dates and localities are wanting. Like many of their profession, they did not deem it necessary to leave any record of their doings, so that it is possible tradition may fail to do them justice by not weaving a chaplet for their brows.

The school house of "ye olden time" was not intended to be more comfortable than the dwelling, and it is altogether likely the scholars seldom came to any other conclusion. The furnishing had little to inspire the uncultured mind. What was obtained in this temple, was by the hardest, in its most literal sense.

> Puncheon the Solon walked upon,
> Puncheon the scholar sat upon,
> Puncheon the scholar wrote upon;
> Puncheon here, Puncheon there,
> Puncheon, puncheon everywhere.
> Tommy Punchin' Silas Scruggins,
> Billy Punchin' Sally Gonder,
> Teacher yelling mildly, "You, Muggins,
> Punchin' never made a scholar."

Some distinguished men have begun their career in the humble schools of this township. Hon. C. S. Hamilton, Representative in Congress in 1867-68, from the district embracing

Union county, went from this township. His career was suddenly terminated by an insane son striking him on the head with a board, when he was on a visit home; the son after killing his father attempted to kill other members of the family.

Dr. John Hamilton, a well known physician of Columbus, was once a pupil in the school house here described.

Rev. Israel and Joel Thrapp, well known ministers of the M. E. Church, were raised in this township and received their early training amid the puncheons above alluded to. Hon. Elias Ellis was a pupil in the Pierson School House; his father came to this township in 1806, and at the time of his death, in August, 1833, lived in the town of Irville, Licking township. Elias Ellis, senior, came from Belmont county, Ohio, with his family and household goods on pack horses. Elias, junior, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 11th, 1805, and was less than a year old when the family arrived here. He has been elected to the Legislature four times; first in 1869, member of the Lower House, and re-elected in 1871. In 1873 he was elected to the Upper House, and was one of the leading members of the Senate; the district comprised the counties of Muskingum and Perry; he was re-elected in 1875.

### EARLY BLACKSMITHS.

John Lane worked at the forge, prior to 1815. "Beal" Owens opened his shop in 1815, and Otho Miller started his fire soon after. But where, deponent saith not.

### THE FIRST DISTILLERY.

The first distillery was built by Col. George Jackson, in 1818, near the Muskingum river; we are not told whether this was *illicit* or not, but its location is not known. In 1824 another of those obscure institutions was said to exist, and Michael Hahn was credited with its management. David Pierson and James Welsh were said to be in the business in 1818, or 1820.

### THE FIRST SALT WORKS.

The first salt works were probably erected by Col. George Jackson, somewhere in the eastern part of the township, close to the Muskingum river, about 1820. Salt brought from three to four dollars per bushel, in those days.

The first hotel, tavern, or place of entertainment, for these terms were used interchangeably, was by David Devore, about 1810-12. This was also his home—constructed of hewed logs, small, but comfortable. Dutton Lane opened a tavern on the road leading from Zanesville to Coshocton, in 1820; his accommodations were also limited to one small room.

The first brick house was built by Firman Spencer in 1825, near the present village of Shannon, which was laid out on land owned by Mr. Spencer, in 1830.

The first store in the village of Shannon (the only one in the township) was kept by Robert Welsh, in 1844. The medium exchange was silver coin and scrip. When change was scarce, the larger pieces of coin were cut to suit the demand. Coffee sold at 50 to 62½ cents per pound; tea at $2.00; calico at 37½ to 50 cents per yard; while wheat sold as low as twenty cents per bushel, and was a drug on the market at that, and the price was generally paid in trade.

### ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

This church had its inception in 1834, at the house of William Mattingly, the occasion being solemnized by the ceremony of "the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass," which was celebrated pretty regularly, monthly, thereafter, by the Dominican Fathers of Zanesville, up to the year 1855. In 1856, the present beautiful brick edifice, 70x35, was built, on the northwest corner of John Mattingly's farm, being lot fourteen, Mr. Mattingly having donated one acre of ground for the church and cemetery. Francis Mattingly generously furnished the church. The congregation was then ministered to by Rev. F. Breeder, from Newark, Ohio, until 1869, and since that time by Rev. J. M. Jacuett, of Coshocton.

William Mattingly died April 7th, 1857, aged 74 years, and was the first person buried in the cemetery attached to this church.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agricultural implements, in an early day, were of the most primitive kind. The plows had wooden mould boards, with shear and coulter, made by "the village blacksmith," and the plowman had to carry a paddle to clean the plow, as it did not scour. And although this was a great improvement on the Egyptian plow—which was not a plow, but a sort of prong of iron, adjusted to an imitation of the stock of the present plow—but much rougher and heavier, and propelled by a woman and an ox, yoked together, with a man (?) at the handle, yet, when the patent plow, with cast iron mould board, was introduced, in 1825, and the inevitable paddle was thrown away, man and beast made light of that which had been drudgery, and Mother Earth seemed delighted to roll over. And when the tree top and wooden toothed harrow were superseded by the iron tooth harrow, "the soil pulverized at the very touch," as it were. And when iron prongs were substituted for wooden hay forks, "the song of the hay-maker" was heard in the land. Then, too, the brawny blacksmith, with sturdy stroke, made his anvil ring merry music as he pounded the hoe and mattock into shape, and the bewildered bystanders shouted as this son of Vulcan made the fire fly.

The household implements were not such a relief to the drudgery of the inmates, however. Spinning wheel and loom, with their whirring and clicking, were the nearest approach to musical instruments that the fair dames possessed.

Tailoring, or the making of male apparel, was of necessity, done at home.

Tanning—not only of the hides of irrepressible

urchins—with birch bark, with the stick in it, but the hides suitable for leather, was an indispensable practice, that almost assumed the dignity of an art.

Shoemaking was practiced, with due regard to the comfort, at least, of both sexes.

Milling, or converting maize and other grain suitable for bread into flour, was an occupation which any member of the family large enough to wield the pounder, was liable to perform. The pestle, or pounder, when designed for a large grist, was poised by the sweep, permitting a heavy weight to be used in the performance, and then the mill was located out of doors. The bolting, or sifting, was generally done by the maids, sometimes by the boys.

### IMPROVED BREEDS OF STOCK.

James Still introduced the first Short Horned, or Durham, cattle, in 1839. He took great pains with his stock, and has been well repaid for his outlay and trouble. He was followed, very shortly after, in the same pursuit, by James McCammon, whose Durham's have attracted special attention.

The improved horses were brought from Maryland and Virginia, at an early day. They were valued for their fitness for all work.

In 1830, Isaac Dillon, then a resident of Falls township, introduced what is described as "a very fine and profitable breed of sheep." The next step in this direction was by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who introduced some French Merinos; and the next sheep introduced were the Spanish Merinos, by an unknown gentleman. Among the early purchasers and successful growers of sheep, were Joshua Gorsuch, John M. Lane, Colonel E. Ellis, several of the Welsh family, Bland's, and John McDonald.

The first imported hogs were introduced in 1829, by Joshua Gorsuch. This breed was known as the Bedford. The next variety was the China, then the Poland, the Suffolk, the Chester White, and lastly, the Berkshire. Varied degrees of success have attended the growers, but result in the aggregate has been very satisfactory, and as many others have engaged in this business, it is safe to consider it profitable in this township.

### MILITARY RECORD

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The regiment and company unknown; traditional authority, to-wit: Thomas Dowel, David Devore, William Blunt, William Bell and John Culling.

The following were "known to have been out in the war of 1812:" Moses Welsh, Enos Devore, Wm. Bland (Captain), Thomas Bland, Jacob Lane, James Blunt, John Cullins, John Thrapp and Noah Matthews.

Light Infantry.—A regiment was organized, under the State law, in 1833. The officers were as follows:

William B. Cassady, of Zanesville, Colonel; Elias Ellis, of this township, Lieutenant Colonel; Henry Harris, Major; Thomas Maxfield of Norwich, —— Culbertson of Zanesville, David Harris of Wayne township, and W. D. German of Hopewell township, are known to have been Captains.

Artillery.—An artillery company was formed in 1830. Elias Ellis was chosen Captain, and John M. Lane Lieutenant.

Cavalry.—About 1830, a company of cavalry was formed, of which William Ellis was Captain. The other officers and members are not remembered by the gentlemen who furnished this statement; and it will be well enough to state here, that they—Francis Mattingly, Elias Ellis, James E. Thrapp and Charles Gorsuch—four of the oldest, best informed, and best preserved citizens of this township, were at great pains to furnish correct information for the history of this township, and have certified the data herein as the most complete and correct that can now be furnished. And while the absence of dates and specific location of some events is to be regretted, it is yet a matter of congratulation that they have been able to do so well from memory, having nothing else to guide them. And thanks are due to Joshua Gorsuch and wife, and John M. Lane, for valuable information.

During the early part of the war of the rebellion, fifty of the members of this cavalry company volunteered, and twenty were drafted. One of the former, Joseph T. Gorsuch, was a commissioned officer.

The volunteers in the late rebellion, were as follows:

John Knapp, Robert Hunter, Dwight Ross, Levi Hunter, James Alexander, Chas. W. Butler, John A. Ryan, James McClary, John Butler, Chas. W. Flemming, James Flemming, Lemuel Gardner, Cornelius Murphy, William Mupulman, Henry L. Park, Cornelius Brown, Robert Smith, William Spencer, William McGee, John Fletcher, William Bailey, William James, Parish Gardner, Jacob Campbell, John McClarey, James Henderson, Cornelius Austin, George Perry, David McGee, Marshall Spencer, Samuel Harden, George B. Wright, Wm. H. James, Jesse B. Conn, Wm. H. Wadden, Wm. Bonner, W. H. Pansler, Curtis Campbell, Melvin Clark, George Fletcher, Aaron Riley, James Matthews, Robert Welsh, Henry Fletcher, James Sweney, James Quigley, George Quigley; and of the drafted men, only two are remembered—James E. Thrapp and S. W. Reamy.

The Military Roll of Honor for this township is as follows:

Curtis W. Campbell—Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

Spencer Fletcher—Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I.

Levi Frost—Company B, Fifteenth O. V. I.

Joshua G. Fletcher—Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

John Granger—Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

R. W. P. Hunter—Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

William James—Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

William H. Madden—Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

Henry Moore—Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

James McFarland—Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I.

John St. Clair—Company G, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

Charles Tatham—Company D, Sixteenth O. V. I.

George B. Wright—Company F, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

STATE MILITIA.

Under the State law of Ohio, in 1863, militia were enrolled, and performed military duty. Archibald McDonald and William Tatham, of this township, were Captains in the Second Muskingum county regiment. Charles Gorsuch was First Sergeant in one of them.

The last record of historic value for this township that is included in the data, gleaned and certified to be true, is

THE RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railway, commonly called the C. & M. V. R. R., traverses a part of the eastern and northeastern border of the township. Ellis Station, the only one in the township, was located in 1870. The Postoffice was opened at this station about the same time.

## NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—PIONEER HISTORY—INDEPENDENCE DAY, A.D. 1800—UNIONTOWN SCHOOL ORGANIZED—FIRST COMMON SCHOOL—ELECTION DAY—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—NO RECORD—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST ROAD—FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE—FIRST GRIST MILL—FIRST SAW MILL—WHISKY MILLS—FIRST TANNERY—OLD TIME VISITS—FIRST BIRTHS—SALT WELL—UNIONTOWN—FIRST STORE AND TAVERN—UNIONTOWN DIRECTORY—WOOLEN MILLS—FIRST POTTERY—GOSHEN M. E. CHURCH—THE BELL CHURCH—M. E. CHURCH, UNIONTOWN—FIRST CEMETERY—LENHART'S SAW MILL—UNIONTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT UNIONTOWN—RAILROAD—TELEGRAPH—DUNKARD CHURCH—METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—MUSKINGUM LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS—FULTONHAM ACADEMY—GEOLOGY.

In general terms, this township is said to be in the southwest corner of Muskingum County. Its boundaries are as follows: On the north, by Springfield and a part of Hopewell townships; on the east, by Brush Creek and a small portion of Springfield townships; on the west, by Perry County.

The soil is generally fertile, and the region well watered. Jonathan's Creek is the principal stream, traversing the territory in a zig-zag course from the east, down below and up through the center, and out at the northeast corner, fertilizing and draining, with its south fork, a large area of the township; to these add the net-work of tributaries—Buckeye Fork, Kent's Run, Thompson's Run, One Mile, Two Mile, Three Mile, and numerous other smaller tributaries, and it is found to be one of the best watered townships in the county.

The clay of this township has become noted for its excellence in pottery, and many are engaged in that industry.

The pioneer history is somewhat remarkable. This locality was a favorite resort of the Shawanese Indians, game and fish being abundant. The first record of actual settlement, is that Jacob Smith entered the west half of section twenty-three, town fifteen, range fourteen, in 1797. He came from Bucks County, via Louden County, Virginia, and settled upon this land in 1802; his cabin was subsequently described as being one mile southwest of "Andrew Dugan's store;" his son John, now in his eightieth year of age, lives on the oldhome place.

Andrew Crooks, born in Berkley County, Virginia, in 1750, and Mary, his wife, of the same place, born in 1757, came to this region and settled on a part of section six, near the site now occupied by Newtonville, in the year 1800. His son George, now eighty-seven years old, lives on the "old home place." The same year, came also John Axline, from Bucks County, Pa., and settled on the southeast quarter of section thirty-four. George Crooks, John Smith and John Axline, are the three oldest of the pioneers now living.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

In view of the few settlers mentioned, it would certainly excite the curiosity of the reader to be told that the anniversary of the Nation's birthday was celebrated in Newton township at this early period; and yet such is the narrative detailed by "the oldest inhabitants" of to-day; and they add, "the celebration was in a grove, east of the place now known as Newtonville, on "the Nolan farm," where William Rankin now resides. There is a beautiful grove, and "ye hardy pioneers" from the region round about, assembled and rejoiced, singing:

"Our father's God to thee—
Author of liberty;
To thee we sing,
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King."

The orator of the day, was Andrew J. Copland, of Zanesville. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Monroe, a relative of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. Everybody celebrated. There was a

"feast of reason and a flow of soul," and it is said that many were almost too full for utterance. Those days of lang syne are cherished, with many a fond recollection, by George Crooks, John Axline, John Smith, and Mrs. E. Counce, the only known survivors.

In the fall of the year 1800, Andrew Crooks gave the use of a lot of ground on his place for a school house, and William McElree, a Scotchman of rare practical sense, and thorough education, consented to become the teacher. This was a condescension, in view of the primitive state of architecture, and furnishing; but then he was there as an adventurer, seeking his fortune, and accepted the situation; and now, having entered upon the subject of schools, for convenience, we shall narrate what has been given to us on this matter, at this time. "The school house up Buckeye," was built in 1800, and called by some, "the Springer School House," because it was built on Jacob Springer's place—the same now owned by S. D. Springer, south of Uniontown. Timothy Wheeler was the first teacher, and was succeeded by Thomas H. Dalson. About this time, there was a school house on the Abbott place, half a mile east of the site now occupied by Newtonville. Mrs. Rankin remembers attending this school, which was taught by John Matthews. When the creek was up, they had to cross on logs; at other times she rode on horseback, with a little sister in her lap and another on behind.

Daniel Poe taught school in "the old log cabin," on the Rankin place, in 1810. The following persons are remembered as a part of "the class of 1820": Noah Tanner, James D. Walpole, Luke Walpole, and Mary Walpole.

The Uniontown School was organized in Fultonham in the year 1818.

The Lamb School House, a neat and substantial structure, was built near where the Crook's School House stood, and so named in honor of its principal patron. This institution of learning, in turn, gave way for the Walpole School House, on the old Athens road, about four miles east of Roseville. Contemporary with this school, was that on "the Maysville Pike," about one mile west of Newtonville, taught by George Spencer, deceased. Jonathan Hatcher, Jonas Burton, and Mrs. Eliza Rankin, attended this school.

The first common school was opened in Uniontown, in 1848, and flourished until 1852, and was under the supervision of the Rev. William M. Ferguson, President of the School Board. The schools prior to this date, were known as subscription schools. With the inauguration of the free, or common school system, pay schools disappeared almost entirely. For our account of the common schools, the reader is referred to the annual report of the Superintendent of common schools of Muskingum County.

Jacob Baker, Benjamin Croy, Daniel Horn and Peter Fauley settled in this township about 1805.

In 1802, Dr. Kent came and located near where Newtonville is now; he was a squatter; Kent's Run was named by him. What became of him, is not now known; it is presumed he did not follow his profession, as Dr. Mathews, of Putnam, generally practiced here.

Election Day.—The first regular election, in Newton Township, was held at the house of William Fellows, west of Newtonville, in the designation of to-day. William Lawrence was the acting constable, and Jacob Crooks became the first Justice of the Peace. No record of these events has been found in the records in Zanesville, or in the township. Tradition further says, Isaac Carter was a Justice of the Peace in an early day, and William Anderson was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1823, and continued to serve in that capacity, about twenty years.

The township was organized, in the spring of 1802. Benjamin Redman, John Beckwith and Andrew Crooks were the first township Trustees, and Isaac Carter was the first clerk.

The first election after organization, was held in the house of Alexander Nolan, situated southeast of the site since occupied by Newtonville. Alexander Nolan was the first Justice of the Peace, and William McElree the first constable.

There is no record of the organization of this township, or of the election, spoken of here, to be found in the County Commissioner's Journal. The earliest record of any kind by that body, was dated March 2d, 1807.

The present Trustees of Newton township, are Andrew Dugan, Marcellus Prince and Isaac Kraft.

The First Tavern.—The public spirit of Andrew Crooks, induced him to extend his hospitality to the wayfarer, and his house became known as "Crook's Tavern," as early as 1804. Six men and two women were present at "the raising" of this house, viz.: Henry Crooks, David Olive, Joseph Carpenter, Isaac Martin. Solomon Hodge, John Mathias, Peggy Carpenter and Mary Crooks. The accomodations of "the tavern," were plain and substantial. The floor furnished the bedstead, and wild beasts their skins for covering. The food was always palatable and plenty. A traveler who sojourned with Mr. Crooks, was so favorably impressed, that he resolved to make his home at a neighborly distance, and thus the name of Chauncey Ford was added to the list of pioneers; he located near Roseville, in 1804; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. I. Ford, informs the writer that there were no houses between there and Putnam, and that George Crooks cut a road from Powell's Mill to where he lived. Mr. Crooks continued to keep this tavern for nearly half a century; he died in 1849, aged seventy-one.

The first store in the township was kept by Isaac James, on Jonathan's Creek; date not known.

The first road was cut in 1805, from Putnam to intersect the Zane Trace in Perry County, and passed through the township diagonally from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, or nearly so. George M. Crooks remembers that

Dr. Increase Mathews laid out the road from Putnam to the bridge over Jonathan's creek, and that his father cut the road from Putnam to Perry county; that the Indians used the Zane trail, which is a little south of this; that the majority of the red skins had gone in 1800, taking the direction of Sandusky, and that those remaining, were Shawanese, and presumed they all were. And that the Indians were friendly. If any of the "pale faces" were sick, the red man would go into the woods and gather herbs and roots for medicine for them, and always took a portion themselves before giving any to their white neighbor, to show that it was not poisonous. Nor did they stop here, for they shared their game with the whites. Andrew Crooks was a hunter, and had hunters hired, and this, perhaps, had its influence, as it is common for men who follow the chase, to fraternize in this way. George Crooks remembers that game was so abundant that wild turkeys were killed with stones, it being deemed a waste of ammunition to shoot them.

When Andrew Crooks came to Zanesville, there was but one house at Cambridge and one near Lancaster, and they were the homes of his nearest neighbors. His daughter, Nancy Crooks, was the first white girl that came to Zanesville. He remembers that his uncle Henry had his wife with him, and that they had no children. And when his mother came to Newton township, she had not seen the face of a white woman for nine months. And that his parents came to this region on horseback, camping at night, and turning their horses loose after belling them. His uncle Henry went west, while Jacob was sheriff, (1808–12). He remembers that William McCullock, who married the half-breed daughter of Isaac Zane, was killed during the war of 1812, "out west." And that there were no settlers here when Andrew Crooks came to Newton, ie., those who were here did not mean to stay, and called themselves squatters. Joseph Carpenter and Mathew Gillespie were of this class, and they moved off as the country settled. George M. Crooks was born May 9th, 1795, and was three years old when his parents arrived at Zanesville. Lewis Nye built the first hewed log house in this section, about 1809, on ground now a part of Newtonville. He cleared the first field and planted corn on section nine, in 1804, now the G. W. Rankin estate. Mrs. Eliza Rankin, consort of G. W. Rankin, deceased, whose maiden name was Nye, says her father and David Olive bought the half section that Jennings had entered, but could not pay for in the time allotted by the Government. David Olive died from the bite of a rattlesnake, the same year, (1804), and he had a coffin, a very unusual thing in this region in those days; people being buried, nearly always, in elm bark, lined with grass, and the ends stuffed with moss. This was the case with a man named Davis, and another, and a woman named Palmer, and three children, who came over the Falls in a canoe and were drowned, and were buried in elm bark slips.

The first grist and saw mill in this region was probably built by Moses Plummer, and was situated on Jonathan's creek, near the site more recently occupied by Crook's bridge, about one mile east of the site now Union Town. During 1807, James Jeffries had a mill, perhaps on the site now occupied by the C. & M. V. Railway station. A third mill was built about the same place in 1808, by Isaac and Caleb Jones. In 1812, the Crook's Mill was built, and the first Post Office in the township was kept there by Jacob Crooks, the proprietor. In 1818, Jacob Smith employed John Herrington to put up a saw mill for him, on the site occupied by the Jeffries mill. This mill was leased to John Smith, in 1826, and it, too, was burned. Moses, Caleb, and Isaac Jones built a mill on the creek where Powell lives, about the year 1840.

The large and flourishing mill of Wells brothers, is on the site formerly occupied by the Crook's bridge.

During 1812, Jacob Funk, the blacksmith, opened his shop on a part of the site that became the nucleus of Union Town. He was a skilled workman, and made swords for the soldiery of "the war of 1812;" also made dies for printing scrip, a kind of money in common use in those days, and corresponding to the "shin-plasters" of later times. During this year also, another son of Vulcan set up his anvil in the new settlement, and Jacob Funk had a rival in William Bash. These worthies rang out their anvils in chorus, early and late, and forged for the denizens of the distant forests, as well as the villages. Thomas Brown started his fire in 1838. Gabriel Keys, a pioneer blacksmith in Newtonville, is regarded a good workman, in spite of his weight of years.

The whiskey mills were an institution second only in importance to the flour mill, in the estimation of "ye pioneer." John Leonard and Anthony Mauk are said to have been the first in this region to engage in the manufacture of whiskey. Jacob Crooks had a "distillery" near Union Town in 1815; J. M. Adams was his "First Lieutenant." John Watermire had a "worm" on his place about the same time.

There is no account of any revenue derived from this business, and it is probable they paid no tax. On dit, that whiskey was purer and cheaper then than now.

### THE FIRST TANNERY.

The first tannery was built by Benjamin Redman, who came in 1810. It was located just west of the bridge over Jonathan's creek.

John Hendricks established his tanyard on Jonathan's creek, near Uniontown, "in an early day." His son, Thomas A., became Governor of Indiana.

### OLD TIME'S VISITS.

In this, as in every abode of men, there were shadows, as well as sunshine; and it seems trite to say more than that there never was an Eden "old Time" did not enter with his scythe, even

among the fairest flowers, and so it came to pass that the necessity was felt that a regular cemetery be set apart. It was located on Benjamin Croy's place, on Buckeye.

The first person buried there, was Peter Fauley, in May, 1815; the second interment was Peter Crooks, in June, of the same year.

### THE FIRST BIRTHS.

The first births in Newton township, were, a son to Joseph Carpenter, in 1804, and one to John Crooks, March 30th, 1806.

Porter & Hook opened a store near Crook's bridge, in 1813 or 1814. G. W. Rankin started a store, on the Rankin place, in 1838. This was the first store in Newtonville.

The first salt well was bored by Mr. S. Lenhart, in 1815, a little south of the site now occupied by Uniontown, and demonstrated that salt could not be made there in paying quantities.

Uniontown was laid out by John Porter and Henry Hummell, in 1815. The first store, and tavern, were kept by John Porter. Several houses had been built on the site, before the village was laid out.

### UNIONTOWN DIRECTORY, 1881.

Blacksmiths—C. H. H. Panmore, D. Phillips, J. W. Pherson, E. Rudolph.

Boot and shoe makers—A. R. Keyes, Henry Zeigler.

Carriage and wagon makers—Jasper Willison, Thomas O'Neil.

Drugs and fancy goods—C. B. Fauley, Bugh & Carter.

Dry goods—Fauley & Breckbill.

Groceries—"Sep" Axline.

Physicians—John Watkins, E. Van Atta, J. C. Axline.

Churches—Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian.

Academy—Fultonham Academy.

Societies—Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Muskingum Lodge, No. 368, F. and A. M.

The Zanesville "Express," of September 23d, 1818, contains the following advertisement:

### "WOOLEN MILLS, OR CLOTHIERS' WORKS.

"The subscriber informs the public that his clothiers' works are in operation, on Jonathan's creek, being the works formerly owned by John Harrington, and now by John Slack—about four miles from Zanesville.

"He will receive cloth at the houses of Andrew Crooks, Jacob Crooks, David Tipton, Levi Chapman, and at my house, in Putnam, to which places the cloth will be returned, when dressed; having such a stock of dye-stuff, and workmen who so well understand the business, as to be able to form every color desired.

"He will receive wheat, rye, corn, oats, flaxseed, beans, etc., in payment.

"S. H. RAYMENTON."

Newton Township, Sept. 23, 1818.

Newtonville is situated near the site of the old log school-house. The limits have since been extended so as to take that site in, and it is now occupied by a neat, frame, school building.

The first store kept in this town, was by A. Weller & Co., about 1852. This site is now occupied by the general store, and postoffice, kept by Andrew Wilson Dugan, who, for the last ten years, has met the wants of the community, in merchandise, and, as Postmaster, has become so favorably known.

Mr. A. Keyes, the venerable blacksmith, came here and built his fire, some thirty years ago, and is now assisted by his son, who is also Township Clerk.

J. C. Gillespie, a native of this township, has lived about sixty years amid the scenes of his childhood, esteemed by all who know him. James Llewellyn, his cotemporary, shares the confidence of the people with him.

The present population of Newtonville is about two hundred.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is ably supplied by Rev. A. Rickets, and, attached to the church, is a flourishing Sunday School.

William Rankin and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, parents of George Rankin, of Newtonville, came from Ireland, and settled near the town of later period, in 1820. That they were lured to come by the glowing descriptions of their American Paradise, is not improbable, as perhaps no region in Southeastern Ohio was more beautiful; and to this he added the enthusiastic admiration for American freedom which thrills, especially, those who have once known the absence of it in their natal home. But it is more likely that their affection for their children, whom they followed to this country, dominated every other sentiment. And this whole-heartedness soon made him popular in his new home, where, in 1830, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and filled that office several terms. He died in 1848, at the advanced age of eighty. His widow and sons, Grafton and Charles, moved to Barnesville, where she died.

### POTTERY.

The first pottery, for stone-ware, was started in 1814, by Jacob Rosier, on a place now owned by —— Rankin. The next was started by A. Ensminger, about 1828. In 1874, Harrison Suttle started a pottery in Newtonville, running three wheels.

The pottery of Joseph Rambo is situated in the extreme northwest corner of Newton township, near Gratiot road, and was built in 1863, at an expense of about four hundred dollars, including the shop and kiln. Mr. Rambo has had to employ an average of three hands, including himself. The average number of gallons of pottery made, per year, has been about forty thousand, worth, in the market, from three and one-half to eight cents per gallon. The kinds of ware made consist of jugs, jars, pans, and churns, and they are remarkable for durability, neatness of pattern, and finish.

The clay will also make a superior fire-brick. Mr. Rambo has some in his grate that has stood well for ten years.

GOSHEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Goshen Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1830, by Rev. John Goshen, assisted by Rev. Morris Chandler. Among the members were Amos Reese, Nehemiah Bell, John Hoover, L. Adamson, B. Dezelem, John Rose, Jacob Mauk, Edward Rose, Jonas Burton, Mrs. Vicars, Mrs. Lydia Stokely, and Susan Warner.

The society erected a hewed log house of worship in 1835, thirty-five by forty feet, on Mt. Goshen, five miles east of Roseville, on the Athens road.

The following is as nearly a correct list of those who have served this church in the ministry as memory will afford:

Rev. J. Gilruth, James Gurley, Samuel Hamilton, J. D. Chase and L. Douty.

From the date of organization up to the time of the formation of "The Bell Church" on Brush Creek, in 1848, and the church at Roseville in 1846, the Goshen Church prospered, but soon after these subtractions it began to wane, and in 1852 the conference decided to disband the society, and it was merged into other churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Uniontown was organized about 1830, by the Rev's. Samuel Hamilton and James Gilruth. Among the members at this time were Henry Roberts, Isaiah Gardner, John Bowers, Jonathan Hatcher, Judge John McElhaney, and their families.

They worshiped from house to house, and in school houses, until 1840, when they erected a commodious frame structure—rather hastily—just after a camp meeting, which stood until another more substantial and suitable was built, in 1875; and recently they have built a new church, with a cupola and bell.

Rev's. I. Longman and M. V. B. Bing were associate pastors in 1848, and Rev. James Jamison the Presiding Elder. The present preacher in charge is Rev. B. F. Thomas. The membership is about eighty. There has always been a Sunday School connected with the church.

The first cemetery in Uniontown was formally set apart for the purpose in 1830; and the first person buried there was Thomas Hardy, May 19, 1835.

Andrew Dugan started his tannery in 1835, and is still in the business. And during this year Caleb Hitchcock started his store; it was where John Ungemach lives.

Stofel Lenhart started a saw mill, a little southwest of Newtonville, in 1835. The mill was owned by Alfred Mathews in 1860; he then sold it, moved to Putnam and died, the same year.

The Uniontown Baptist Church was organized July 2, 1842, by Rev. Levi Sigfred. The Deacons elected at that time were Benjamin Moore and William Moore. The membership numbered eighteen. The trustees were Ezra Madden, E. B. Lake and Benjamin Moore. Rev. W. Daniels is the present pastor, and Ezra Madden and K. W. Moore are the Deacons. The present number of communicants is about fifty. They have a neat frame church, thirty-five by forty-five, thirteen feet high, with cupola fifty feet high, from the ground, and a good bell. The trustees are at present E. B. Lake, Emmanuel Bough and W. Moore.

The Presbyterian Church of Uniontown was organized, by Rev. H. C. McBride, November 28, 1848, with about twenty-eight members. Samuel Milhouse and John Reed were chosen Ruling Elders, and John Smoch was elected Deacon. Rev. H. C. McBride solicited and obtained about six hundred dollars, (traversing parts of six counties), to purchase a lot and erect a church in Uniontown, which was accomplished within a year from the date of organization. About this time, Rev. Wm. Ferguson came to the church, and a neat little house of worship (35x45) was erected under his superintendence. Rev. M. A. Beamer is the present Pastor. Wm. Carter and J. Wilkins are the Elders, and D. Hugins and James Slach are the Deacons. The membership numbers forty seven.

This township was united with the world at large, by the advent of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, which, passing through, opened its station in 1853, and with "the rest of mankind," the following year, by telegraph, introduced by that company.

The Dunkards built a church on Mount Goshen, four miles east of Roseville, in 1860. John Roberts was a zealous member of that denomination, and preached at his own house a long time before the church was built. Elijah Horn, John Stoneburner, old Mrs. Horn, John Roberts and wife, and Manley Roberts, were among the early members.

John Roberts died from injuries received by his horses running away, while he was hauling lumber.

The Dunkard Church was built by subscription in the community, and was to be free for all Christian Denominations, when not used by the Dunkards: this condition was set forth in the subscription paper; but as Mr. Roberts died before the meeting house was completed, and it was finished by Elijah Horn, this provision was ignored, Mr. Horn refusing to permit other denominations to use it, and it is now a solitary monument of the existence of that peculiar people.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1865, by Rev. John Burns, in the Powell School House, with the following members: Jeremiah Springer and wife, Josephus Powell and wife, Mrs. Mary Hall, Charlotte Hall, and others whose names are not remembered at this time, and as no record was made of the event we are constrained to this meagerness, for want of sufficient witnessing in other details. The society erected a neat frame house of worship, thirty-five by forty-five feet, having a cupola with bell in it; the church was located in the beautiful grove near Powell's mill, on the Roseville road.

### THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

A Lodge was instituted in Fultonham, in 1855, with the following charter members: P. H. Grimsley, Isaac Wilson, John Smith, S. K. Ream, J. Danisom, Jerry Zeigler, W. Williams, Jeremiah Burgess, G. W. Smitley, T. R. Wilson. Noble Grand, P. H. Grimsley; Vice Grand, Isaac Wilson; Secretary, John Smith; Treasurer, S. K. Ream; R. S. N. G., J. Danisom; L. S. N. G., Jerry Zeigler; R. S. V. G., W. Williams; L. S. V. G., Jeremiah Burgess; I. J., G. W. Smitley; O. G., T. R. Wilson.

The present officers are as follows: N. G., John Sagle; V. G., A. R. Keys; R. S., Joseph Rose; P. S., A. E. Henderson; Treasurer, Wm. Huggens.

The number of Past Grands in attendance is twenty-five, viz: John Watkins, E. Van Atta, J. Smitley, J. Zeigler, A. E. Henderson, Josephus Powell, Edmund Rudolph, John Dollins, Joseph Llewellyn, J. H. Crooks, James Barnet, Isaac Barnet, O. H. Norman, H. C. McLain, J. H. Beachem, W. Curry, Washington Day, G. W. McLain, F. M. Frederick, S. B. Axline, G. A. Hays, Frank Stires, D. J. Johnson, R. B. Jones, W. J. Roberts. The membership now numbers 85.

### MUSKINGUM LODGE, NO. 368, F. AND A. M.

This Lodge was organized June 23d, A. L. 5866, A. D. 1866.

The first officers of Muskingum Lodge, No. 368, working under Dispensation, June 15th, A. L., 5866, A. D. 1866, were as follows:

George Brunner, W. M.; W. C. Lenhart, S. W.; David Crossan, J. W.; J. Ziegler, Treasurer; George W. Fauley, Secretary; A. C. Brechbill, S. D.; Wm. Sniff, J. D.; H. A. Stanton, Tiler.

The other brethren named in the Dispensation, were as follows:

John Crooks, C. P. Ensminger, G. J. Keyes, Noah Moore, Joseph Rambo, E. Vanatta.

The first officers of Muskingum Lodge, No. 368, after receiving the Charter, October, 16th, A. L., 5866, A. D., 1866, were as follows:

W. C. Lenhart, W. M.; A. C. Brechbill, S. W.; G. J. Keyes, J. W.; J. Ziegler, Treasurer; Geeorge W. Fauley, Secretary; Wm. Sniff, S. D.; David Crossan, J. D.; H. A. Stanton, Tiler.

The members of this Lodge were as follows:

George Brunner, W. H. Bugh, John Crooks, S. Chilcote, J. H. Cunningham, C. P. Ensminger, Noah Moore, Joseph Rambo, E. Vanatta.

The present officers of this Lodge are as follows:

A. C. Brechbill, W. M.; W. H. Bugh, S. W.; Benjamin J. Dugan, J. W.; A. Carter, W. R.; C. H. H. Panmore, Treasurer; J. B. Carson, Secretary.

The meetings are held over C. B. Fauley's drug store.

The organization is under many obligations to S. Stacker Williams, of Newark, Ohio, whom it looks to as the father of the institution. The membership now numbers forty-five.

### FULTONHAM ACADEMY.

This Academy was chartered in 1880, as "The Fultonham Academy," with the following Board of Incorporation:

Rev. B. F. Thomas, President of Board; George Axline, Treasurer; Dr. E. Van Atta, Vice President; W. H. Bugh, Chas. E. Weller, George W. Fauley, James Cusac; D. W. Parks, Principal and Secretary.

This school originated in 1870, under the Special School District Board; Dr. E. Van Atta, Dr. O. M. Norman and Jeremiah Zeigler, Esq.: with A. W. Search, teacher in the Public School.

The building is of brick, two stories and a basement, 40x60 feet, and has one acre of ground in the enclosure. The total cost was $10,000. The outlay for apparatus, $500; for library, $750.

Teachers.—The Academy will be under the immediate charge of the Principal, Prof. D. W. Parks, a graduate of the Classical Course of Ohio University, late Principal of Madison Academy, formerly Principal of Fostoria Normal School, and such assistant teachers as may be necessary to meet the wants of the Academy.

Books.—All books used in the Academy may be obtained there at reasonable rates.

Boarding.—Boarding in private families, or in clubs, can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

Location.—The institution is located at Fultonham, now known as Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville Pike, nine miles southwest of Zanesville. Daily mail and hack connect Fultonham with Zanesville and Somerset, from which points any part of the State may be easily reached by rail. Roseville Station, on the C. & M. V. Railway, is within five miles. The institution is thus of easy access, and at the same time free from the influences usually surrounding railroad towns.

### NEWTON TOWNSHIP GEOLOGICALLY.

The Chief Geologist, Prof. J. S. Newbery, reporting progress in the survey in 1869, notes as follows:

"At Gladstone's Mill, near Newtonville, we find a limestone in the bed of the North Fork of Jonathan's creek, which is believed to be the same as the Maxville limestone. The bottom of the stone was not seen, but a well dug in the village passed through fifteen feet of limestone. The upper layer shows a chocolate tint. It is reported that this limestone is seen for five miles, in Jonathan's creek, above Newtonville, and disappears one mile below. On Kent's run, which joins the North Fork of Jonathan's creek at Newtonville, it is said to be seen for nine miles. About fifty feet above the limestone at Gladstone's Mill, was found a stratum of sandstone fifteen inches thick, on which are very fine impressions of marine plants, Spirophyton Caudigalli, etc., etc., and mingled with these were well defined stigmarice of the coal measures plants. They had been all drifted together and embedded in sand.

"The upper limestone, "(Putnam Hill") was also seen in its proper place, higher up the hill, with the usual coaly matter under it.

"A section of the rocks, near Cusac's Mill, on Jonathan's creek, showed an unusually bluish, and fine grained sandstone, about thirty feet below the limestone, believed to be the Putnam Hill limestone. It has been much quarried and used, although it has not always weathered well. As a general thing, the shales largely prevailed, and it is in consequence of this fact that we so often find that where the streams have, in their work of erosion, succeeded in cutting down through the Putnam Hill limestone, they have, in all cases where the fall makes it possible, scored their way through the shales to the top of the Maxville, or Newtonville limestone. This is very well seen in the neighborhood of Newtonville. On John Lyle's land, section fourteen, the lower seam, three feet ten inches thick, is extensively mined. There is a layer of nodular iron ore a few feet below the upper coal, which we will notice hereafter. The iron ores, so far as they have been examined, are of the siderite (proto carbonate of iron) class, the exterior surfaces which have been exposed to atmospheric agencies only being changed to the sesqui oxide of iron.

"The carbonic acid might, in some cases, have originated in marine vegetation, which, in the form of facoids, of the type of *spirophyton cauda galli*, was abundant at certain periods during the formation of this lower coal measure group. There is a tendency to the formation of flint, in connection with the layers of iron ore, found about thirty feet below the Putnam Hill limestone. This stratum is far below the flint, or buhr, of Flint Ridge.

"At the mines of the Miami Company, the upper seam measures four feet, and the other, which is twenty-two feet below, measures three feet ten inches. The coal is largely used.

IRON ORES.

"It is almost impossible to make a section of the lower strata of the productive coal measures, at any place, in the field included in this report, without disclosing more or less iron ore. There are a few distinct and well defined horizons in which the ore is almost always seen. On the top of the Maxville limestone, iron ore was seen at several points. On section fourteen, on the farm of Joseph Rambo, nodules of iron ore were found resting upon the great Maxville, or Newtonville, limestone. No analysis was made of this, but probably it is an excellent ore.

"At nearly the same geological horizon, on the land of Mr. Rambo, are two small layers of siderite ore, separated by one foot seven inches of light blue clay-shale, the lower two inches, and the upper three or four inches thick.

"On the land of John Lyle, section fourteen, a layer of nodules of iron ore, three inches thick, was found, resting upon a stratum of calcareous feriferous flint, which, in turn, rests upon, or rather, is cemented to a seam, fifteen inches thick, of blue limestone, under which are three inches of coal. The surface of the flint stratum is covered with impressions of the marine plant, *spirophyton cauda galli*, allied species. Fifteen feet above is a thin layer of sandstone, with the same vegetable impressions upon it."

In the Report for 1873, by E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist in charge of the survey for the Second District, which embraces Muskingum county, reference is made to the Report for 1869, and the following is added:

"The limestone in the bed of Jonathan's creek, the equivalent of the Maxville limestone, and the best representative in the State of the lower carboniferous limestone of Illinois and Missouri, is a deposit of very great scientific interest. This formation extends several miles above Newtonville, on all the leading branches of the creek. In places, the upper layers are buff colored, and an analysis of the sample taken near J. Roberts', section fourteen, showed the presence of considerable magnesia. I copy the analysis, by Prof. Wormley, from former Report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Silicious matter | 15.20 |
| Alsemina and sesqui oxide of iron | 4.40 |
| Carbonate of lime | 49.80 |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 30.65 |
| Total | 100.05 |

"Probably the whiter and purer portions of the stone contain little else than carbonate of lime. Experiments should be tried with the buff stone, to determine the value of its lime for hydraulic purposes.

"The fossiliferous limestone, eighty feet above the limestone in the bed of the creek, is not the Putnam Hill limestone; the latter is seventy-two feet higher. Sixty-three feet above this is the lower New Lexington coal, mined at the Miami Company's mines, in section twenty-eight. The upper New Lexington seam, the equivalent of the Straitsville, or Nelsonville seam, is also mined at the same mines. The seams are twenty-two feet apart. The lower one is three feet ten inches thick, and the upper one four feet. The coal is generally of excellent quality. I have no doubt that there are in this township workable seams of good iron ore. Such ores are found north and east, and will be found here, when careful search is made."

## HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLER—PIONEERS—BLACKSMITH—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST STORE—SCHOOLS—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—FIRST ROAD—DAM ACROSS THE MUSKINGUM AT TAYLORSVILLE—GRIST MILL—FERRY—MANUFACTURE OF SALT—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—GEOLOGY—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—TAYLORSVILLE M. E. CHURCH—TAYLORSVILLE—ST. ANNA'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP—TAYLORSVILLE CANAL—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—BLUE ROCK M.E. CHURCH—TAYLORSVILLE LODGE, NO. 534, I. O. O. F.—TAYLORSVILLE BRIDGE—ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—MILITARY RECORD.

The first settler in Harrison township may not

be certainly stated, but in 1798, a family named Bean, inhabited a large sycamore tree, that stood near the mouth of Back run. Other families came soon after, among whom were the Larrisons, Farleys, and Cobbs. These were followed by Nathaniel Ayers, Samuel McBride, James Hemmet, Henry Ballou, James Neff, and Thomas Winn. In 1804, George Dutro lived on section seventeen; Jacob Baker came about this time. John W. Baer was probably the first blacksmith in this township. William B. Rose had a shop on Duncan's run, in 1827, and afterwards on "the island," where he smithed for James Taylor during the erection of the mills. He was killed during the fall of 1835, by Robert Annan. James Curran lived in a small frame house situated on what is now lot twenty-five, square twenty-nine, Taylorsville, and kept tavern in 1830. The first store in Harrison township was kept by Gearing Scarvell, who commenced in a small way, about 1833, and gradually increased until he was the owner of a fine store, and is still doing business in Taylorsville. The first regular cemetery was established in Taylorsville in 1833.

### SCHOOLS.

Prior to the adoption of the common school law in Ohio, schools were taught in private houses, or in houses erected by a neighborhood for their individual advantage, shared, by agreement, by their neighbors, who shared the expense. The first public school-house, of which any authentic account is preserved, was a two-story frame, erected on the public square, in Taylorsville, in 1834. The teacher was Robert Sheppard.

The first physician was one Bixby, who was succeeded by "a regular," in the person of Dr. Noah Z. Mercer. After Mercer, came Drs. Mason, Clapp, Ballou, Wilkins, Huff, McCormick, Terran, Atwell, Howard, Groves, Suters, Milligan, Blackburn, Lyons, Ulrich, Henry, Dorr, Richie, and Evans.

The first frame house was erected by James Taylor, in 1830; the first brick house by Amos F. Whissen, in Taylorsville, in 1836. The first regular survey of a road was made from Taylorsville to Brush creek. The viewers were, David Butt, John Oakes, and Gearing Scarvell. James Taylor built a dam across the Muskingum river, at Duncan's Falls, and a saw mill on the west side of the river, in 1829. The next year he built a grist mill at the same place. The dam was replaced by Colonel James Sharp, under a contract with the State, in 1837–38, (at the time the navigation of the Muskingum river was improved). The grist mill, after passing through several hands, and being moved nearer the shore, became the property of Messrs. W. & W. H. Frazier. It contains four run of buhrs, and is doing a fair business. Mr. Taylor also kept a ferry, and engaged in the manufacture of salt, and a number of other enterprises.

Topographically, Harrison township is broken and rough. The highest elevations contain most of the limestone. The lowlands are deemed as productive as any lands similarly situated; some of the finest farms in the county are found here. The township is well watered. Sycamore run, Duncan's run, Back run, and Blue Rock run, all of which rise in Brush Creek township, flow eastwardly through Harrison township, and empty into the Muskingum river. Coal is tolerably abundant, but mined with difficulty, on account of "horsebacks" and "shut-outs" occurring in the seams, and which are sometimes very difficult to pass through or around, and then there is no certainty of finding coal beyond them.

### GEOLOGY.

The following exhibit is from the report made by the State Geologist upon a section at Taylorsville:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone, quarried | 23 | 0 |
| 2. | Not well exposed | 54 | 0 |
| 3. | Shale | 4 | 0 |
| 4. | Coal, Alexander seam | 2 | 0 |
| 5. | Clay | 3 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | Shale, sandy | 3 | 0 |
| 8. | Light bluish sandstone, quarried | 68 | 0 |
| 9. | Shale, blue and sandy | 4 | 0 |
| 10. | Coal | 1 | 6 |
| 11. | Clay | 0 | 1 |
| 12. | Coal | 0 | 10 |
| 13. | Clay | 2 | 6 |

At the point where the section was made, the Alexander coal was unusually thin. It is reported to be thicker on the east side of the Muskingum river.

The lower coal in this section, which is the equivalent of the upper New Lexington, or Straitsville coal, is worked for neighborhood use.

In section nineteen, Harrison township, at Blue Rock, but not Blue Rock township, the following section was made:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 8 | 0 |
| 2. | Shale | 2 | 0 |
| 3. | Coal | 0 | 6 |
| 4. | Shale | 30 | 0 |
| 5. | Coal, Alexander seam, 3 feet 6 inches to | 4 | 0 |

The lower Alexander coal has been extensively mined at this point, and shipped on the Muskingum river to supply the demand of the salt furnaces, and the towns on the river below. It was at this point that the roof of an entry fell in, imprisoning four miners, who were rescued alive after an imprisonment of over thirteen days, during which time they had nothing to eat, except the dinner carried in for the first day.—[Geological Report, 1873; Volume I., page 332–3. E. B. Andrews.]

### MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

In the year 1816, Jacob and Nathaniel Ayers bored the first well for salt; it was located on Section 10, Town 11, and Range 13, on the west bank of the river, just above the mouth of Sycamore Run, and was sunk to a depth of four hundred and eighty-two feet. Subsequently an-

other well was sunk about four hundred feet distant, and the two wells supplied the furnace; i.e., the evaporating works; but owing to the primitive style of the machinery employed, were not very productive.

In the course of time, these wells became the property of John Stevens, and were known as the "Stevens Salt Works." The success of these works, however, is due to Jacob Neff, who re-bored the old well to a depth of five hundred and three feet, improved the machinery, and rebuilt the furnace.

The works are now operated by Mr. Neff, and produce about one hundred barrels of excellent salt per week.

STEPHEN GUTHRIE'S SALT WORKS—The wells at these works are respectively four hundred and eighty-eight, and four hundred and ninety-five feet deep, and are situated just below the mouth of Sycamore Run.

The first well here was sunk by Stephen Guthrie, for James Taylor, and the second, by Charles Lucas, for Stephen Guthrie.

The works are now operated by William Edgely, and produce about one hundred barrels of salt per week, with a consumption of one thousand bushels of coal.

OTHER WELLS—About the year 1830, Michael Waxler bored a well for Moses Ayers, on the northwest quarter of Section 8, now owned by Henry Krigbaum. This well was sunk five hundred feet deep, and was operated by Mr. Ayers for a few years, and then abandoned.

About the same time, Nehemiah Dillon sunk a well on Section 32, near where Samuel Swingle now lives, to a depth of four hundred and fifty feet. This was called a "blowing" well, from its periodical emissions of water and gas. How long it was operated is not now known. There was also a well just below the last mentioned, called the "west well."

W. B. Culbertson bored a couple of wells above this, on Section 30, and Nathaniel Ayers one on Section 17, now the Patterson property.

Besides these, other wells, "too numerous to mention," were sunk, few of which were productive, and none of which are now in operation.

### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The first evangelist of this denomination, was Rev. John Russell, who preached to "a handful of the saints," in the humble dwelling of Jacob Baker. He organized a class at this time, but we are unable to give the names of those who there assembled, and cannot say, with certainty, what year they met, but tradition asserts that it was about the year 1820. The seed sown must have fallen on good ground, for the same authority declares that, about the year 1822, the Rev. —— Harding came, and preached three years, in the same house; and in 1825, this house was deemed too small, and they moved to the Duncan school-house, and were ministered to by "old Father Hastings" for two years. In 1830, they were served by Elder Case and others, until, in 1852, they built a hewed log house, on the premises of Robert Prescott. This house was built during the administration of Rev. David Shrader, and its dimensions were twenty-five by thirty feet. The Trustees were: Shrader, Whitaker, Stockdale, and Levi Marcellus.

The society numbered eight or ten members—Jacob Baker and wife, Stockdale and wife, Prescott and wife, and perhaps several more. They worshiped in this house until June, 1876, when, under the second administration of the Rev. Samuel Whitmore, William Aichle, "Pal" Baker, and Jacob Eppley, Sr., were constituted a Board of Trustees, and, in the town of Taylorsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, a house, thirty by forty, was erected, and dedicated on Sabbath, the 27th of August, 1876, by Rev. William Fisher. That year, the Conference sent Reverends S. F. Altman and Daniel Folk, who took charge of the congregation. The following year, G. W. Dearer ministered to them, and was succeeded by J. W. Cummings, now in his second year. The membership now numbers one hundred and four, and has a good Sunday School. We are indebted to J. W. Cummings for the foregoing data.

### TAYLORSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1830, Rev. Mr. Goff organized a class, at James Hammet's, on Duncan's run, which was subsequently changed to Taylorsville. The members of the first class were: James Hammet and wife, Peter Sheppard and wife, James Seright and wife, Daniel Dutro and wife, James Neff and wife, Silas White and wife, Robert Sheppard and wife, Robert Prescott, Sr., and wife, Sanford Burdott and wife, Lucy Baker, Jacob Baker, and Rhoda Hammet. The class-leader was James Hammet.

For several years the meetings were held in such buildings as could be procured, until 1840, when a meeting-house was erected on lots six and seven, block thirty-six. This was a frame building, forty by fifty, and was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Trimble. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty. Leaders—David W. Seright and Aquilla Neff; Steward—E. Jasper Souders.

A Sabbath School, of ninety scholars, is connected with this church; E. J. Souders, Superintendent.

### TAYLORSVILLE.

Taylorsville, the only village in the bounds of Harrison township, was laid out by James Taylor, in 1833, and received its name from that gentleman. Gearing Scarvell was the surveyor, and one of the first occupants, having resided on the premises before the town was laid out. He kept the first store; James Curran, the first hotel; William B. Rose, the first blacksmith shop; Humphrey Blake, the first shoe shop, and James McBride, the first cabinet shop.

The town, at present, contains four churches, three schools, four stores, five groceries, one tavern, one grist-mill, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, two tin shops, two shoe shops, one wagon

shop, one barrel factory, and one hundred dwellings.

The postoffice was established here in 1850; Dr. Ferran, Postmaster. The present officials are as follows:

Mayor—Oliver Demster.

Councilmen—Henry Moore, Frederick Young, John Barringer, Hiram Dickas, David Sullivan, and Adam Kline.

Marshal—Fred. Berkemer.

Treasurer—William Williamson.

Clerk—J. N. Krier.

Postmaster—George Howard.

Taylorsville is situated on the west bank of the Muskingum river, and occupies a gravelly bluff, ninety feet in height. It extends down the river three-fourths of a mile, and one-half mile back from the canal. The location is a beautiful and healthy one. To procure water, wells have to be sunk to a depth of eighty feet, but, when reached, it is of excellent quality.

### ST. ANNA'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Taylorsville was, for a long time, a "mission," supplied from Zanesville. In the year 1836, a church was erected, on lot eight, of block twenty-nine—a frame structure, twenty-five by forty. Anthon Eberst was the contractor, and the building cost one thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Bishop Purcell.

The maximum number of members is one hundred and fifty; present number, seventy-five.

Present pastor—Father Magnus Eppinck.

President—Christian Kussmaul.

Secretary—John H. Basehart.

Treasurer—William Krigbaum.

### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Harrison township was organized December 20th, 1839, as the following extract from the Journal of the County Commissioners will show:

"A petition was presented by John Hammond, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, and the Commissioners, being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisement, as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration.

"The petition set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages, in consequence of the distance and other difficulties they encounter, in going to and from elections; and also praying that a new township may be set off of parts of Blue Rock, Brush Creek, and Salt Creek townships; and the Commissioners, believing it necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to wit:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of section number fourteen, in the original surveyed township number ten, in range number thirteen, and running thence north to the center of the Muskingum river; thence following down the center of said river according to the meanderings thereof, to the line which divides the counties of Muskingum and Morgan, thence west on said line to the place of beginning—all in the Congress district of lands, which shall constitute a new township, to be called Harrison township.

"Also ordered by the Commissioners that an election be held at the house of P. Burkhalter, in Taylorsville, on the 20th inst, (being December 20th, 1839,) between the hours of eight and ten A.M., and close at four P.M., to elect township officers, according to law."

"December 4th, 1839."

The new township, thus formed, comprised that portion of Blue Rock township lying west of the Muskingum river in range twelve, one row of sections from the eastern part of Brush Creek township in range thirteen, and one section of Salt Creek township lying west of the river.

It was named by John Hammond, in honor of General W. H. Harrison.

The records of the township are lost, and no account of the first Board of officers can now be given. The first Justices of the Peace, however, were J. W. Whisson and William Price. Solomon Groves and Henry Ballou were also early dispensers of justice.

The present Board of officers is as follows:

Justices of the Peace—Peter Krier and Martin Durant.

Trustees—John Lear, Hiram Lucas, and Hiram Price.

Clerk—Noah M. Shiveley.

Treasurer—Wm. Williamson.

Constables—Jacob F. Berkemer and Samuel Pryor.

Assessor—William Cohagan.

Land Appraiser—J. P. Weaver.

Board of Education—Hiram Price, Christian Dreier, Joseph Daw and John McHenry.

The township contains seven schools and six churches, three of the former and four of the latter being within the limits of the borough of Taylorsville.

### TAYLORSVILLE CANAL.

This canal is a part of the system of "improvements in the navigation of the Muskingum." It is one mile long, and was built by the State. Lyons, Buck and Wolf, were the contractors. Christley Wolf superintended the work, which was finished in 1840.

The locks are thirty-six feet wide, and two hundred feet long.

### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Rev. Nathaniel Linder, in 1842, preached in the woods, where Hiram Price now lives, on the bank of the Muskingum, and organized a class of fifteen or twenty members, amongst whom were Robert Welch and wife, also two daughters, Peter Mohler and family, James Morrison and wife, Mrs. David Young, Isaiah Dinnis and wife, Joseph Fish and Robert Twyman.

In 1843, Rev's. J. Huntsman and James Winn, inaugurated a revival, when the membership was augmented to one hundred and twelve, and a

meeting house built near the centre of section thirty, on the land of Mathias Young, 24x28, which stood till 1869, when a new frame building, 34x38, was erected, at a cost of $1,100.

This church was dedicated in May, 1870, by Rev's. J. C. Ogle and George H. Hissey.

The present membership is eighty.

The present pastor is Rev. William Sears.

Class Leaders—Hiram Price and F. A. Riley.

### BLUE ROCK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class of this church was formed by Rev. Samuel Hamilton, with Joseph Kirk as leader. Other members were, John Hammond and wife, Frederick Barringer and wife, John White and wife, James Shaner and wife, John W. Bear and wife, and Susan Adams.

The first meeting house was of hewed logs, 20x25, and was erected on section eleven, between the forks of Blue Rock creek.

The second church building, a frame, 26x30, was erected near the same place, in 1852.

The maximum membership attained was seventy-five. The present membership does not exceed forty.

Rev. J. M. Sollars is the present pastor.

John Stecker is Leader, and Lyman Dozer, Steward.

### TAYLORSVILLE LODGE, NO. 534, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was instituted July 30th, 1872, by Henry Lindenberg, Special Deputy Grand Master, with fourteen charter members, as follows:

Basil Kraig, Oliver Demster, John Mason, Joseph Baughman, Warren Pitts, Sidney Wagstaff, William Lucas, Peter Hoppstatter, Phillip Schaus, James S. Kraig, Zach. Riley, Jacob Hall, Peter Mast and Robert Longley.

The first officers elected, were as follows:

N. G., Basil Kraig; V. G., Oliver Demster; Recording Secretary, J. S. Kraig; Permanent Secretary, J. R. Peach; Treasurer, Peter Mast.

When this Lodge was instituted, it met in a hall leased of Mrs. Dr. Stout, for a term of five years. Before the expiration of this lease, a new hall was built, and dedicated July 4th, 1877. Cost of hall and fixtures $950.

The maximum number of members is seventy-four. The present number of members is seventy.

The present officials are as follows:

N. G., Christian Dreier; V. G., Marion Erwine; Recording Secretary, John Barber; Permanent Secretary, John W. Tignor; Treasurer, E. Jasper Souders.

### TAYLORSVILLE BRIDGE.

This very necessary public improvement was projected by Mr. Gearing Scarvell, in 1873, and was intended to be built by subscription, but as this would have necessitated making it a toll bridge, the County Commissioners were finally induced to assume the responsibility of making a county bridge, and the work was commenced July 1, 1874. T. B. Townsend had the contract for the stone work, which was finished in the latter part of September of the same year.

The contract for the super-structure was awarded to the "Smith Bridge Company," of Toledo, Ohio, who completed the entire structure about the middle of November, 1874. This bridge is seven hundred and ninety-eight feet long, and sixteen feet wide, supported by four piers, each thirty-three feet high; the whole, costing, when finished, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

### ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 11, 1878, by Rev. Andrew Birch, with a membership of fifty. A lot was purchased in Taylorsville, in October, 1878, and a foundation laid for a church building. The next spring the corner-stone of a building thirty-six by fifty feet, was laid, a frame church erected, and dedicated September 28, 1879. The dedication sermon was preached in German, by Rev. H. Cramer, of Zanesville, and in English, by Prof. M. Loy. The cost of the building was $1,000. Present number of members, sixty.

Elders—Jacob Mast and Jacob Leffler.

Deacons—Jacob Harsh and Jacob Maurtz.

Trustees—Peter Weaver and Benjamin Smith.

Pastor—Rev. Andrew Birch.

### MILITARY RECORD OF HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Second Regiment O. V. I.—Jackson Nichols, Isaiah Poland, John Bowman, James H. Sheppard, David E. Sheppard, John Lawson, Daniel Brown, Lewis Young, George Sullivan, Noah Kincade, John Brown, Henry Sullivan, Josiah Thompson, Rufus Toll, Lewis Toll, Captain H. Lee Anderson, John Berkermer, David Lawson, Christian Hock, Martin W. Sullivan, George Wolfe, Wesley Miller, George Rush.

Third Regiment O. V. I.—John W. Tigner, Jacob Shryder, Caleb Nicholas, John Reed.

Fifteenth U. S. Regulars.—John P. Krier, Phillip Shause, Hiram Lucas, Jr.

Twenty-fourth Regiment O. V. I.—George B. Howard, James Sullivan, Mountz Nichols, Robt. Longley, Jacob Longley, George Longley, William Hapton, JohnRiddle, Thomas Lear, James Savage, George Arndt.

Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—W. H. Sullivan, John W. Garrett, David F. Sullivan, Sullivan L. Bailey, John Kinney.

One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.—John Hussmaul, George Dennick, Wm. Aichle, Jacob Urban, Frederick Young, John A. Good, David Hopslatter, Jerome Romine, Harry D. Thompson, Rufus G. Mason, Joseph Longley, George Andrews, John Andrews, Charles Kincade, James Luman, Jos. Frost, Alfred Kincade, John E. Arndt, Joseph Baughman, Hiram Baughman, Jeremiah Sheppard, Stephen Harrope, Calvin Thompson, Robert Lawson, Albert Moore, William H. Sheppard, Robert Hambler, William Hambler.

Sixteenth Regiment O. V. I.—Jacob Hadley, John Barber, William Swingle.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment O. V. I.—Anthony Trout, Abram Leffler.

Second West Virginia Cavalry.—Jonathan Hall, Isaiah Hall, Calvin Bartlett, Alfred Anderson.

Fifth Cavalry.—Lewis Epley.

Twelfth Cavalry—Peter Leffler.

Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.—Caleb Monroe, George W. Olden, William D. Weaver, Charles Sailers, —— Morrison, Asbury Luman, Henry Romine, James Hankison, Joseph Emenhoser.

United States Gunboat Service.—Lewis H. Cockrel, Phillip Dennick, Noah M. Kincade, George W. Seright, Robert Prescott.

One Hundred Days Service.—Peter Krier, William Riley, Aquilla Neff, Stephen Neff.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment O. V. I.—William Good.

Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.—George Swingle, William Franklinburg.

[We are indebted to Mr. J. P. Weaver for the foregoing list.]

## JEFFERSON AND CASS TOWNSHIPS.

DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS—CHARACTER OF THE REGION FOR FARMING—SAGACITY OF MR. JONATHAN CASS—HIS DISTINGUISHED SONS—BRYANT, STILWELL, SETH ADAMS AND OTHER NOTABLES—THE FIRST BIRTH—THE WATER COURSES—EARLIEST ELECTION—FIRST MILLS—TAVERNS—SALT—COAL—DISTILLERS—PHYSICIANS—BLACKSMITHS—CEMETERIES—CANAL—BONDS—DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP—CASS TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—DRESDEN—DRESDEN MAYORS—POST OFFICE—FIRST HOUSES—FIRST STORES—DRESDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—DRESDEN PRESBYTERIAN S. S.—MASONIC—FRIENDSHIP LODGE, F. AND A. M.—SCHOOLS—BOARD OF EDUCATION—M. E. CHURCH—DRESDEN M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL—ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—DRESDEN BAPTIST CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—CATHOLIC CHURCH—GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—ODD-FELLOWS—TELEGRAPH—BANKS—GERMAN M. E. CHURCH—CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—MILLS—SCHOOLS—LIBERTY CHAPEL—[CHRISTIAN CHURCH]—"HOPPER'S GROVE" M. E. CHURCH—PHYSICIANS—DISTILLERY—ORCHARDS—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—STORES—TAVERNS—POST OFFICE—RAILROADS—DRESDEN JUNCTION—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The settlement of this region, by reason of the subsequent exaltation of some of the pioneers and their descendents, presents more than ordinary claims to historic interest, as will be seen by the list. Seth Adams and Major Jonathan Cass came here in 1799. The latter located forty land warrants for one hundred acres each, making four thousand acres. This fact would be quite sufficient if we had no other, to establish the claim made to superior soil and adaptation to farming purposes in general, when we admit, as we must, the sagacity of Mr. Cass. In 1801, he brought his family here, and on this land lived until August 4, 1830, when he died, aged 77 years, and was buried there. He had three sons: Lewis, George W., and Charles L. Lewis became a historic character, whose fame went beyond the domains of America; was Governor of the territory of Michigan, and filled with distinction other important offices, civil and military. George lived quietly on the original Cass farm, never taking an active part in other than local politics, although frequently solicited to fill State offices. He died in August, 1873, aged 88. He was the father of Dr. Edward Cass, of Dresden. Charles L. served with distinction in the war of 1812. The citizens of Zanesville presented him with a magnificent sword for his gallantry at the battle of Fort Erie. He was the father of Mrs. Mary E. Adams, now living in Dresden. He died in 1842, and was buried in the family burying ground, on the old Cass farm. In 1875, the remains of Major Jonathan Cass were removed to the Dresden cemetery, by Dr. Edward Cass, and over the remains of the family in their final resting place has been erected a magnificent mounument, by the Cass family. Beneath the name of Jonathan Cass is this inscription: "He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill; an officer of the Revolution, and of the army, which, under General Wayne, gave peace to the frontier. From New England, he emigrated to this part of the wilds of the Northwestern Territory. On the military land he purchased, he lived a peaceful and quiet life thirty years, until death claimed him for a victim."

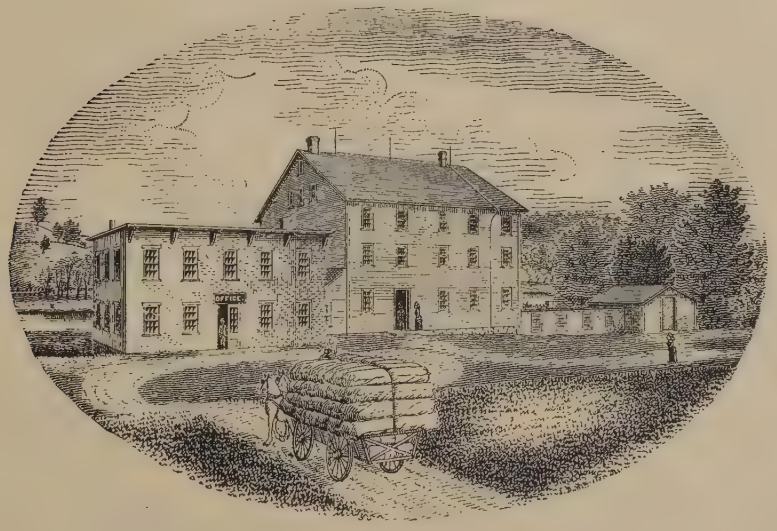
Isaac Cordray and his son George came soon after. Mordecai Ogle came in 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Mary E. Cox, about half a mile northeast of the village of Dresden. George Dowell came early in 1804. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Ogle, was living in the township in 1880, in her 78th year.

Joseph Bryant came in 1818; Daniel Stilwell about the same time; Simeon and Leonard Wilson came in 1820. Mr. Seth Adams is credited by tradition with bringing the first blooded sheep into the United States, into Ohio, and into this section of the country. They were full blooded Merinos. He is also credited with planting the first tomatoes, having received the seed from New Orleans.

The first birth in this region is not definitely determined, but is supposed to have been the child that was called B. F. Lemert, who in process of time came to be the popular Dr. B. F. Lemert. Topographically, the townships compare favorably with any other portions of the county. The soil on the uplands is limestone clay, and in the lowlands a sandy loam. The forests are not extensive, nor of many varieties. The principal kinds of trees being white oak, hickory, black walnut and poplar, cherry and sycamore.

The Muskingum River, on the eastern border, receives the Wakatomaka, the mouth of which is at the northeastern boundary of Dresden;

L. J. LEMERT & SON'S Dry Goods Store and Banking House, Dresden, O.



L. RAMBO & CO'S Woolen Mill, Dresden, Ohio.

this stream courses from its entrance into the township of Cass, on the central western boundary, northward and then southeast, and receives "Paddy's Fork," and several smaller and nameless tributaries.

The most noted mound in the township is half a mile east of the road between Dresden Junction and Dresden, on land belonging to G. W. Adams. It is probably an Indian mound, but has not been explored.

The earliest record of the election of township officers that we have found is as follows: "Agreeable to an election held at the house of Henry Northrup, on the first Monday in April, 1805, for the purpose of electing town officers for the township of Jefferson, there were elected the following persons:

"Trustees—Seth Carhart, Valentine Johnson and Isaac Cordray.

"Overseers of the Poor—John Wamsley and James Sprague.

"Fence Viewers—James Wilcox and William Elben.

"Listers and Appraisers—Peter Reasoner and Jacob Jackson.

"Supervisors of Highways—Henry Northrup and James Tanner."

At this time, John Cain was Township Clerk, and not being elected at this election, it is reasonable to conclude that there was an election, perhaps more than one, prior to this one. The following persons have served as Township Clerk:

John Cain, 1805; Henry Northrup, Silas Smith, James W. Wood, Joseph W. Pigman, each one year, in the order named; Littleton Adams, 1815-17; George Beard 1818-23; H. F. Hogan, David Witt, Abraham H. Wood, A. M. Lewis, Samuel Adams, D. C. Bruce, Martin Hill, each one year; M. A. Webster, 1840-1; C. F. Currier, 1842-4; D. R. Noble, 1845-6; W. B. Abbott, 1847-50; A. Slaughter, 1851-65 L. J. Lemert, to 1859; Thos. B. Cresap, J. J. Martin, G. P. Kittand, George Eagan, 1863; John H. Ash, 1866-70; E. J. Rambo, 1871-3; L. J. Lemert, 1874-6; J. C. Adams and W. E. Smith, 1880.

Justices of the Peace—February 15th, 1806, Isaac Cordray was elected a Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Seth Carhart; April 1st, 1809, Joseph Scott was elected Justice of the Peace, without opposition.

### FIRST MILLS.

Wyllys Silliman, (son-in-law of Major Jonathan Cass,) had a saw-mill and grist-mill in operation on Wakatomaka creek, near the present railroad bridge, before 1806. The dam belonging to this mill was washed away in 1832, and never rebuilt.

### TAVERNS.

John Cordray opened tavern in a log cabin, on the site now occupied by the Akeroyd House, before 1818. Abraham Smith kept this institution a few years later. Mr. Smith also taught school.

### SALT.

Wyllys Silliman was engaged in the manufacture of salt at an early day. His works were at his mill, the description and location of which is found elsewhere.

### COAL.

Coal was mined in small quantities previous to 1865, but the mines have since been abandoned.

### DISTILLERIES.

Joseph Munroe was engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, prior to 1819. His still was on the Munroe farm, four miles up the Muskingum river from Dresden. Laban Lemert had a distillery, probably in 1822. Henry and Benjamin Roop, of Buffalo, New York, were extensive distillers in 1833. At the present time, this business is entirely discontinued in this township.

### PHYSICIANS.

Benjamin Webb engaged in the practice of medicine before 1819. His son, Nathan, succeeded him in the business. In 1823-4, Francis Fowler, the second physician, came into the township.

### BLACKSMITH.

As a rule, this industry was inaugurated at the inception of the settlement; however, we have no record concerning any smithy, until 1820, when Otho Miller came and opened his shop, about half a mile south of Dresden.

### CEMETERIES.

The first public cemetery was located east of the canal, near where it is now crossed by a bridge, as you pass east from Dresden. When the canal was built, the bodies buried here were removed to the Dresden cemetery.

The present Dresden cemetery was laid out in 1829, and is owned by the village of Dresden. It contains twelve acres, and is beautifully laid out.

### CANAL.

In this township, work was begun upon the main line of the Ohio Canal in 1822, and completed in 1829. The Dresden side-cut, through Dresden, was ready for use in 1831.

### BONDS VOTED—DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP.

At a special election, held April 1st, 1852, it was voted by the tax payers, to issue to the Steubenville & Indiana Railway Company, (now the Pan Handle Railway,) township bonds to the amount of $100,000, to aid in the construction of this road. These bonds were to bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the the first day of January and July, and to mature January 1st, 1862. This first issue of bonds was soon all taken up and burned by the township Trustees, because the County Auditor refused to register and officially sign them. July 22d, 1852, the Trustees re-issued these bonds, as set forth in the extract from the official record, given below: "After due consideration, the Trustees took up, and destroyed by fire, the said

$100,000 of bonds, and executed and delivered to said railroad company, in lieu thereof, one hundred bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, and numbered one to one thousand, consecutively, and dated them the same as the former issue, to-wit: April 1st 1852."

Out of the issue of these bonds, grew the trouble which, in October, 1853, resulted in the division of the township.

At the special election, held to vote upon the issue, or non-issue of these bonds, three hundred and forty votes were cast in favor of having them issued, and only one hundred and fourteen against the measure. The voters of the village of Dresden, voted almost to a man in favor of the scheme, while most of the voters against it, were farmers throughout the township. The original idea, which predominated among the farmers, was that they would have the township divided, and thus escape paying any portion of the bonds. Although they succeeded in their effort to be cut off from Dresden, the law decided that that act did not release them from paying their portion of the bonds, as they became due.

Before these bonds were finally all paid, they cost the tax payers of the two townships—Cass, the new one formed, and Jefferson—about $200,000. It is needless to say that the citizens of this section of the county will be in no hurry to again assume a like indebtedness.

### DIVISION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

TUESDAY, September 6, 1853.

The Commissioners resumed the consideration of the matter relating to the erection of a new township, out of the territory comprising Jefferson township, and order that a new township shall be erected out of said territory, to be known by the name of Cass township, and to contain territory agreeably to the petition in relation to the same; which petition included the whole of Jefferson township, excepting the district included within the following boundaries, viz.: "Commencing on the Muskingum River, below Dresden, at a point where the southeast corner of Charles Dickenson's land, and the northeast corner of Thompson Ferrell's land unite, being on the east boundary of Jefferson township, running thence west on the line between said Dickenson and Ferrell's land, to the southeast corner of George W. Lane's land, being lot number seventeen; thence north to the center of Wakatomaka Creek; thence down said creek, in the center thereof, to the eastern boundary of Jefferson township; thence along said eastern boundary, down the Muskingum River to the place of beginning.

"The Commissioners caused notices to be written and sent them by Jas. Morgan, with directions to put them up in three of the most public places within the new township of Cass; which notices appointed the 19th day of the present month for the electors to meet at the school house, in subdistrict number five, in part of Jefferson township, this day formed by the Commissioners of Muskingum County in the aforesaid new township of Cass, for the purpose of electing persons having the qualifications of electors, to fill the several offices of said newly formed township." Commissioners' journal, 1853, the 28th and 29th pages, although the pages are not numbered.

### CASS TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, IN 1854.

Trustees—Maxwell McCann and Alexander Struthers; Clerk, D. D. McGinnis; Treasurer, Richard Morgan; Constable, William K. Burch; Justice of the Peace, J. S. Tremley, who supposes the following is a correct list of Supervisors, in the order given: William Cass, Carter Garret, William Butler, Daniel Wolford, Thomas Morgan, D. Pence, and John Holmes.

[The foregoing information was furnished by Henry W. Kipp, Township Clerk.]

### DRESDEN.

Dresden was laid out prior to 1819, on land owned, at the time, by Mr. Baker. The town was incorporated March 8, 1835, and now the corporate limits embrace the entire township of Jefferson. The industries and accessories are a matter of surprise to many visiting this village, bespeaking a permanent prosperity, seldom found in places of the same area and population.

The exports are grain, flour, wool, and woolen goods, and hard wood lumber. In May, 1878, the amount of corn shipped amounted to one hundred car loads. The amount of flour shipped weekly is five hundred barrels.

Topographically, this is a beautiful place for a city, and the advantages are being successfully utilized. The paved side-walks, and umbrageous trees invite the pedestrian, for pleasure, as well as for business, to the arcade of foliage in either direction. In a town a hundred years old, more or less, if the town has remained comfortably small, and business and trade, and the stirring young men have gone by it, and even out of it, rather than into it, and over it, there may be found by any good eyes, this day, old ways handed down along with old houses, and tables, and chairs, and bedsteads, and iron-ware, silver, china, and delft-ware, aye, and along with old stories, also.

Of this sort, is the good town of Dresden. Perhaps, because the man who named it had a presentiment that the situation and the struggles for success would be similar to that where the famous battle was fought between the allied armies, under Prince Swartzenberg, and the French army, commanded by Napoleon, August 26th and 27th, 1813. However this may be, the Dresden of which we speak, has fought the battle of the pioneers, and their successors, with admirable success, notwithstanding the town has some of its old houses left, and a good many of its old things and old ways. Fifty years ago, the streets were mostly as they had been for centuries before, and had changed only in that slow and steady putting up, and slow and steady renewing of houses. Sometimes an old house would seem half crushed by its long, hobbly, moss-specked roof, but Dresden of to-day has out grown those conditions, as every villager affirms.

### MAYORS OF DRESDEN.

W. W. Brice; Andrew Walker; Benjamin Adams; Samuel Adams; C. E. Eaton, 1841; Elon Jones, 1842; Jacob Force, 1843; William Crane, 1845; John Jacobson; Michael Webster; Major J. N. Ingalls; John E. White; L. J. Lemert; W. R. Henderson, 1855; Owen Dorsey, 1856; Edward Featherstone, 1857; P. Hirst, 1858; J. W. Fletcher, 1860; Elon Jones (two terms), 1861; William Farson, 1862; E. Feathstone (two terms), 1863; David Jones, 1864; L. Rambo, 1866; O. N. Ellis, 1867; G. A. Lemert, 1868; G. A. Peffer, 1869-70; David Jones (two terms), 1871; G. A. Peffer (two terms), 1872; O. F. Edwards, 1874; L. J.Adams (to fill vacancy), 1878; G. A. Peffer (third term), 1878; George Egan, 1879-80.

### POSTOFFICE.

Dresden, the only postoffice in Jefferson township, was established prior to 1800. The earliest postmaster, of which any one now has a remembrance, was Laban Lemert, about 1818. Abraham Smith, the tavern keeper, was Mr. Lemert's successor. Edward Adams came next, and was followed by Andrew Walker. Benjamin Adams next held the office, for twenty-five or thirty years. The other postmasters have been Lawrence Baily, Dr. W. W. Rickey, Samuel Adams, T. B. Cresap, Owen Dorsey, H. M. Johnson and Wm. R. Henderson, the present incumbent.

For several years, mails were received on horse-back, once a week. Next a semi-weekly mail line was established, and finally, in 1832, a tri-weekly line of fine Concord coaches, was put upon the route. Since about 1843, the mail has been received and dispatched daily.

### FIRST HOUSES.

In 1816–18, Seth Adams built a log house in Dresden, on the lot where G. Reasoner now lives. A portion of this house is yet standing. Laban Lemert, also, built a log house in Dresden about the same time. This stood near where J. P. Bryant's store now stands.

### FIRST STORES.

Laban Lemert opened store, in a log house in Dresden, in 1817–18. Location same as his residence, given above, under "First Houses." John Jacobson and David Wilson were also early merchants. The last named opened store in 1827.

### DRESDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this society was effected in 1819, in a log school house, about one mile south of Adams' mills, in Jefferson township, near where the main road now strikes Muskingum river. Rev. James Culbertson, Rev. Mr. Root, and Rev. P. B. Smith, were the officiating ministers at the time of organization. The last named was the first regular pastor. The church then numbered seven or eight persons, among whom can now be remembered Mr. and Mrs. Major Jonathan Cass, Joseph F. Munroe and wife, and Daniel Stillwell. The first elder was Joseph F. Munroe. Mrs. Munroe was the last survivor of these early members, she having died November 19th, 1864, after being a member for forty-four years. Rev. P. B. Smith, was, as stated, the first pastor. He preached for four or five years at the school house named, once in three weeks; the remainder of the time at Irville. He died in September, 1823, in his twenty-ninth year. In 1825, Rev. J. H. Parmele was installed pastor. Under this gentleman's ministration were held the first regular church (Presbyterian) services in Dresden. He preached about one year, occasionally in private houses, but mostly in a log school house, which stood near where now is the Union School building in Dresden. In 1827, Rev. Ebenezer Churchill accepted a call to preach, and continued until 1829. Rev. John Pitkin was the next pastor. He preached in a brick school house, upon the mound in the present Dresden Cemetery—no church edifice of any kind having yet been built in Dresden. Mrs. Pitkin organized a female prayer meeting; also a Sunday School. The latter met at the parsonage, where Mrs. Pitkin worked assiduously, with no one to assist her. Mr. Pitkin continued with the church until 1836. During his pastorate, the church greatly increased in numbers and prosperity. In 1833, the first effort was made towards building a house of worship, but nothing of importance was done until May 14, 1836, when Laban Lemert, G. W. Cass, Wm. W. Brice, T. M. Barron and Dr. A. H. Brown, were appointed a building committee for the Dresden Church. In the latter part of this year, (1836) the church (brick), which gave place to the present edifice, was commenced, and completed in the spring of 1838, at a cost of about $1,500. Rev. James Harrison was the next to regularly fill the pulpit.

In 1842, the first choir was organized. Rev. Mr. Harrison continued with the church until the fall of 1846, leaving the names of eighty-nine persons on the church roll, about seventy of whom were added under his ten years administration. Rev. S. P. Hildreth began his connection with the church in March, 1847. July 4, 1850, the church bell was rung for the first time. This was the first church bell ever heard in Dresden. It was first rang to call the people to attend a dinner given by the ladies of the church; soon after, it tolled for half a day, on telegraphic announcement of the death of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. In 1849, the church was repaired, painted and carpeted, and an instrument for the choir put in. In May, 1852, a pipe organ was obtained. In March, 1855, $100.00 was subscribed for the Home Missionary Society. Following Rev. Hildreth, came Rev. W. F. Millikan, in 1873, who continued to serve the church until March, 1878, when he resigned. The present incumbent, Rev. A. Lehmann, preached his first sermon, for this society, in November, 1878. The present church edifice, an elegant brick structure, was completed and dedicated

February 29th, 1880. The cost was about $5,000. It is entirely paid for. Seating capacity, about 400; present membership, 108. During the twenty-three years that Rev. S. P. Hildreth was pastor, ten were expelled, twenty-eight died, one hundred and forty-three were dismissed by certificate to other churches, and two hundred and sixty-six were added. Could all these members have been retained, the Dresden Presbyterian Church would have had the largest number of communicants of any in this Synod.

The church has had fifteen Elders, as follows: Joseph F. Munroe, ordained in 1819; David Stillwell and John C. Stockton, ordained December 18, 1830; Laban Lemert, ordained February 6, 1837; John N. Ingalls, ordained April 16, 1840; Thomas M. Barron, ordained September 24, 1843; Patterson Hirst and David B. Irvin, ordained October 30, 1847; John Barron, ordained January 20, 1850; John W. Alloways, Alfred Barron, and Thomas Franks, ordained January 19, 1851; Wm. Senior, John McCahan and Silas Barron, ordained November 17, 1861. The Elders in the autumn of 1880, were Wm. Senior, J. W. Alloways, G. W. Lemert, and Silas Barron.

### DRESDEN PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL.

About the time that the Dresden Presbyterian Society was organized, and before it had a house of worship, Mrs. Pitkin, wife of the first pastor, started a Sunday School class in her own house, which dwelling was occupied late in 1880, by Mr. M. Carter.

Before the building of the first church, Rev. Mr. Harrison, the second pastor, taught a Bible class in an old school house, which then stood on the hill, in what is now the Dresden cemetery. After the erection of the first church, the school then met there, and was thoroughly organized.

Mr. John Ingalls and J. J. Ingalls, of Zanesville, were two of the first superintendents.

Mr. Alfred Barron, living in Zanesville, in 1880, and Rev. S. P. Hildreth, also filled the office, at an early day in the school's history. Prof. R. W. Stevenson, now of Columbus Union School, was an efficient superintendent, for two or more years.

In 1857 and 1858, singing and singing books, especially designed for Sunday-schools, were introduced. Some ten years later, the school had its first organ. William Senior, G. W. Lemert, J. F. Pearman, and J. N. Lanning, having acted as superintendents at various times, Mr. Senior having served longer than any one else.

The average attendance for a number of years past, and at the present, is recorded as eighty, a very creditable showing.

The Library, in 1880, contained four hundred volumes, well selected.

### FRIENDSHIP LODGE, NO. 103, F. AND A. M.

The Charter Members.—Thomas Perkins, Thomas Lander, Andrew Walker, and others.

First Officers.—Thos. Perkins, Master; Thos. Lander, S. W.; Andrew Walker, J. W.

Officers for 1880.—Frank Fingler, Master; James Johns, S. W.; N, W. Gay, J. W.; J. C. Dorsey, Treasurer; Thomas Ulrich, Secretary; J. C. Adams, S. D.; William Stradley, J. D.; E. Jones and C. Sandritter, Stewards; J. F. Snyder, Tiler. Meets monthly, in Dresden, Monday evenings, on or before full moon. Thirty-eight members in 1880.

### SCHOOLS.

The first school house (log), was erected in the rear of where now is the Central Hotel, in Dresden, about 1822. The man who taught there in that year, was a Mr. Timberlake. He is reported by some of his scholars, still living, to have been very fond of whiskey, from the effects of which he used to fall asleep during school hours, when the children would play him many tricks. In warm weather, he used to remove his shoes and stockings while school was in session. Among Mr. Timberlake's scholars, were the present Dr. Lemert, of Dresden, Miss Sarah Lemert, who married a Mr. Mills, Miss Sarah E. Cass, now Mrs. Joseph Adams, of Dresden, and Lewis Lemert, deceased.

Abraham Smith, who kept the second hotel, in Dresden, also taught in this log school house. Mr. Smith's wife kept a millinery store in this log house first, south of the Akeroyd House. Part of this millinery shop is yet standing.

The next school house was a brick, built about 1828 or 1829, in the present Dresden cemetery. Josiah B. Scott was one of the early teachers in this house. He later became a member of the State Legislature, moved to Steubenville, and died there. In 1845–46, a second brick school building was erected, on the site of the present building, in Dresden. The township now boasts one of the most elegant and substantial school buildings in Muskingum county. It was completed in 1877, at a cost of $18,000. School bonds for this amount were issued, upon which money was raised to erect the house. These bonds draw an interest of eight per cent. per annum, and are payable $2,000 annually. The last matures September 15, 1886.

The school property of the township is valued at $25,000. Total expense of school, for year ending with August 31, 1880, $2,839.22. Total number of scholars enrolled in the township, three hundred and eighty-five. Only one school district, and one school house in Jefferson township. Eight months of school each year.

The Board of Education's report, September 20, 1880, is as follows: The value of school property in the township, $2,700; the number of pupils enrolled—males, 121; females, 106; total, 227. The average daily attendance—males, 75; females, 70; total, 145.

[The foregoing information was furnished by Henry W. Kipp, Township Clerk.]

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

No information, anterior to 1835, can be obtained in regard to this body. In this year, the society erected a brick church, upon the site of the

present edifice, in Dresden. The pastor in charge at this time, was Rev. C. B. Lovell. A Mr. Allen also served the society, at about the same time Rev. Lovell did. These men remained and preached with some regularity until about 1838, and were followed by Rev's. Brown and Kellogg, who preached on alternate Sundays for two years. In 1841, R. B. Chubb received an appointment, and he held it for two years. In 1843, or 1844, Rev. J. Blanpied was pastor. Following him came Oliver Burgess, for two years. Rev. Henry Whiteman preached in 1846 and 1847, and was followed for two years by Rev. Mr. Clark. In 1850 and 1852, Rev. Harvey Wilson filled the pulpit. It was while this man preached, that the present church was built. It is a substantial brick building, and cost $3.000.

Rev. Mr. Safford was the second pastor to preach regularly in the new church. He remained during 1854. John Wolf preached in 1855 and 1856, and was succeeded by T. H. Wilson, for one year. Rev. Grissell supplied the pulpit in 1858. In the latter part of this year (1858), or the first of 1859, Thos Bell was pastor, for a short time. The next regular pastor was Rev. Willets, in 1859. This gentleman died in Dresden. Rev. Lewis was pastor in 1862. Following him was Allen Moffat, in 1863. Next came Oman Lawrence, for two years. In 1868, Daniel Lambert filled the pulpit. Rev's. James H. Johnston, Samuel Squires, and John Reasoner, came next, in order named, for one year each. B. A. Disney preached in 1872 and 1873, and was succeeded in 1874 and 1875 by Rev. Henry Whiteman (second call). Rev. O. Milton Ashbaugh preached during 1876, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Joseph McK. Barnes. Sunday, September 19, 1880, the last named preached his farewell sermon.

In 1872, the church records showed a membership of fifty-eight. In 1880, the membership was about eighty-five. One of the greatest revivals the church has known, was while it was under the charge of Rev. R. B. Chubb, in 1841 and 1842.

### DRESDEN M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The year 1838, is the date of organization. Benjamin Adams was the first Superintendent, and E. W. Zentmeyer was the second. Some of the others holding this office, have been M. T. Shaw, D. B. Burch and Rev. James H. Johnston. In 1880, H. H. Eshman was Superintendent. At this time, the school has a good library, eleven teachers, and about one hundred scholars.

### ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in Dresden in 1839, with William Evans, senior warden, Benjamin Adams, junior warden, and Rev. Cushman, rector. This gentleman was rector until some time in 1840. He was succeeded by Rev. A. T. McMurphy, who remained until about 1855, when he gave place to Rev. Blackaller. He remained for about two years, after which the church had no rector for some years; and next came Rev. McBride, who remained until 1862, when another vacancy occured. Rev. Lewis came next, in 1864; after him, Rev. Steele, for a short time only. J. G. Jones and C. F. Adams were the next rectors; after these, came P. Brovke, about 1876, who gave place to the present incumbent, Rev. E. M. W. Hills.

The first services were held in the old Dresden market house, next in the old Methodist church in Dresden, and continued to be held there until the present brick church was built, in 1848, (at a cost of $3,500.) The parsonage (brick) was built in 1855-6, at a cost of about $3,500. The present membership is about thirty, and has been as high as sixty. Mrs. Eliza Eaton, wife of a prominent banker of Dresden, has been organist in this church for more than thirty years.

### THE EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Episcopal Sunday School was organized at the same date as the church. Rev. McMurphy was first Superintendent, Benjamin Adams, second, William Johnston, third, Dr. William Akeroyd, fourth, and Frank Lemert, fifth, who now holds the office; there were about twenty scholars in 1880.

### DRESDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society held its first meetings in the old Dresden market house, in 1840, and there continued to worship until 1845-6, when the present frame church was erected, at a cost of about $800. Some of the prominent members, at date of organization, were Jane Kain, Henry Shutts and wife, T. A. McCann, Jones S. Adams and wife, and Littleton Adams. Rev. Mr. Eldridge was the first pastor. He continued with the society until the completion of the frame church, as noted above. Following him, came Rev. William Mears, for about four years. Rev. Davis came next, and was succeeded by B. Y. Siegfried, for four or five years. The other pastors, have been Rev's. R. W. Allen, J. G. Whitaker, Dr. Chambers, Elias Stilwell, John Heistand, Mr. Wright, Thomas Jones, and H. H. Dunaway, the present incumbent.

In the autumn of 1880, the society was building a 36x78 brick church, on the site of the first frame. This new church is to have a seating capacity of four hundred and twenty-five, and is to be completed in 1881. Its estimated cost is $4,000. The present membership, is one hundred and thirty-eight.

The Sunday School was organized under Rev. William Mears, and continued uninterruptedly until the present time. The first Superintendent was Samuel Adams. Charles Woodruff filled that office in 1880, at which time the school was in a prosperous condition, had a fine library, and an average attendance of seventy scholars.

The prosperity of the church is largely due to the efficient workings of the Sunday school.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1843, with Rev.

Father Joseph Gallinger, priest, who held monthly services in G. A. Peffer's house, in Dresden. The present church, a neat little frame, was completed in 1847, at a cost of about $600. The other pastors have been Rev. Fathers Borgest, Kremer, Brummer, Schlepnikopff, Rauch, Nordmeyer, Deiters, Bender, and the present incumbent, Rev. Father Jacquett, who has held the position for eleven years.

The church (the only one in Jefferson township of this denomination) is located near the railroad track, in the village of Dresden. The present membership is about sixty. They have no Sunday School.

### GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first meeting of this body of worshiping Christians, was held in the old market house of Dresden, in 1848. Adam Schwemle, G. A. Peffer, Henry Kipp and Henry Schneid, were some of the most prominent early members.

Rev. Mr. Minner was the first pastor. He continued with the church six years. The following are names of the other pastors: Rev's. Cress, Herman, Bucher. Schultz, Gillis, Brown and Nunemacher. The last named left the church in 1879, since which date, it has had no pastor. The present church is of brick, and was erected in 1853, and cost $2,000. Its seating capacity is about 200. They have no Sabbath School.

### ODD FELLOWS.

In 1847-8, Wakatomaka Lodge was established in Dresden, with the following charter members: Alexander Culbertson, B. F. Lemert, Alfred Barron, Elon Jones and E. Granger. The Lodge continued in good working order until about 1857, when it surrendered its charter. Internal dissensions over the management of the Lodge's finances, were the causes which led to the charter's surrender.

### TELEGRAPH.

A private line of telegraph was constructed from Zanesville to Wooster, in 1848. This line passed through Dresden, where an office was opened. The Western Union Telegraph Company, opened an office in 1868. T. B. Dorsey was the first Western Union manager, J. L. Adams next, and John Hornung following.

The private line was discontinued, some years before the Western Union went into operation.

### BANKS.

L. J. Lemert established in Dresden, in 1852, a bank of discount and deposit, and continued the business by himself until 1873, when his sons were given an interest in the business, and the style of the firm was changed to L. J. Lemert and Sons, and so continues until the present. The senior member of the firm died in 1875, since which date, Robert Lemert has been the active member. The Lemert estate is valued at about $160,000, a good portion of which sum is used in conducting the banking business.

The banking house of G. Eaton, was established in Dresden in 1866, and continues until the present, the same as when established. Capital, $25,000. This sum represents Mr. Eaton's banking capital only, he having as much more invested in milling, and other safe enterprises.

### GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1852, with about twenty-four members, among whom were Henry Kipp, Herman Eschmann, and Henry Stockdick. Until about 1858, services were held in the Dresden market house. At this time, the frame church, still occupied, was erected at a cost of about $600. Its seating capacity is one hundred and twenty-five. The first pastors were Wm. Florika and Rev. R. M. Brownmiller, who preached on alternate Sundays until 1854, when Rev. Conrad Baer was appointed to fill the pulpit.

The following named preached, in the order named, after Rev. Baer: Jacob Gabler, 1855-6; E. Wunderlich, 1857; I. G. Reiber, 1858; Wm. Ekermeyer, 1859; G. Schwinn, J. F. Dieckmann, 1860; C. A. Militzer, 1861; John W. Fischbach, 1862; Daniel Maule, 1863; H. Henke, 1864; Hugo Rehm, 1865-6; August Bletsch, 1867; J. Straug, 1867; J. Bockstahler, 1868-70; Wm. Muller, 1871-2; John Ficken, 1873-5; Daniel Foltz, 1876-7; August Gerloch, and Conrad Franker, 1879-80. Twenty members in 1880. No Sunday School.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this religious body took place in 1861, and for one year after, met in the Lutheran Church, in Dresden. In 1862-3, the society in Dresden built their present house of worship, a substantial brick structure, at a cost of $2,000.

Two of the prominent members, at date of organization, were Fred. Shrake, now residing at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Daniel McGinnis, who is still an active and efficient member. Elder Wm. Taylor was the first pastor, Asbury Gardner the second; next came Wm. A. Walters, who was succeeded by Elder Huffman. The last regular pastor was Elder Graham, who dissolved his connection with the society in 1877, since which date the church has had no regular pastor, but has devoted itself to missionary work. Occasional Sunday services are now held, and regular weekly prayer and other meetings.

### CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Immediately following the organization of this church, (1861) a Sunday School was established, and has been continued unto the present time. The first superintendent was Fred. Shrake, the second, Elder Daniel McGinnis, who still holds the position. The school once had quite a library, but has allowed the books to be scattered, so that now it has none. But it has its regular supply of Sunday School papers. Average attendance, about thirty scholars. Meets in Christian Church, in Dresden.

### MILLS.

Seth Adams had a mill, of the kind known as "corn cracker," on Wakatomaka Creek, about 1804. George Gertie was the first to build a flouring mill, of any importance. It was situated on a rock near, Mr. Adams' mill.

In 1832, Hugh F. Hogan ("the one legged man"), built a saw and grist mill, about four miles west of Dresden, on the Frazeysburg road. This land was owned in 1880, by James Pryor. John and David Lovitt bought this mill, about the time it was completed, and gave it their name. They sold the property, however, to James Pryor, and for twenty years or more, thereafter, it was known as "Pryor's mill." It was demolished in 1875. A. M. Eisenhouse was a miller, "in those days."

### WEAVER.

"The weaver at his loom," was as essential as the plowman, for the pioneers had need of clothing, and it must needs be made at home. So, according to tradition, we are enabled to say that a weaver, from the State of Maryland, came into this township in an early day, and his name was Morgan Morgan. His son, Thomas Morgan, does not remember at what time his father came hither.

### SCHOOLS.

Rev. Joseph W. Pigman, of the M. E. Church, is reported to have preached in the house of Wm. Blount, about 1808; "this first temple" stood some three and a half miles west of Dresden. Amos Weeks, and William Spencer, traveling Baptist preachers, were in this region telling "the old old story," about that time. Pigman was also a Justice of the Peace, and taught school, in "a little log cabin in the lane," between Dresden and Shannon, say about two and a half miles west of Dresden, about Anno Domini 1808.

Sanford Ramey also taught school in a cabin, on the same road, in 1816. This temple of learning was situated on land that, in 1880, was owned by Stockton Frazier. Some of the boys of that period were Joseph, Michael and Owen Dorsey, James Ogle, Mordecai Ogle, Thomas Morgan, and Elias Ellis. Of these, only the last two were living in 1880.

Matthew Hollenbach was another who taught the young idea how to shoot, in "ye olden time."

The township is now divided into six school districts, and each has a substantial and comfortable school building, in which the teaching is according to our advanced methods.

### LIBERTY CHAPEL, CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Liberty Chapel, Christian Church, was erected about 1840 (on land owned in 1880 by Mary Milstead and Nancy Carter), and, about 1863, it was sold to Thomas Fisher, who moved it and converted it into a stable. The name was derived from its being built by various denominations, and "free for all;" free from expense, so far as the use of the house was concerned. The peculiarity of the association, rendered records complicated, and so we are reduced to traditionary accounts; from this source, we learn that Fred. Parker and wife, John Milstead and wife, Thomas Doel and wife, Mrs. George Doel, and Laban Cook and wife, were among the members of the congregation.

The first pastor was William Bagley, under whose ministry the church was built. Again, referring to tradition, we learn that Barzillai Miles, James Hayes, Jacob and Andrew Hanger, David Rice and James Mervin, were, at some time, pastors of this church.

The site on which this church was built was donated by James Ogle; the deed, however, was never recorded, and, in 1880, was supposed to be in possession of William Fisher.

### HOPPER'S GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was so called from the fact of its being built in a grove owned by Benjamin Hopper, who deeded the society one acre of ground for a church and grave yard. The house, a neat frame, was built about 1840, and stood for some fifteen years, when the surrounding land was bought by Peter Marshall. This man was not long in discovering that the church society had failed to have its deed recorded, and he sold the church to Michael Schuman, who moved it upon a farm occupied in 1880, by Joseph B. McFarland, where it has since done duty as a stable. "To what base uses," etc.

Some of the early members of this church were Wm. Burch and wife, Jacob Burch, (living in 1880,) and wife, Mrs. Anna Lout, Benjamin H. Hopper and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. John Burch. One of the earliest preachers in this house was Rev. David Sherrard. Rev. Daugherty was another to fill this pulpit, in the infancy of the church.

There are no records of this church in existence, and the members being all scattered, it is not possible to give here anything like a history.

### PHYSICIANS.

Benjamin Webb, father of the two men who had the grain ware-house at Webb's Port, was one of, if not the earliest physician in the township. He is spoken of as being here as early as 1815.

Dr. Brown, son-in-law of J. F. Munroe, was here as a practicing physician about 1825. He lived in the village of Dresden.

### DISTILLERY.

Joseph F. Munroe had a distillery in operation, in the township, in 1815. This establishment was kept in operation for some time after the Ohio Canal was completed, and then discontinued.

### ORCHARDS.

Joseph F. Munroe and Major Jonathan Cass, were the first to plant fruit orchards. In 1815, these two gentlemen had nice thrifty young peach and apple orchards upon their respective farms. A few years later, Seth Adams had an apple orchard growing upon his farm.

### THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE.

The first brick house built here was by Major Jonathan Cass. In 1880, this early home of Major Cass was still standing, and had for its occupant, John McNamarra.

Joseph F. Munroe erected a brick house on the river road, on land owned in 1880, by J. F. Adams, who was then occupying this identical house. The exact year that these two brick houses were built, can not now be learned; but they were both probably erected as early as 1818.

### STORES.

Joseph F. Munroe had a stock of goods in his brick house, the same place that was occupied by James T. Adams in 1880. It is supposed he opened store about 1823.

E. and G. Adams had a store at Adams' Mills, in the northeast corner of the township, about 1830; and a few years later, they had a store and grain ware-house at Webb's Port, the junction of the Dresden Side Cut with the Ohio Canal. Webb Brothers, (Benjamin and Nathan,) had an extensive grain ware-house at this point, hence the name.

### TAVERNS.

Thomas Smith opened a tavern at Webb's Port, about the time of the completion of the Ohio Canal—1830—and conducted the business about three years, when he sold out to "Long" Parker, who continued the business about the same length of time. From that time to 1880, the building had been used as a dwelling.

### POST OFFICE.

The only Post Office in this township is at Adam's Mills, which town is called, (by the P. C. & St. L. Railroad, which passes through it,) Preston. The correct name of the post office is Adam's Mills. The most of the people of this township procure their mail at Frazeysburg, in Jackson township, or in Dresden, Jefferson township.

### RAILROADS.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, (now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and generally known as the "Pan Handle,") was completed through this township about 1853. The Zanesville branch, from Dresden Junction to Zanesville, was completed about 1870. The railroad stations here are Dresden Junction and Preston. The latter station is also the "Adams' Mills Post Office."

The main line of the Pan Handle enters the township near its northeast corner, and runs in nearly a straight line southwest, through Adams' Mills and Dresden Junction, and passes the western boundary of the township about the centre. The Zanesville branch intersects the main line at Dresden Junction.

C. E. Stearns was the agent from the opening of the road to 1876, when J. C. Adams, the present incumbent, took his place.

### DRESDEN JUNCTION.

This town was surveyed by Joseph Fisher, in 1873-4. The land was owned by George W. Adams. There is a small station house, a tavern, a saloon, and about a dozen houses to mark its growth. No post office.

The township officers, in 1880, were as follows:

Treasurer—John D. Shaw; Trustees—Richard Lacy, Thomas Campbell, Robert G. McQuigg; Clerk—H. W. Kipp; Assessor—Martin V. Ogle; Justices of the Peace—D. D. McGinnis, Geo. F. Shepherd.

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## MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANNO DOMINI 1800—WYLLYS SILLIMAN—THE PIONEERS—TOPOGRAPHY—SOD—WATER—SANDSTONE—LIMESTONE—FORESTS—TOWNSHIP TAKEN FROM JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—THE TOWNSHIP NAMED FOR PRESIDENT MADISON—NO RECORD OF THE OFFICERS CHOSEN AT THE FIRST ELECTION—THE OFFICERS OF 1880—WHERE THE ELECTIONS WERE HELD—THE FIRST ROAD—THE FIRST DEATH AND BURIAL—GODFREY BAINTER—FIRST MARRIAGE—SALT WORKS—SCHOOLS—MILLS—WHISKEY MILL—FURNACE—FIRST BLACKSMITH—"WHEELEN" M. E. CHURCH—"PROSPECT" M. E. CHURCH—"SALEM" M. E. PROTESTANT CHURCH—"PLEASANT HILL" M. P. CHURCH—ST. MATHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE FIRST STORE—"OTTERBEIN CHAPEL" (UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH)—FIRST POST OFFICE—STONEWARE—MILITARY RECORD.

Anno Domini, 1800, found Jacob Swigert settled on Muskingum bottom lands; he built his cabin and cleared a field, the first evidence of civilization within the borders of this township; he, however, was not happy, and sold out to J. S. Copeland, and he sold out to John Bainter, all within a short period, for Bainter moved to the high land—now occupied by J. G. Stump, in 1801. Wyllys Silliman entered the southwest quarter of section nineteen, on Symmes' Creek, but sold out to James Sprague, from Nova Scotia, who settled upon it, in 1802. A Swiss, named Valentine Shriver, settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, in 1804, and John Stoner settled on the southeast quarter of the same section, about the same time, and planted an orchard, the first in the township. George Adams came from Fauquier county, and settled on the southeast quarter of section eighteen, in 1808: he built a hewed log house, the first in the territory, and some years later added a frame building to this, and this was the first frame house in this section. Charles Copeland settled near the mouth of Symmes' Creek, about the the same time, and, in 1817, he built a brick house, the first in this region; it is in a good state of preservation, and is occupied by his descendents.

Topographically, Madison township presents many advantages; the rich alluvial soil of extensive bottom lands, for it will be seen by consulting the map, that it is surrounded, so to speak,

Residence and Store of O. W. BARRON, Dresden, Ohio.

on an equivalent of more than three sides, by the Muskingum river, more than compensates for the poor quality of uplands, and at the same time, the undulating character of the surface enables the majority of the settlers to find good building sites. It is drained principally by the Muskingum river, and next by Symmes' Creek, which is the largest stream, of any importance, in the township. Water, however, is plenty, and good. Sandstone and limestone, for building, and lime, are found in the cliffs, and coal in convenient quantities. The forests have never been large, nor well cared for, yet all the varieties common to southeastern Ohio, flourish here.

### BOUNDARIES.

This township was taken from Jefferson township, by order of the County Commissioners, dated July 2, 1819. It was originally bounded on the north by the county line, on the east, by Munroe and Salem townships, on the south, by Washington township, on the west, by the Muskingum river. The Commissioners' Journal, of that date, contains the following: "Beginning on the county line, on the line dividing the sixth range, then west with the county line to the northeast corner of Jefferson township, then down the Muskingum river, and with meanders thereof, to the line dividing the southwest and northwest quarter of the second township in the seventh range, then east to the line dividing the sixth and seventh ranges, thence north with the said line to the southwest corner of the third township, in the sixth range, then east to the line dividing the sixth range, then northwest with said line to the place of beginning."

The first election was held at the residence of Martin Wheelen, July 31, 1819. This was the same place that is now owned by George King.

The township was named for President Madison. In December, 1826, Adams township was ated, and Madison reduced thereby to its present size, and boundaries. No record of the officers chosen, at the first election, has been found; those for 1880, are:

Justices of the Peace—E. E. Forker, Calvin ames.

Constable—Samuel Dunmead.

Treasurer—James King.

Clerk—Calvin James.

Assessor—John W. Kinney.

Land Appraiser—Joshua G. Stump.

Trustees—W. B. Carter, George B. King, John A. Burnside.

Board of Education—James King, Samuel Copeland, Abraham Beal, John A. Burnside, David Garrett, John King.

Supervisors—John J. Kinney, Daniel Stolts, Louis Gressel, William Stolts, Leslie Keyes, William Miller, John Crozier, Jacob A. Minner.

The elections were held at the school house, on Wm. Minner's land, chiefly, until 1848, when the township house was erected, and the elections have been held there since that time: the house is 18x24.

The first road crossed the Muskingum river at Bainter's ford, and extended up Symmes' Creek in the direction of Adams township.

The first death was that of Godfrey Bainter, in 1805. He was buried in the woods, on his son John's farm, now owned by W. B. Carter. The following is the inscription on the tombstone, now nearly effaced by time, as the stone is of a very perishable kind:

"In memory of Godfrey Bainter, who departed this life May 18th, 1805, aged 60 years." This has become a cemetery and is the oldest in the township."

The first marriage, on record, is that of George Stoner and Elizabeth Shirer, in 1810; the next was Robert McConnell to Mary Adams, which occurred soon after.

### SALT WORKS.

In the year 1807, James Sprague, and his son Samuel, were pushing a canoe up the Muskingum river, and when just below the mouth of Wills Creek, they saw an Indian encampment, and, putting in to shore, an old Indian offered to show them a good salt spring for $1,400. Mr. Sprague did not accept the offer, and shortly after, the Indian showed it to Mr. Mapes for a rifle. Mr. M. began to make salt there, about 1810. The spring proved to be a good one, and these works have been operated for fifty years. In 1852, Joseph Tingle became their possessor, and repaired them, and put in a new engine, and operated them during the war, but they have been idle since 1865.

### SCHOOLS.

The first school house was probably built on the land of A. Struthers, not far from the forks of Symmes' Creek. It is said that the first school was taught in the German language, and that the first English school teacher was a Mr. Decker, in 1811. The primitive schools of this township have so faded from the memories of the oldest inhabitants, that nothing definite is known of them. The schools of the present day are taught in the English language, and there are six good frame school houses in the township: none graded, however.

### MILLS.

In 1813, Alexander Struthers built a grist mill on the south branch of Symmes' Creek, just above its forks, and in 1818, he added a saw mill. These mills were of incalculable benefit to the settlement, even extending beyond the township boundaries; and yet Mr. Struthers did not retain control of them many years: he sold to J. N. Ingalls, and he, to William Mapes. The latter added one run of buhrs. Mr. Mapes died, and Frederick Minner became proprietor for a time, and was succeeded by Peter Varner, who operated the mills in 1866.

Valentine Shirer, and David Shirer, brothers, built a saw mill in 1833, on the north fork of Symmes' Creek, near the center of section twenty. John Bench subsequently put in a pair of buhrs.

and thus combined saw and grist mills, which was a great convenience to the neighborhood. These mills passed into the ownership and management of William Gaumer and Thomas Pharis.

In 1837, Thomas Pierce erected a grist mill at the State Dam, on the Muskingum River; he sold out to Jared Cone, and he sold to Charles Love, who sold to Elias Ellis, and he sold to Napoleon Reinaman, and during his management the mill was burned, and rebuilt, and sold to George C. Adams, who sold to William Bice, and he sold to A. G. Plummer, the present proprietor. This mill now contains three run of buhrs, in a building three stories high, and is in a successful business.

James John and James Gibbons, built a saw mill, on Symmes' Creek, just above the mouth, and finding the water supply insufficient, dug a race, and then added a grist mill; this mill was afterwards owned by Lloyd Dillon and D. F. Kinney. Mr. Kinney is the present proprietor.

A whiskey mill, or distillery, is said to have been in operation below the mouth of the Wakatomaka, on the Muskingum, in 1812; and that a "tramp mill" was attached, for crushing grain for the still; this still worm is not "the worm that dieth not!" It is not only sure to die, as all of them have died, but it seizes with remorseless death grip on every one of its friends. Think what a fiend it is to kill its friends! and how powerless it is to harm its enemies.

### FURNACE.

About 1815, Wood and Eberts built a furnace, on Symmes' Creek, one-half mile from its mouth; this was abandoned after three years, probably for want of sufficient means.

The first blacksmith was Daniel Milton, who had a shop "at the Furnace" (on Symmes' Creek, one-half mile from its mouth), in 1816.

### WHEELEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was the first church built in Madison township. It was named for Martin Wheelen, because he donated the site where the church was built, a part of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, owned at present by George King.

The first class was composed of Martin Wheelen, and Christiana, his wife, George Wheelen, and Harriet, his wife, Wm. Wheelen, and Lusanna, his wife, John Wheelen, Jacob Wheelen, James Wheelen, Peter Wheelen, and Sarah Wheelen; Charles R. Copeland, and Evalina, his wife, Elizabeth Van Horn, Jeremiah Van Horn, Sarah Van Horn, John Doughty, and Elizabeth, his wife, Frederick Baum, and Mary, his wife, Matilda and Clarissa White. James Conkling, and Mary, his wife, were the two original members. James Conkling was leader.

In 1823, a hewed log church, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, was built, with two apartments for convenience, on communion days—for none were admitted to class meetings but communicants (?). The old house is standing, but there has been no preaching in it for near forty years.

The following extract from an article on "Early Methodism," by H. W., will be of interest in this connection:

"The Methodists had held meetings in Struther's school house, and also at Wheelen's, a few years. They re-erected the present church about 1818 or 1820; some say 1821. It was raised and finished in September. These Methodists used to keep the "sinners," and the late Sabbath morning rising saints out of their love feasts. This house looks as though its east end had formerly been a pen in which to keep these lazy "sheep," and the "goats," till the love feast was over. In after years, this motley group of saints and sinners, saying, "open unto us," became so unruly, and the other end of the house being too small, they sawed out the "middle wall of partition," and let them all grow together "till the harvest," thus making the church as it now stands, a large one. To all who know this sacred spot, such names as Ellis, Van Horne, Hurdle, Wheelen, Doughty, Roe, Adams, Copeland, Stump, and a host of others are familiar. For these people, Bishop Morris preached more than half a century ago, and when he was so poorly supported that he had nothing whatever to pay toll at the gate, and when, to the shame of his parishioners, in Zanesville, the "sinners" made him a donation of nearly one hundred dollars. At the same time, the late Charles Elliott, D.D., served this people with his fiery zeal. I believe it was he who sent to Mrs. Burnside, a few years ago, a chip out of this old church as a memorial. In connection with these two, was that inveterate chicken eater, and zealous minister, S. R. Brockunier. It was doubtless he who said, "a turkey is a very unhandy fowl; it is too much for one, but not quite enough for two." These were followed by Taylor, Brown, Jacob and David Young, Christy, Carper, Swornstedt, Blue, and others. I heard my father say, that when that noble young Christy preached there, in 1826, that the small children would always listen to him. In those "good old days," a family like my grandfather's thought nothing of going six miles for Sunday morning, or week day meetings."

Perhaps no man that ever lived in Adams township (and was a member at Wheelen's) was as popular, and did as much good as Rev. Jesse Roe, of the memorable Roe family. It is to be regretted that the noble lives of such good and useful men, are not transmitted to paper in historic form, and thus help future generations.

Jesse Roe was a local preacher, and used to preach all over the hills and plains, in northern Muskingum, eastern Guernsey, and southern Coshocton counties, and did it all gratis. He and Granville Moody, used to traverse these hills, the one preaching, and the other exhorting. While Dr. Moody still lives, a light to the church and the world, Jesse Roe was called, at the age of forty-one years, to his reward. Jesse Roe died October 28, 1828, aged forty-one years and two months.

### PROSPECT METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Prospect Methodist Protestant Church was composed of Leonard Hurdle, Hugh King, Susanna Stover, Catharine Stover, and John Walker, formerly of the Wheelen Methodist Episcopal Church, and was organized as a class in 1831, by Rev. Mr. Gilbreath. Leonard Hurdle was leader, and meetings were held at John Walker's house until 1838, when a log church, twenty-four by thirty-six, was erected, on land donated by Leonard Hurdle, which was situated on the northwest quarter of section twenty-one.

In June, 1861, John Stoner deeded a lot situated in the northwest quarter of section twenty-two—adjoining the old building—for a new church, and, in 1862, a frame building, thirty-four by forty, was erected, and dedicated by Rev. J. C. Hazlett.

The present Class Leader is James K. King; the Steward is Benjamin Lacy.

The following ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church have served on the Zanesville Circuit, since 1830: Z. Reagan, John Wilson, William McConnell, James Sanford, Phineas Inskip, Joel Dalby, Cornelius Woodruff, Thomas Foster, Nathaniel Linder, John Van Zant, Thos. Cullen, Samuel Gee, William Marshall, William Baldwin, John Baker, James Friece, William Dooling, Samuel Lancaster, J. C. Hazlett, H. T. Lawson, Henry Gray, T. W. Case, Alfred Harrison, Thomas Orr, Israel Thrapp, Joseph Thrapp, William Turner, Ezekiel Hoagland, and Thomas Scott, the present incumbent.

### SALEM METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The first class was organized in 1834, by Rev. William Marshall, and comprised the following members: John Mahan and wife, Elizabeth; William Hurdle and wife, Mary; William Kinney and wife, Margaret; William Kinney, Jr., and wife, Anna; Thomas Kinney and wife, Elizabeth; John Bice and wife, Mary; John Kinney and wife, Susan; John W. Kinney, and David Kinney. The leader was John Mahan.

In 1838, a hewed log church was erected, one mile southeast of the mouth of Simms' creek, on land donated by John Bice, for a church and graveyard. This building was twenty-four by thirty-six, and stood thirty years, when it was removed and a frame edifice reared on the site, thirty-four by forty-two.

The present Trustees are: James King and James M. Kinney; the Steward, Newton P. Shurtz. The Class Leader, John J. Kinney, was killed by lightning, August 25th, 1880. The same ministers have served this church who served the Prospect Methodist Protestant Church, from the date of organization.

### PLEASANT HILL METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In 1835, Judge Daniel Stillwell, a Presbyterian, built a church on his land, in Madison township (the northeast quarter of section thirteen), primarily, for Presbyterian services, and, secondarily, for any other denomination, when not wanted by Presbyterians.

In 1868, Rev. William Baldwin organized a Methodist Protestant class, composed of William St. Clair and Catharine, his wife; Samuel St. Clair and Lovina, his wife; John Dunmead and Deborah, his wife; John W. Bice and Jane, his wife; Robert Layton and Sarah, his wife; D. D. Shirer and Cordelia, his wife; Mary Ross, and Samuel Hammond and wife.

Samuel Hammond was leader, and D. G. Shirer, steward. The present leader is Samuel St. Clair.

The same ministry have served this church that are named with the Prospect Methodist Protestant Church.

### ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Episcopal services in this township were held in the Presbyterian (now Methodist Protestant) Church, Pleasant Hill, by Rev. William A. Smallwood, of Zanesville, in the beginning of October, 1837.

At a meeting held at the house of John C. Stockton, October 22d, 1838, "St. Matthew's Parish" was organized, with the following corporate members: Thomas Armstrong, Christopher Humphreys, Jr., Royal Humphreys, Chas. Long, Johnson Carrigan, William Armstrong, William Humphreys, Littleton Adams, Robert Armstrong, Christopher Armstrong, Edward Adams, Alexander Adams, James Adams, Robert Shields, Christopher Humphreys, Sr., Christopher Burnside, Crawford Long, John C. Stockton, Charles Marquand, John Marquand, Sr., John Marquand, Jr., Royal Burnside, William Burnside, and Thomas Burnside.

Senior Warden—John C. Stockton.

Junior Warden—Thomas Armstrong.

Vestrymen—Royal Humphreys, Charles Long, Christopher Burnside, Robert Armstrong.

On April 21st, 1839, a meeting of the Vestry was held, and a site for a church selected, near the residence of Christopher Humphreys, on land donated by Evan James. Thomas Armstrong, Charles Long, and Christopher Humphreys, were appointed a Building Committee.

On June 15th, 1839, the Committee contracted with Michael Milligan to build a frame church, twenty-seven by forty, for nine hundred dollars. August 4th, 1839, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. W. A. Smallwood.

Thomas Armstrong was elected the first Lay Delegate, and the following list of communicants reported to the Convention:

Littleton Adams, Thomas Armstrong, Elizabeth Armstrong, William Armstrong, Robert Armstrong, Christopher Armstrong, Sebastian Chappotin, William Evans, Christopher Humphreys, Sr., Margaret Humphreys, Christopher Humphreys, Jr., Catharine Humphreys, Royal Humphreys, Dorothea Humphreys, Crawford Long, Charles Long, Margaret Long, Catharine Long, John Marquand, Charles Marquand, John C. Stockton, Eliza F. Stockton.

In 1840, Rev. Amos Woodward and Alfred Helfenstein officiated, after which there was a vacancy for one year, when Rev. Marcus K.

Cushman was rector about eighteen months, and he was succeeded by Rev. John Henshaw, from May to October, 1843. From this date, no regular services were held, until April, 1846, when Rev. George B. Sturgis became rector.

Services were held in the Presbyterian Church, which the congregation rented, until May, 1846, when they were held in their own church.

Rev. Albert T. McMurphy became rector in April, 1847, and the church was consecrated September 14th, of that year. Rector McMurphy remained until 1857, nearly ten years.

The following rectors have served according to the dates given:

Rev. J. H. McElree, during 1861 and 1862; Rev. Henry A. Lewis, from July, 1865, to June 18, 1866, when he died; Rev. John Steel, April 1867, to September of that year, when he resigned; Rev. J. C. Jones, from July 1868, to September, 1871; Rev. Chester F. Adams, from October 1871, to July 1876; Rev. Pendleton, from July 1876, to June 1879; Rev. M. E. W. Hill, in June, 1880, and remains in charge. The Senior Warden is Leslie Keyes; Junior Warden, William Keyes. The number of members is fourteen.

"St. Matthew's Parish" owns one hundred acres of land, in addition to the church lot. It was deeded by Christopher Armstrong in 1840, and is situated in the southeast quarter of section eleven.

In the cemetery connected with this church, may be seen a monument containing this inscription:

"In memory of Christopher Humphreys, died September 30th, 1842, aged one hundred and four years.

"In memory of Margaret, wife of Christopher Humphreys, died January 4th, 1851, aged one hundred years."

### THE FIRST STORE.

The first regular store was kept by Copeland & Parmalee, about 1840. They sold out to James McMahan, and he to Roe & Beatty, who did quite an extensive business, in the store and mill, which they rented. John Bowen, Henry Copeland, George C. Adams, D. F. Kinney and A. J. Hurdle succeeded Roe & Beatty. There is no store in Madison township at this time. Thomas Pierce kept a small store at his mill, and, by some, it is claimed that this was the first store in the township.

### OTTERBEIN CHAPEL, UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Symmes' Creek class was formed in 1846, and composed of John Swoope and Hannah, his wife, Charles King and Catharine, his wife, John Miller and Francis, his wife, Rev. James Shreeves, and Nathaniel Smith.

In 1861, Zachariah Adams deeded one acre of land to Peter Varner, John Swoope and James McKinney, Trustees; and, in 1864, a frame house, 25x32, was erected thereon, for religious purposes; preaching having been done in school houses prior to this time.

The ministers who have served this society were: Rev's. Rice, Camden, McFarland, Lively, Cecil, Dilley, Sherman, Saltzman, Miller, Clark, Ehrhard, Roch, Moore, Athey, Stedman, Clark and Coleman.

The present Trustees are: Chas. McCurney, John Miller, William Minner, Jacob Minner, and John Dickey. The Class Leaders are: John Miller and Seldon King. The Steward is William Minner.

### THE FIRST POST OFFICES.

The first Post Offices were established simultaneously at the mouth of Symmes' Creek, and at the residence of Thomas Armstrong. The latter was postmaster at the office having his name, and Charles Love was postmaster at the mouth of Symmes' Creek. This was in 1850. The office at Armstrong's was abandoned in 1863, and the one at the State Dam may soon be.

### STONEWARE.

In 1869, William Minner built a pottery at the forks of Symmes' Creek, and has operated it successfully ever since; the clay being of good quality and abundant. From twelve to fifteen thousand gallons of ware are made there annually.

Jacob S. King and John T. Swoope, built a pottery on the Dresden road, one mile north of the mouth of Symmes' Creek, in 1879, and they are still operating it, with fair success.

### MILITARY RECORD.

Volunteers from Madison township, in the One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.—William Austin, George Adams, James Armstrong, Jesse Bales, Washington Baine, Wesley Baum, Israel Buckalew, Thomas Hittle, Samuel Hazen, George B. King, Wm. King, Daniel Kinney, Isaiah Kinney (killed,) James King, Benjamin King, Harman King, Chas. Minner, William Steller, Salathiel Tudor, Riley Tudor, Peter LePage, William Miller, James McBurney, John A. Norman, John Noel, Joseph Parkinson, Isaiah Poorman.

Sixty-second O. V. I.—Zachariah Buckalew, Henry Copeland, John Clark, William Collins, William Dunmead, Daniel Dunmead, Thomas Dunmead, Martin Echelberry, William Feagans, Perry Forker, Daniel Garrett, Henry Garrett, Wiley Garrett, George Hackney, William Ramsey, Daniel Shirer, William Stanley, John Whittingham, Jacob Ross, William Ross, Henry Ross, Nathan Ross, Harrison Skinner, John Shadrach, (killed).

One Hundred and Sixtieth O.V. I.—D. F. Kinney, Thomas J. Kinney, Jacob Kinney, George Thomas.

Ninety-seventh O. V. I.—Thomas Lazell, Frank Lazell, John St. Clair, Frank VanWestin, Robert Sebring, George Steel, Andrew Wilson.

Sixteenth O. V. I.—John Smith, Nathan Stanley and William St. Clair.

* * * * * * * *

That there are many interesting incidents

worthy a place in the history of this township, the historian believes to be true, and when any one cognizant of them regrets they are not here narrated, let him place the censure, if any, where it belongs, on the stolid reticence of those who, when interviewed, refrained from communicating them. The foregoing data has been carefully detailed, and, when the nature of the information permitted, it has been amplified, but not exaggerated. In closing, the writer would pay a tribute to the brave heroes who bore arms for their country, and say with the poet:

"He is the freeman, whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That hellish foes, confederate for his harm,
Can wind around him, but he casts it off
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
He looks abroad into the varied field
Of Nature; and, though poor, perhaps, compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own."
And knows that he bared his breast to save it
From the rebel grasp and ruin dire,
And thousands will praise him for it!

## SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THE PIONEERS—THE FIRST HOUSE IN THE TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST WHITE PERSON'S DEATH—THE FIRST GRIST MILL—THE FIRST TANNERY—FIRST DISTILLERY—FIRST STORE—FIRST TAVERN—"ZACH CHANDLER'S HOTEL"—THE FIRST BLACKSMITH—"OLD BUNG-MY-EYE MOORE"—PIONEER PHYSICIAN—THE POST OFFICE—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—EARLY RECORDS—EARLIEST RECORD OF AN ELECTION—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF TOWNSHIP, 1825—NO RECEIPTS FOR 1826—WARRANT WARNING BENJAMIN PEGG AND FAMILY TO LEAVE—"EAR MARKS"—A BOUND BOY—BOUNDARY OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—SALT—MINERAL WEALTH—GEOLOGY—CHANDLERSVILLE—SALT CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—METHODISM—CHANDLERSVILLE APPOINTMENT—THE NEW CHURCH—SUGAR GROVE APPOINTMENT—SCHOOLS—PUBLIC LIBRARY—CHANDLERSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CHANDLERSVILLE DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE—WAKATOMAKA LODGE I. O. O. F.—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—EAGLE AND GAVEL LODGE F. AND A. M.

The dawn of the present century, or not later than the first annual cycle, found this region the chosen abode of Nathaniel Eddy, William Newell, Sr., and Captain John Chandler. These were men of large hearts and great sagacity, and as might be expected, the region chosen for their future operations would be accepted as of more than ordinary promise, and therefore, they would draw around them kindred spirits. Accordingly we find they were followed, soon after, by Messrs. Simmons, Stephen Reeve, John Brewster, William Dixon, George Clapper and David Peairs; and they, soon after, by Jacob Crumbaker, Jacob Wilhelm, Robert Linn, Sr., Peter Sarchet, Thomas Brady, (now of Rich Hill township,) Abraham Warne and Joseph Culbertson; the latter was living in the autumn of 1880, near Chandlersville, aged 93. John Chandler's family, which consisted of himself, wife and six sons, became prominent in the history of this township; they were Zachary, Martin, John, Stephen, Samuel, Guy and daughter Polly. The latter, married Jacob Wilhelm, father of J. C. Wilhelm, of Duncan's Falls.

The first house in the township was built by Captain John Chandler. It was a double log, and stood near the brick house occupied by Dr. Lenhart, in Chandlersville. This house was not finished until 1802, and was of the kind in vogue, with "puncheon floors," and the only nails used in its construction were of wrought iron, made by Mr. Chandler, for the doors. A few years later, Mr. Chandler erected a substantial brick dwelling, that is still doing good service.

Stephen Reeve inaugurated matrimony in 1803, by being united to Miss Mary Briggs. One year later, his example was followed by Zachary Chandler and Miss Fanny Bingham; and again, by James Dixon and Miss Ann Herron, of Rich Hill township, about 1806. Mr. Dixon was 40 years old at the time, and his father, William Dixon, on hearing that his "boy" had married, remarked, "Succeeded at last! Jimmy has been fishing for a wife these forty years, and caught a herring at last."

Captain John Chandler's wife was the first white person to die in the township; this sad event took place in 1811.

Stephen and Mary Reeve were the first to become parents in the new settlement; this joyous event happened in August, 1805.

The first grist mill was built by Captain John Chandler, on his land bordering on Salt Creek; here, also, he erected a saw mill. His mill ground the first bushel of corn and wheat in Salt Creek township.

The grist mill was built prior to 1810, and consumed by fire in 1811-12. The stones were not of buhr, but ordinary, dug from the bed of the creek near by. Llewellyn Howell and Silas Robinson, built the second mill, which was a duplicate of the Chandler mill. Samuel McCune had a saw and grist mill on Big Salt creek, some time between 1815 and 1818.

The first tannery was probably inaugurated by Zachary Chandler, in 1810.

The first distillery was built in 1814, by William Scott, who tested his whiskey by tasting, and when pretty full of samples, he accidentally set fire to his establishment; he perished in the flames.

The first store was probably opened by Bernhard Brewster, having a small stock of goods; this was about 1812. This was in the same building spoken of elsewhere as occupied by Dr. Lenhart at this time. Mr. Brewster's venture was followed by a more successful enterprise by John Stevens, subsequently of Zanesville.

A few years later, John Moore entered the mercantile arena. These pioneer merchants have left this township.

"The first tavern in these parts," was kept by Zachary Chandler, who "opened up" in a frame building in 1815; this was considered a great relief to his neighbors, as none of them cared to acccommodate the traveler. "Zach Chandler's hotel, or tavern," was sought out by the wayfarer, notwithstanding the accomodations were not ambitious. In those days, straw beds and tallow dip candles were luxuries; and as "Zach" had the monopoly in this business, no one complained. Five years later, the tavern was kept by Mr. Cuberday, and was consumed by fire. About 1820, Robert Linn opened his residence for the accommodation of the public. This was near the present residence of Robert Linn, Jr.

The first blacksmith was the redoubtable Captain John Chandler, who was so near akin to Vulcan that he did his own smithing, and had the first forge. The township was without a professional blacksmith until the arrival of "Jerry" Joseph, in 1810. He was but fairly inaugurated when William Moore entered the arena to compete for the honors, about 1812. Mr. Moore was not only a clever workman, but a marvelous story teller and singer; his favorite ballad was a character song, which he called "Old Bung-My-Eye," which he is represented to have sung with convulsing effect. From this circumstance, he was called "Old Bung-My-Eye Moore," by which he is remembered to this day.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Daniel Bliss, who carried his saddle bags whithersoever he went. He arrived in the township in 1812, and is represented as a genial man, whose countenance was a welcome medicine.

The Postoffice owes its inception to Captain John Chandler. He was acting Postmaster as early as 1804, and held that office many years. His successor was John Stevens, the merchant spoken of; he was succeeded by N. Chapman, who filled the responsible position many years, and was succeeded by Isaac Britton. Mr. Britton's successor was Llewellyn Pierce, who was succeeded by Thomas M. Crumbaker, and he in turn by William Ferguson, who was succeeded by Israel P. Robinson, and he by the present incumbent, O. H. P. Crumbaker. During Mr. Chandler's administration of postal affairs, the mail was carried on horseback, and served weekly. As the roads were opened, and the quantity of mail matter increased, wagons, called mail coaches by some, and stages by others, came into use; and in process of time a tri-weekly mail was delivered. July 1, 1880, a daily mail to Zanesville was established.

### FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

This occurred in connection with two other townships; the Commissioner's Journal reads as follows: "Cambridge, Salt Creek, and Falls townships, March 9th, 1808. A petition from sundry persons being presented to the Board, praying the incorporation of sundry townships within the county, was granted, the boundaries being established and ordered for record, were named, to wit, Cambridge, Salt Creek and Falls, and also one petition praying an alteration of one line of Madison township, was granted and ordered on record." [Page 3, Commissioner's Journal, March 9th, 1808.]

### EARLY RECORDS.

The minutes of the proceedings, dated May 3d, 1823, show that Edward Halley, Nathan Frazee and Eli Sherman, Township Trustees, met and appointed Johnson Brewster, Samuel Bliss and Senet Ramey, Supervisors; William Howell, as Viewer; A. Briggs was Town Clerk, which position he filled for a number of years succeeding. The date of the first election is not given, but must have been prior to 1822, as Mr. G. P. Crumbaker remembers that John Brewster was a Justice of the Peace in that year. The earliest record of an election is under date of April 5th, 1824. At this time A. Briggs was again chosen Town Clerk, as were also Eli Sherman, Nathan Frazee and Edward Halley, for the second time, elected Township Trustees. The other officers chosen, were Z. R. Chandler (probably Zachary Chandler, spoken of in another part of this history) and John Reechey, Overseers of the poor; Thomas Officer and John McCracken, Fence Viewers; Noah Joseph, Constable and Appraiser; and David Peairs, Treasurer.

February 17, 1825—At an election held this date, John Richey had thirty-eight votes for Justice of the Peace; David Peairs, forty-six for the same office.

April 25, 1825—The receipts and expenditures of the township, for year ending with this date, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Reeve | $11 50 |
| J. Karns | 10 50 |
| A. Briggs | 4 00 |
| J. Brewster | 2 00 |
| Total | $28 00 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Crumbaker | $11 50 |
| A Briggs | 2 00 |
| J. Brewster | 1 50 |
| E. Crane | 1 50 |
| N. Joseph | 1 50 |
| J. Krans | 1 00 |
| S. Chandler | 5 00 |
| D. Peairs | 2 17¾ |
| | $26 17¾ |
| Balance on hand | 1 82¼ |
| | $ 28 00 |

April 4, 1825—The Trustees retained two dollars and twenty-five cents ($2.25) of the cash appropriated for road purposes, for their fees in expending same.

April 3, 1826—No receipts or expenditures in township, for year ending this date.

October 3, 1826—Warrant issued to warn Benjamin Pegg and family, Samuel Pegg, and Nancy Pegg, to depart the township as paupers. Constable's fee, $0.50.

April 11, 1829—The ear marks made use of by Robert McCracken, Sr., on his cattle, sheep and hogs, is a slit in the left ear, and a square notch out of the under side of the right ear.

November 9, 1838—Josiah Clapper bound his son Alfred, aged sixteen years and eleven months, to Michael Morrison, to learn the art, trade, and mystery of blacksmithing.

### THE BOUNDARY OF SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The boundary has been changed from time to time, as her territory has been diminished by the formation of other townships, and as the records concerning these changes, however imperfectly given by the Commissioners at the time, constitute a part of the recital concerning those townships, it is not deemed necessary, at this time, to give any but the present boundaries, to-wit.: On the north by Perry chiefly, and a part of Union township; on the south, by Blue Rock chiefly, and a fraction of Wayne township; on the east, by Rock Hill township, and on the west by Wayne township.

Topographically, it is undulating, with but little of the old forest beauty, although some grand old trees remain to speak of the glory of other days. Salt Creek flows through from north to south, west into the Muskingum River, and has several important tributaries, the White Eyes Run being the chief. The township is considered well watered. The predominance of salt in the leading stream, suggested the name for the township. The soil is locally called white oak and limestone, the significance of which is that it is largely clay, combining the elements of limestone, and is well adapted to wheat; other cereals, however, do well there. Some localities are favorable to horticulture.

Salt was extensively made in this region, and, it is said, was known to the red men, when white men first appeared here. The principal salt wells were in the region, now the suburbs of Chandlersville. In 1801–4, Eddy, Sprague, and Captain John Chandler, controlled this industry, furnishing salt to their neighbors for many miles around.

The first salt well was located near where McNeely's blacksmith shop now stands; the water was drawn up by a sweep pole, and a half barrel, for a bucket, at which Mr. Reeve worked many a day. Many of the early settlers were engaged in salt making. After the well just alluded to, another was opened, and a company organized at Waterford, prominent among whom was Ezra Sherman, who brought sixteen kettles from Pittsburgh, for evaporating the salt water. These two wells seem to have created a rivalry of interest, for the companies worked them alternately, each a month.

### SUPPOSED MINERAL WEALTH.

A supposed vein of silver was found, in boring for salt, and without careful examination, men jumped to the conclusion that it was an Eldorado, in a grander sense, than the wealth of salt found by boring. A company called "the Muskingum Mining Company," was formed, under the management of Dr. Conant. They had "their trouble for their pains," as it was found that a sharper had salted a well with silver coin, ground up. The well in which the discovery was made, was within a short distance of the main street in Chandlersville.

The oil excitement was but little less, but died out.

### SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP GEOLOGICALLY.

The following Geological section was obtained in section thirteen, Salt Creek township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Heavy Sandstone | 20 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal | 2 | 0 |
| 3. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Not exposed | 40 | 0 |
| 5. | Clay and iron ore | 2 | 10 |
| 6. | Shale | 11 | 0 |
| 7. | Limestone and iron ore | 0 | 10 |
| 8. | Shale, with nodules of siderite ore | 6 | 0 |

### BED OF SALT CREEK.

The following geological section was obtained on the land of J. A. Clapper, section eight, in this township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Finely laminated sandstone | 6 | 0 |
| 2. | Feruginous shale, with nodules of siderite ore | 6 | 0 |
| 3. | Finely laminated black slate | 0 | 7 |
| 4. | Coal, Alexander seam | 3 | 1 |
| 5. | Clay | 5 | 0 |
| 6. | Limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Highly feruginous limestone, changing in places to siderite ore | 2 | 0 |

This limestone, with its contained iron, might perhaps serve a good purpose as a flux in a blast furnace.

The following geological section was obtained in the hill by L. Pierce's, section eleven, Salt Creek township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Buff shale | 48 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal, reported thickness | 2 | 6 |
| 3. | Clay | 3 | 0 |
| 4. | Not exposed | 4 | 0 |
| 5. | Shale | 20 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandstone | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | Shale | 30 | 0 |
| 8. | Clay and iron ore | 0 | 6 |
| 9. | Shale | 11 | 0 |
| 10. | Coal blossom | ... | ... |
| 11. | Clay | 5 | 0 |
| 12. | Not exposed | 19 | 0 |
| 13. | Finely laminated sandstone | 22 | 0 |
| 14. | Not exposed | 5 | 0 |
| 15. | Coal blossom | ... | ... |
| 16. | Clay | 5 | 0 |
| 17. | Coarse sandstone | 14 | 0 |
| 18. | Shale | 15 | 0 |

[Geological report, 1873, vol. 1, pp. 338-9. E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist.]

### CHANDLERSVILLE.

The settlement of this village, the only one in the township of Salt Creek, is substantially the same as that of the township itself. It was laid out by John Stevens, who gave it the name it now bears, in honor of Captain John Chandler, one of the most public-spirited of the early settlers.

Within a stone's throw of the village, were located the salt wells, spoken of in another part of this chapter; also, the famous silver mine.

At one time, the village gave promise of growing into importance. It once had a bank, and a good hotel; now it has no bank.

Its present business, and other interests, are as follows: Three general stores, one devoted to drugs, one millinery shop, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one steam saw and grist mill, two harness shops, one undertaker, four physicians, one dentist, one hotel, one good public school, one Methodist Church, one Presbyterian Church, a public hall, and a Lodge, each, of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance.

The village is unincorporated. In 1880, the population was two hundred and fifty. It is connected with Zanesville (distance, ten miles), by a daily line of mail and passenger hacks; fare, forty cents.

### SALT CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The organization of this society was effected by Elder Hewey Pringle and Daniel Horton, September 14th, 1811, at the residence of the last named gentleman. The society then had ten members. In the Constitution are the following named: Henry Pringle, David Horton, Isaiah Culver, Samuel White, Phoebe Horton, Nancy Culver, Ruth Wartenby, Rachael Brown.

On the day the church was organized, Evan Crane, James Montaina, Mary Pringle, and Phebe Stenrod, were admitted by baptism. All these are now deceased.

For eleven years after the organization was effected, Rev. Henry Pringle was pastor.

The first church was built of hewn logs, and stood upon the site of the present building. This early church was a two-storied structure. It had a gallery and was comfortably seated, and sufficiently large to accommodate the congregation.

For four years following 1821, G. C. Sedwick was pastor. In 1825, William Sedwick accepted a call, and continued with the congregation for twelve years. During this gentleman's pastorate, the membership increased from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five. Reuben Berkley was pastor from 1838 to January, 1842, when he died.

From 1842 to 1849, William Mears filled the pulpit. Next, came G. C. Sedwick (second time), for ten years. He was followed by S. L. Parsel, for one year, ending in March, 1861, when he, too, died. W. D. Siegfried followed Mr. Parsel, and remained until April, 1863. Following this gentleman, was Rev. A. J. Amerman, for two years. B. Y. Siegfried next served the society for a few months, when he resigned (1865).

The more recent pastors have been as follows: C. N. Harford, James Herbert, Thomas M. Erwin (five years), [illegible] A. Davies, George Swanhart, and the present incumbent—J. Chambers.

### SALT CREEK BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This school is in connection with the church having the same name. It has been established many years, has a library of one hundred and fifty, or more, volumes, and is in a fairly prosperous condition.

In 1867, sixty scholars were enrolled. At that time, George Martin was Superintendent. In 1880, George Smith filled that office.

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In the year 1812, a non-sectarian Sabbath School was formed, consisting of two Bible classes, taught by Elder Curray and Rev. Mr Dale. The place of meeting was a log school house, then in the western suburbs of Chandlersville. This little school struggled on, meeting with but little success, until 1825, when it was organized, and Samuel Rose appointed Superintendent.

In 1826, Dr. James Thompson was chosen Superintendent, and served six years. The school then held its summer sessions in an old frame building, bought of the Muskingum Mining Company, and, in the winter, returned to the log school house, mentioned above.

In 1832, John Moore was elected Superintendent. From 1836 to 1842, Dr. Robert Marshall held this office.

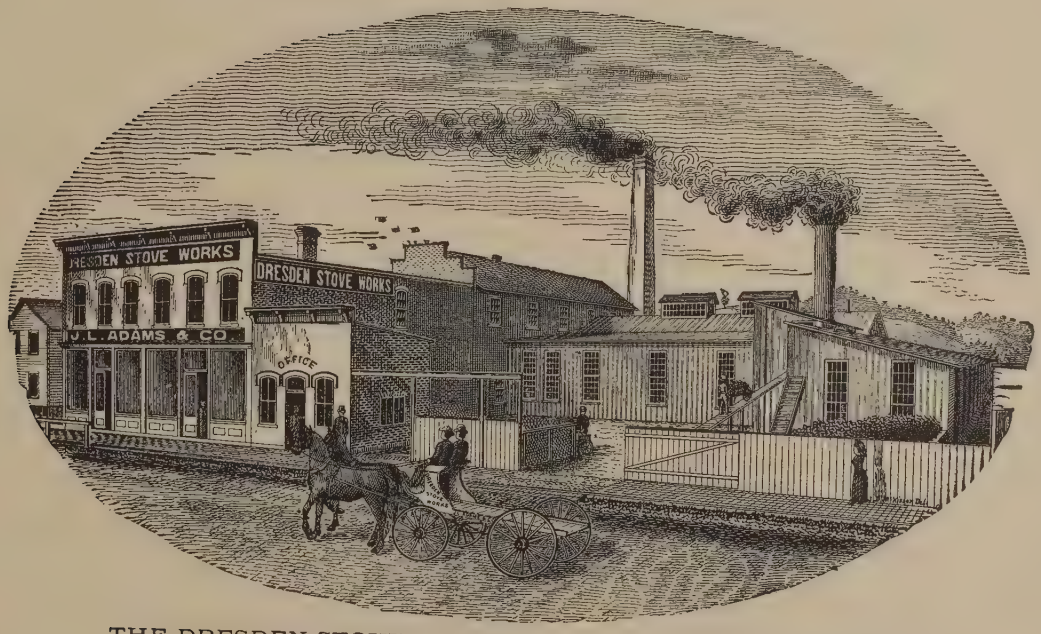
On the completion of the Chandlersville Presbyterian Church, (1834), the school met in this edifice, and continues to do so. From time of meeting in this church, the school has been known as the Chandlersville Presbyterian Sunday School; but in point of fact is now, and ever has been, non-sectarian. Llewellyn Howell was superintendent from 1842 to 1848. Others having held this office, are: M. Morrison, Horace Chandler, Dr. H. S. Nye, Wm. Price, Rev. John Kelley, (for a few weeks only), H. N. Chandler, W. J. Chandler, John Morgan, Robert Hunter, Dr. Henry Dennison, F. R. Moorhead, Isaac Martin, R. P. Chambers, and A. P. Vogt. Isaac Martin is now, (Sept. 1880), for the second time, acting Superintendent. While Dr. Nye was Superintendent, the school, probably, reached its zenith. It then began keeping a record of its proceedings; also made valuable additions to its library. The present average attendance is about seventy pupils.

### METHODISM.

The history of evangelization reveals the fact, that about the time the pioneer was reckoned an integer of a new settlement, that settlement was visited by a Methodist preacher.

The M. E. Church, at Mansfork, in Salt Creek township.—As early as 1812, Rev. James Watts preached at this point, and formed a class; in 1818, Thomas A. Morris preached at Eli Sherman's, about two miles west of the present meet-

THE CRESCENT MILLS, Rambo Bros., Proprietors, Dresden, Ohio.




THE DRESDEN STOVE WORKS, J. L. Adams & Co., Proprietors.

ing house. (Morris was afterwards elected a Bishop of the M. E. Church.) The class consisted of Eli Sherman, Margaret Sherman, Mrs. Frazier, Levi Reeve, Sarah Reeve, John A. Grandstaff, Bathsheba Grandstaff, Jacob McLain and Elizabeth McLain. They were joined by John and Catharine Ward, who were the first probationers. The first to join by letter were John and Rebecca Outkelt. And it was at their house where preaching was done for many years, until the first church, a hewed log structure, was built, in 1829.

"The Chandlersville appointment" began soon after that of Mansfork, and was the subject of much prayer and patient toil, by Wm. Knox, who began his labor in 1816. That he made a good impression is evident, from the fact that the conference, to which he belonged, sent thither, successively, zealous laborers, to cultivate the vineyard. John Waterman, 1817; John Vivis, and Samuel Glaze, in 1818; Thomas A. Morris, and Charles Elliot, in 1819; S. R. Brockunier, and Samuel Gilruth, in 1820; Jacob Hooper, and Archibald McElroy, in 1821; Leroy Swormstedt, M. M. Henkle, and David Young, in 1822; Burrows Westalee, and J. P. Durbin, in 1823; William Cunningham, and Thomas Beachman, in 1824; Ed. H. Taylor, and Asa Brown, in 1825; Z. H. Coston, and Michael Ellis, in 1826; C. Springer, and J. Callahan, in 1827-8; Joseph Carper, in 1828-9; W. B. Christie, 1829; A. M. Gordon, and Gilbert Blue, in 1830; Jacob Delay, and Wm. Young, in 1831; J. W. Gilbert, L. P. Miller, in 1832; J. McMahan, Samuel Harvey, Cyrus Brooks, and Hiram Gearing, in 1833; Henry S. Fernandiz, in 1834-5; D. Woodbridge, and A. Carroll, in 1835-6; James Gurley, in 1837; George Fate, and Joseph S. Brown, in 1838; James Armstrong and Abner Goff, in 1839-40; L. H. Jennings, in 1840; T. R. Ruckle, in 1841, and under his administration the new church at Chandlersville was erected, although not finished for some years afterward. It has been repaired from time to time, and is in a comfortable condition. In 1842, A. Magee, and L. Petty came; in 1844, Chester Morrison; 1844, Walter Athey; 1845, I. V. Baird; 1846, David Cross; 1847, C. E. Weirick; 1848, J. J. McIliar; 1849, James C. Taylor, and P. K. McCure; 1850, D. P. Mitchell; 1851-2, John Hare; 1853-4, Robert Boyd, and under his ministry the church at Sugar Grove was built; it was a frame, and superseded the log structure that was built in 1829. 1855-6, Hosea McCall; Richard Cartright, Walter Bell, and John Mason; Jacob Young was Presiding Elder, from 1816 to 1820, and Jonathan Stancher, from 1820 to 1821; Jacob Young, from 1821 to 1826; David Young, from 1826 to 1830; Leroy Swormstedt, from 1830 to 1834; John Levee, from 1835 to 1836; David Young, from 1836 to 1840; R. O. Spencer, from 1840 to 1841; E. H. Taylor, from 1841 to 1845; Samuel Roarer Brockunier, from 1848 to 1849; James C. Taylor, from 1849 to 1853; James Henderson, from 1853 to 1857; F. Moffit, from 1857 to 1861; J. Higgins, from 1861 to 1862; H. Miller, from 1862 to 1866; L. McGuire, from 1866 to 1871; A. W. Butts, from 1871 to 1872; S. M. Hickman, from 1872 to 1876; and A. H. Norcross, from 1876 to 1880. In 1857, the pastor in charge, was W. P. C. Hamilton; 1858, Madison Close; 1859-60, Henry Snyder, Andrew Hueston; 1861-2, I. N. McAbee, W. Brady; 1863, J. B. Taylor, W. Gamble; 1864-5, N. C. Worthington, Jesse Evans, Hugh Edwards; 1866, Hugh Edwards; 1867, A. D. McCormick; 1868, A. C. Williams; 1869, H. H. Hagans; 1870-3, R. S. Strahl; 1873 to 1875, D. Gordon; 1875 to 1877, D. C. Knowles; 1877 to 1879, J. W. Robins; 1880, George M. Wilson.

Chandlersville and Sugar Grove appointments were formerly in Norwich Circuit, and, in 1869, were joined with Fairview and Duncan's Falls appointments, and known as Duncan's Falls Circuit, with H. H. Hagans, pastor in charge; he was succeeded as stated above. We are indebted to Geo. M. Wilson for the foregoing data.

### DAY SCHOOLS.

Abigail Bingham and Nira Chandler taught a school in Salt Creek township, in 1812–13, in the suburbs of Chandlersville, near Christian Plant's residence, in a conventional log temple. Miss Chandler subsequently became the wife of John Hammond, who, at a later date, taught school in the same building. Mr. G. P. Crumbaker is one of a small number surviving, who attended this school. About 1814, Thomas Jordan, (some of the old settlers think his name was John,) taught school in this same log school house. Thomas Brady, of Rich Hill township, and "Jerry" Warne's widow were pupils in that school. They were each eighty years old in 1880.

About 1823, Harriet Culbertson, daughter of John Culbertson, taught school in the old log building. Miss Scott and Mrs. Burnham taught there also.

April 23, 1825, the township was divided into eight school districts. No change has been made in this, except in the boundaries of some districts. These districts were soon supplied with a log school house, and inaugurated a six month's school in each. The present neat and commodious frame school houses were erected instead of the old log buildings, between 1855 and 1860, at a cost of a little more than $400 each.

The Chandlersville school was built in 1860, and cost $1,300. September 27th, 1879, the total number of children in the township, of school age, was three hundred and forty-seven. Of this number, one hundred and fifteen were enrolled in the Chandlersville school district. August 31st, 1879, the total value of school property was $3,500. The total expenses of the schools for the year ending on last named date, was $2,225.02. Seventeen teachers were employed for that year.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Scarcely had the first quarter of the present

century rolled by, than the want of more reading material was declared, and steps taken for gathering a library for the public. This culminated in founding what was known as the "Franklin Society Library." The society accumulated quite a collection of books, and charged the moderate sum of two dollars for membership assessment, and one dollar annual fee thereafter. This society went down for want of sufficient funds to support it.

### CHANDLERSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At as early a date as 1814 a religious body of the Presbyterian faith was organized. From the seed thus early sown, has sprung the prosperous and influential Chandlersville Presbyterian Church of to-day. In 1818, a Mr. Taylor occasionally preached, sometimes in one of the few log houses then existing, but oftener in "God's first temples," the groves. Rev. Mr. Baldridge was the first regular Presbyterian minister. He came soon after Mr. Taylor, possibly later in the same year. Like Mr. Taylor, Rev. Baldridge occasionally preached in the open air, but oftener in the dwelling of Abraham Warne. Some years later the society built a small frame house, which was used until the present brick church was completed. This old frame was eventually sold to one of the Chandlers, and used by him as a hotel stable. "To what base uses, etc." The present brick edifice was built in 1834, by Samuel Anderson. The prominent members of the organization, on completion of the new house of worship, were Abraham Warne, John Moore, James and Llewellyn Howell, and Wm. Cooper. The seating capacity of the building is about four hundred; present membership, one hundred and twenty-five.

Below are given, in the order in which they filled that position, the names of the regular pastors since 1834:

Samuel Wilson, Thomas Gordon, Moses M. Brown, John P. Caldwell, John Kelley, Henry Fulton, M. L. Donohue, and D. M. Williamson, who now fills the pulpit.

### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society, numerically the weakest in the township, dates its organization back to 1857–58. The first regular pastor was Rev. James Shreevs. Christian Plant and Mr. Williamson were two of the prominent members at the formation of the society. The first place of meeting was in what was then known as the "Eight-Square" schoolhouse, well remembered on account of its uncommon shape.

From his opposition to the Sons of Temperance, then very popular, Rev. Shreevs made himself somewhat obnoxious in the neighborhood, and, perhaps, delayed the early growth of the church. His ministration was of short duration.

In 1826, Mr. Plant donated to the society the ground upon which its present log house stands, and also aided in its erection. Its location is about two and one-half miles northwest of Chandlersville. Reverends Sisel, Cummings, and Forbyan, have, since the retirement of Mr. Shreevs, regularly filled the pulpit. The organization, in 1880, had no regular pastor. The greatest number of members has been thirty-two; the present number, twenty-two.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

In the village of Chandlersville are located all the secret and benevolent societies of the township. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Temperance, have one Lodge, each, as follows:

### GAGE AND GAVEL LODGE, NO. 448, F. AND A. M.

This Lodge was instituted July 26th, 1870, and the charter issued October 9th, of the same year. The charter members were: William Frazee, W. G. Henderson, S. B. Reeder, Enos Smitley, O. H. P. Crumbaker, B. F. Richey, M. R. McClelland, D. S. Sutton, S. J. Bliss, George Smith, Henry Ludman, G. R. Crumbaker, F. R. Moorehead, John Leedom, H. C. Smitley, Robert Linn.

The first officers chosen were: M. R. McClelland, W. M.; F. R. Moorehead, S. W.; Henry Ludman, J. W. In 1880, Robert McIntire was Master; I. W. Robinson, S. W.; and Jonathan Echelberry, J. W.

The Lodge meets monthly, on the Thursday evening preceding the full moon. There are forty-two members.

### WAKATAMO LODGE, NO. 321, I. O. O. F.

The charter was issued May 14th, 1857, and the Lodge instituted July 3d, of the same year. These names are in the charter: A. S. Kille, I. Brittan, J. P. Safford, T. P. Crumbaker, F. S. Moorehead.

The first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. P. Safford, N. G.; A. C. Kille, V. G.; T. M. Crumbaker, Secretary; I. Brittan, Treasurer.

In 1880, the Lodge met each Monday night, in Temperance Hall, and had thirty-seven members.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Chandlersville Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 325.—The charter of this body bears date August, 1847, and has upon it these names: J. C. Wolf, Peter LePage, T. S. Moore, R. C. Barton, H. S. Virden, C. Benjamin, Thomas Passmore, R. Marshall, M.D., William D. Colvin.

The Lodge owns its hall, as well as the building in which it is located; is now (1880) in a fairly prosperous condition, and meets every Saturday evening.

## WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC PRIOR—THE VENERABLE MRS. ELIZABETH BOGGS—PIONEERS—THE FIRST ROAD—THE NATIONAL ROAD—RAILROADS—FORMATION OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—BOUNDARIES OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—TAVERNS—FIRST ORCHARD—FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE—THE FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST DEATH—FIRST MILL—FIRST COAL MINED—FIRST TANNERY—FIRST DISTILLERY—THE SCHOOLS—BLACKSMITH—FIRST STORE—WESLEY CHAPEL—VILLAGE OF JACKSON—PLEASANT GROVE M. E. CHURCH—BAPTIST CHURCH—WASHINGTON CHAPEL—ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH—ST. JOHN'S UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL—MILITARY RECORD—GEOLOGY.

The history of this township, though not extensive, is replete with interest, and dates back almost as far as any other in the county, and, fortunately, can be verified in the details here given, by persons yet living, particularly the venerable Mrs. Elizabeth Boggs, from whom many interesting incidents have been obtained, and who came here, with her husband, in 1805.

The first settler was Isaac Prior, who came with his family, from Pennsylvania, and settled on the Wheeling road, five miles from Zanesville, A. D. 1801; the land is now owned by A. C. Howard. He made the first clearing, and planted the first corn in the township. He built the first hewed log house, and kept the first tavern, or hotel—these terms had the same meaning.

John Dickson came soon after and built his cabin and cleared three acres, near "Three-mile Spring;" he, also, kept a place of entertainment.

John Slack, from Loudon county, Virginia, came in 1806, and built a hewed log house—which he roofed with shingles—about five miles from Zanesville, on land now owned by James Galloway. He, with his sons, Jacob and George, opened a road from his house to the Wheeling road, on the route now used as the Adamsville road. Jacob Slack drove the first team over that road, from his father's house to the Wheeling road.

Moses Boggs, from Delaware, came in 1805, and purchased land from Noah Zane, in the eastern part of the township. He had a family of six children—three boys and three girls. He was a County Commissioner from 1840 to 1843.

During this year, came, also, Joseph Evans and family, George Crain and family; Joseph Vernon, wife, and twelve children; John Echelberger, Jacob Livingood, and Elijah Hart. The latter two were from Pennsylvania. John Walters came soon after, probably early in 1806, during which year General Robert McConnell, from Pennsylvania, came and settled on the land now owned by William Fox. It is said that these pioneers died on, or very near, the places they settled, excepting Robert McConnell, who removed to McConnellsville, which place he started.

John Spears came in 1810, and purchased the tavern stand formerly kept by Job Dickson, and kept tavern there until his death, June 21, 1816, and the property was rented to George Huff.

George Swank, from Loudon county, Virginia, came in 1811, and located on the farm now owned by his sons. He is remembered as a very hospitable German, who delighted in entertaining his friends. He died in 1841.

John Robertson came in 1812.

John Wall, from Eastern Pennsylvania, came in 1820.

The following are believed to have come here before 1816, but the time cannot now be fixed: Isaac Beatty, J. W. Spry, William McConnell, Spencer Lehew, John Price, George Jay, William Keatly, Albert Cole, and Samuel Cassel; and the Suttons and Batemans probably came before 1820.

Jonah Hague, from Virginia, came in 1822, with a family of fifteen children. L. McLain and John McCashlin came soon after.

The first road was opened by Jacob Slack, from what is known as Conrad's place to the old Wheeling road, intersecting the latter a short distance east of the late James Moore's farm. This was in the summer of 1806, and, in 1813, the Adamsville road was surveyed, and located on this tract; it was the first county road in the township.

The National Road passes through the southern part of the township, a distance of six miles, and is the only pike in Washington township.

### RAILROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. passes across the township at its lower third, from one side to the other, and gives the benefit of that important road to the township, for all purposes. The "C. & M. V." traverses the western border of the township, crossing the "B. & O.," at Zanesville, and diverging from it at section five, in this township, having run parallel with that road from Zanesville to this point, thus giving the township the benefits of competing lines to this point.

Gilbert Station, located on the C. & M. V. R. R., six miles from Zanesville, on the property of O. C. Shirtz, derives its name from Gilbert Beatty. In 1872, Mr. Shirtz built a storehouse, and started a postoffice, at this place. In 1875, he opened a general store, and built a large building for a flouring mill, and grain house; this, however, has not been completed. Mr. Shirtz is the first and only postmaster. In 1879, he built a blacksmith shop. These enterprises constitute all there is, beside the railroad business, at Gilbert Station.

### THE FORMATION OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1822.

The Commissioners met, agreeable to adjournment, present, all three, as heretofore.

A petition having been presented, from a number of the inhabitants of Zanesville township, north of the military line, praying that a township may be struck off from the said Zanesville township, and the Commissioners, believing

the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, whereupon, the Commissioners order a new township to be struck off, according to the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of township one, in range six, on the military line, thence running west with said military line, to the southwest corner of Beeford's farm, on the Wheeling road, thence north, with the west boundary line of Beeford's farm, until it strikes Joseph Sheets' land, thence west and north with the west boundary of said Sheets' land, to lands belonging to John Lehue's estate, thence west and north with the west boundary of Lehue's land, on the line between Lehue's land and Jeffrey Price, with said line northerly to Mill Run, thence down Mill Run to the Muskingum river, thence up the river till it strikes the east and west line, through the centre of township two, in range seven, thence east with said line between Jackson and Copeland's land, and on with said line until it strikes the range line between ranges six and seven, at the northeast corner of the fourth quarter, of the second township, in the seventh range, thence south with the range line, between range six and seven, to the place of beginning, which shall constitute a new township, to be called Washington township; also, ordered that the Auditor advertise for an election, to be held at the house of Mathias Colshier, on the twenty-second day of June, instant, to elect a sufficient number of township officers, in, and for said township of Washington. [See Commissioners Journal of this date, pages 87 and 88.]

### THE ELECTION OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first election held in Washington township, was at the house of Mathias Colshier, on the 22d day of June, 1822, for township officers. Joseph Evans, Anthony H. Woodruff, and George W. Jackson, were Judges, and John Howell, and Wm. Evans were Clerks.

As the result of this election, the following were declared to be the township officers, to wit:

Trustees—Robert McConnell, Moses Boggs and James Huff.

Overseers of Poor—Robert Culbertson, and Robert Boggs.

Clerk—Samuel Orr, Jr.

Supervisors of Roads—John Harris, Anthony Woodruff, and Nicholas Closser.

Fence Viewers—Nicholas Closser, and Mathias Colshier.

Treasurer—William Culbertson.

Justices of the Peace—(The first elected August 10, 1822,) George W. Jackson, and Moses Boggs.

Constables—George Slack, Leonard Lull, Anthony H. Woodruff.

On December 28th, 1822, Samuel Orr, Jr., Clerk, left the township, and the Trustees appointed John Howell in his place.

The election of April 7, 1823, resulted as follows:

Justices of the Peace—John Robertson, and John Howell.

Trustees—George Huff, George Presgrove, and A. H. Woodruff.

Clerk—John Howell.

Treasurer—William Culbertson.

Constables—George Slack, William Jones, and Leonard Lull.

On April 7, 1823, A. H. Woodruff was appointed Assessor, and Leonard Lull, Lister.

The township officers in 1880, were as follows:

Trustees—John Detenbeck, J. W. White, and Levi Bunting.

Clerk—Wm. M. Bateman.

Treasurer—F. A. Heenan.

Assessor—B. F. Saunders.

Constable—S. T. Presgraves.

Justices of the Peace—Con. O'Neil, and A. Evans.

The first claim against the township was in favor of Samuel Barstow, for burying John McCasky, December 28th, 1822; the amount received was $12.18.

The boundaries of Washington township are as follows: On the north by Madison township, south by Wayne township and a part of the city of Zanesville; east by Salem and Perry townships, and west by the Muskingum river and Zanesville.

Topographically.—The variety of landscape is remarkable. The surface is generally undulating, with large areas of bottom lands of rich sandy loam, very productive and well adapted to garden products. The uplands are dotted with wood and field, and the entire township is well watered. Mill Creek, Coal Run, Blunt's Run and a number of smaller, nameless streams, penetrate the western portion of the township, and flow into the Muskingum river. And the eastern portion is watered by Little Salt Creek and its tributaries. Many of the pioneer cabins are still to be seen, in marked contrast with the pleasant homes of later times.

### EARLY TAVERNS.

The first tavern, kept in what is now Washington township, was by Isaac Pryor, who came from Pennsylvania in 1801, and located on the Wheeling road, five miles from Zanesville. He was a great hunter, and kept his table well supplied with all kinds of game.

Job Dickson came later in the same year, and opened tavern in a log cabin at "Three Mile Spring." He sold out in 1810, to John Speers.

———Bates came in 1804, and opened tavern on Mill Run, but this is all we know of him.

William Manahan built a brick house for a hotel in 1832. It was located about four miles from Zanesville. It is now occupied by Samuel Smith, but not as a public house.

The days of taverns, as they used to be, have drawn to a close, and the name is seldom heard. The humblest effort at accommodation of the traveler, is dignified with the title of hotel.

The first hewed log house, shingle roof, was

built by Isaac Pryor, on the farm now owned by A. C. Howard, and the second, by John Slack, who came from Loudon county, Virginia, in 1806. The latter was on land now owned by James Galloway, on section twelve.

Robert Slack was first elected Infirmary Director in 1875, and now fills that position.

The first marriage was John Mercer and Elizabeth Vernon, 1807.

The first birth was Rebecca Vernon, daughter of Joseph Vernon.

The first death was Elijah Hart, who died in December, 1807. The second was Jane Slack, who died in 1817.

The first mill was a saw mill, built by William McConnell, in 1810. The second was by Wm. Beatty. The latter was run by ox power, (a tread mill). Place unknown.

### THE FIRST COAL MINED.

The first coal mined in Muskingum county, was in Washington township, on Mud Run, by John Bates, in 1811. He hauled coal to Zanesville and sold it by the bushel, one or more. In 1814, John Spears opened a bank and dug what he wanted for his own use.

The first tannery was built by Albert Cole; place and time unknown.

The first distillery was built by George Jury, 1819; place unknown.

### THE FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT SCHOOLS.

The first school house was the conventional log building, with puncheon floor, slab seats and desks, and a fire place in imitation of the crater of a burning mountain. It was built in 1816, on land near were Bowers' and Vernon's farms corner, and on the former. The first teacher was Ellen Spinner. Samuel Cassel taught school in a similar temple on the Walton place, about the same time.

The township has now the following subdistricts and enumeration:

No. 1—Twenty-five males and twenty-four females.

No. 2—Twenty-eight males and twenty-eight females.

No. 3—Thirty-two males and thirty-one females.

No. 4—Twenty-two males and eighteen females.

No. 5—Thirty-five males and thirty-seven females.

No. 6—Fifty-eight males and fifty-one females.

March, 1826, the Trustees divided the township into five school districts. District No. 1, contained twenty-four house-holders; No. 2, contained thirty-one house-holders; No. 3, twenty-four house-holders; No. 4, eighteen house-holders; No. 5, thirty-five house-holders. So that from the above recital, one school district has been added, and each has a school house and school.

The first blacksmith was John Price, but at what period is not now known, only that it was prior to 1820.

The first store was kept by Henry Conrad, on the site occupied by A. J. C. Bonus. This was about 1820.

### WESLEY CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

This organization first appears on the minutes of this circuit, January 1st, 1816. The first class, however, was organized about 1808. The early meetings were held in private houses and in groves. The homes of John Bowers, Joseph Bowers, Isaac Beatty and John Vernon, were among the places of meeting. The society continued to worship in this migratory manner until 1823, when a hewed log building was erected for this purpose, and dedicated in the fall of that year. The building was built by the male members, who plied their own skill and teams, and raised the building. A few nails and a small quantity of glass added, and they had a meeting house free from debt. It was located on the farm owned by John Bowers, Sr., near the Perry township line, and was sometimes called "Bowers' Church." It was used as a place of worship until 1846, when a new house was erected on George Border's farm, in Perry township. This building cost about one thousand and sixty dollars. It is a frame structure, 40x58 feet.

The following persons have served as ministers, from 1816 to 1877:

Presiding Elder, Jacob Young, William Knox, John Waterman, Thomas Carr, John Tives, Samuel Glaze, T. A. Morris, Charles Elliott, James Gilruth, Samuel Brockunier, Jacob Hooper, Archibald McElroy, Leroy Swarmstedt, M. M. Henkle, B. Westlake, J. P. Durbin, David Young, William Cunningham, Thomas Beachem, E. H. Taylor, Ezra Brown, Z. H. Coston, Michael Ellis, C. Springer, J. Calihan, Joseph Carper, W. B. Christie, A. M. Lorane, Gilbert Blue, Jacob Delay, William Young, J. W. Gilbert, L. P. Miller, C. C. Lybrand, James McMahon, Samuel Harvey, C. Brooks, H. Gearing, H. S. Fernandes, Dudley Woodbridge, Andrew Carroll, James Gurley, George Fate, J. S. Brown, James Armstrong, F. H. Jennings, T. R. Ruckel, Andrew Magee, Ludwell Petty, Chester Morrison, Walter Athey, J. N. Baird, David Cross, E. H. Taylor, C. E. Weirick, P. H. McCue, D. P. Mitchell, M. W. Dallas, Robert Boyd, James McGinnis, John Hare, Noah Speck, J. H. White, Hosea McCall, W. D. Bell, John Mason, W. C. P. Hamilton, H. M. Close, Henry Snyder, Andrew Huston, I. N. McAbee, J. J. Brady, W. Gamble, N. C. Worthoring, William Gamble, J. Evans, N. B. Edwards, F. W. Vertican, A. D. McCormick, J. E. Williams, T. C. Hatfield, D. C. Knowles, E. B. Webster, E. J. Smith, J. K. Rader.

The first Sabbath-school was organized by Joseph Church, in the summer of 1833, and was only continued about three months, when it was given up until 1851, when it was again organized by the Rev. D. P. Mitchell, with J. W. Spry as superintendent. The school still continues, and is in a prosperous condition.

### THE VILLAGE OF JACKSON.

The village of Jackson was surveyed into lots, and recorded October 20, 1830; the site is on the land owned by Spencer Lehue, four miles east of Zanesville, on the National Pike. It is a quiet village, without a store, tavern, or post-office, and seems chiefly to serve as a monument of the engineering of Charles Roberts, who surveyed and platted it. If any one desires to avoid the bustle of life, and to enjoy the felicity of perfect quietness, where only the neighbor's gossip is likely to interrupt his philosophic, or other meditation, commend him to Jackson. This state of things has been maintained for the last half century, and it is likely to continue, so make a note of it for the benefit of tourists; for surely they will rejoice to find a place that has neither been written up, nor sketched; here is a virgin field for them.

### PLEASANT GROVE M. E. CHURCH.

The church was organized at the brick school house (on John Orr's farm), in 1842. A class was formed at that time, consisting of John Wall, Amanda Wall, James Walwork, Margaret Walwork, Lucretia Brown, Patsy Shiflet, Lloyd Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, James Smith, Margaret Smith, and Nellie Hart. Stephen Schafer was class leader. The meetings were held in the school house about three months, and then moved to the tobacco barn of Wm. Brown, and were continued there about fifteen months, when the present meeting house was finished. This edifice was the result of contribution of material, labor, or money, according to the ability of the donor. It was dedicated in the fall of 1843, by Rev. John Waterman.

The following persons served as class leaders from the beginning:

Stephen Schafer, James Smith, John Wall, Jas. B. Smith, James McJurekin, Jonathan Collins, Turner Wolf, and John Gray.

A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the class, and numbered thirty scholars enrolled. The superintendents have been, Stephen Schafer, James Smith, John Wall, Robert Bailey, Turner Wolf, Washington Reed, and James Wall, the present incumbent. The present enrollment is fifty.

[CERTIFICATE.—John Wall certifies this to be the best account of the church and Sunday school that can be produced at this age of the world.]

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church, otherwise denominated the Washington Township Baptist Church, was composed of a membership drawn from the church in Salem township. In 1842, a petition was presented to the Salem church, asking leave to organize a church in the township in which the petitioners lived, which was Washington. The petition was signed by the following persons: Samuel Barstow, A. H. Woodruff, Sr., Robert Combs, Amy Presgrave, James Miller, W. H. Barstow, A. H. Woodruff, Jr., Elga Combs, Mary Leach, Mary Cobb, Harriet Bateman, Elizabeth Mears, Sarah Calahan, Willis Barstow, William Leach, Penrod Bateman, Elizabeth Bateman, John Bateman, Lemote Menefee, Jacob Slack, Hosea Woodruff, Margaret Ferrell, Ann P. Hunter, Peter Mears, Samuel Barstow, Jr., Martha Woodruff, George Barstow, Mary Balent, Mary A. Michael, Mary Barstow, Elizabeth Zett, Ann Hickman, Mary J. Dunmead, Mary D. Dunmead, William Mears, Mary Martin, Britannia Presgrave, George Presgrave.

The petition was granted, and the new association thus formed built and consecrated a church in 1843, Rev. William Sedgwick being their pastor. He was assisted at this time by Rev. R. H. Sedgwick. The first clerk was George Presgrave. Soon after the church was organized, a Sabbath School was organized, with Samuel Barstow as Superintendent; the school has been kept up and became an important adjunct of the church.

### WASHINGTON CHAPEL.

The Methodist Episcopal Church having this name, is located on the farm of Thompson Hague, one and one-half miles north of Coaldale. This society met in the Woodruff, or Barstow school house, until the erection of their present church edifice in 1848. Two of the class leaders following the formation of the society, were Isaac Franks and William Catlin. The various pastors who have filled the pulpit are as follows: Rev's. Wyrick, D. P. Mitchell, Robert Boyd, I. N. Macabee, Hamilton, Henry Snyder, Huston, Hare, N. C. Worthington, Evans, Hugh Edwards, McCormick, Hatfield, Knowles, Webster, J. Q. A. Miller, Phillips, Anderson, Knight, Raider, and Hoover, the present incumbent.

The following named have been some of the more prominent members: Job Morgan, Jacob Walters, William McCashland, Albert Jones, Joel Jones, Robert Jones, Jonathan Malox, and Joseph H. Bowers. The present church is a neat frame building, 28x40. It was built by contributions of both material and labor, so that its cost can not be ascertained. When the church was built, it had a membership of twenty or twenty-five. At the present time, there are not more than fifteen members. As high as ninety-one members have been connected at one time with the society since its organization.

Previous to 1877, a flourishing Sunday School was connected with the church. Since that date, there has been none. The average attendance of scholars, used to be about sixty. The Superintendents have been, Isaac Franks, Robert Jones, Peter Huffman, Josiah Keys and William McCashland.

### ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society first worshiped in a log house, situated on land leased of David Shick, in 1863, and who, in reality, donated the use of the land for thirteen years, receiving the least compensation known in law, the sum of one dollar, thus reserving his title to the site. This was on the

farm of Jesse Romine, Jr., one mile north of Jackson. The old church was torn down in 1876 and the present frame edifice erected, at a cost of $650.00, of which $400.00 was assumed by Samuel Shick.

In the early part of the church struggles, the membership numbered twenty-five, and it is now about double that.

The present church was dedicated by Rev. ——Reck. The regular pastors have been Rev's. George Linsibaugh, William M. Gilbreath, Logan Gilbreath, John Bocker, George Shrieves.

Among the prominent members "in an early day," were Samuel Shick, John Hetzel, Allen Dunn, James McGee and Mrs. Elizabeth Hetzel.

### ST. JOHN'S UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL.

St. John's Union Sunday School was organized prior to the formation of the church, in 1863, in the same cabin in which St. John's Lutheran Church worshiped. And it followed the fortune of the church, being, as all Sunday Schools truly are, a feeder to the church. The school is prosperous; the number of scholars enrolled is forty. The Superintendents have been Samuel Shick, James McGee, David Shick, A. Martin, Mrs. Maggie Shick, Miss Katie Boggs and John Mitzlett.

### MILITARY RECORD OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The perils of war are never courted, no matter how bravely men may talk. Yet no danger ever deterred the pioneer settlers of Washington from taking down their "fire-locks," when the enemy appeared near their borders. Indeed, many a time they had gone in quest of the red skins, who trespassed on the rights of their neighbors. And up to the close of the war of 1812, our pioneers were often under arms, and many of them laid their lives on the altar of sacrifice for their country. It is therefore to be regretted that a complete list of those who thus struggled for the liberties we enjoy cannot now be given. The following persons are known to have been of that honored number:

Jacob Walters, John Walters, John Vernon, Jacob Slack, Benjamin Walters, Henry Mitchler, George Slack, John Bowers, George Cullen, George Swank, and Robert Boggs.

We are indebted to Elizabeth Boggs, relict of Capt. Robert Boggs, for this list of names. Mrs. Boggs was a hale lady of eighty-two in 1880—doing her own work, and sometimes walked to Zanesville and back, a distance of ten miles, and did not complain.

William McConnell was also a Captain of this company, but we have no other information concerning him.

The patriot spirit descended from sire to son, and accordingly, when the war of the rebellion became a horrid fact, and the cry, to arms! rang out o'er the land, it was heard in Washington township, and everywhere they responded, "here am I, send me!" They marched to the field at their country's call. For the sake of the firesides made desolate, and to emulate the example of the surviving heroes, we would like to present their names, but have to content ourselves with the Regimental Rosters, which do not specifically locate the home of the soldiers; and we do not wish to offer even a complement that may be doubted.

Washington township lies north-east of Zanesville, and is intersected by the Central Ohio Railroad.

### GEOLOGY OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The following geological section, was taken at Coal Dale and Rocky Point, in this township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale | ... | ... |
| 2. | Coal | 3 | 0 |
| 3. | Not exposed | 24 | 0 |
| 4. | Siderite ore | 0 | 6 |
| 5. | Coal | 2 | 9 |
| 6. | Under clay | 4 | 0 |
| 7. | Not exposed | 13 | 0 |
| 8. | Laminated sandstone | 12 | 0 |
| 9. | Heavy sandstone | 36 | 0 |
| 10. | Coal blossom | ... | ... |
| 11. | Siderite | 0 | 10 |
| 12. | Putnam Hill limestone | 5 | 0 |
| 13. | Not exposed | 2 | 0 |
| 14. | Laminated sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 15. | Shale | 25 | 0 |
| 16. | Cherry limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 17. | Slaty cannel coal | 0 | 4 |
| 18. | Not exposed | 18 | 0 |
| 19. | Blue sandy shale | 8 | 0 |
| 20. | Limestone | 0 | 10 |
| 21. | Shaly limestone | 1 | 3 |
| 22. | Limestone, fossiliferous | 1 | 6 |
| 23. | Sandy shale | ... | ... |

In the above section, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, were seen near Coal Dale, and the rest of the section at Rocky Point. In the slate over the upper coal, fine chonetes and other fossils, changed to pyrite, are found at Matthew's coal bank, in the north part of this township.

The following geological section was taken near the line between the corporate limits of Zanesville and Washington Township. The upper part, containing the Alexander coal-seam, was taken on the land of D. Hart:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Coal reported | 4 | 0 |
| 2. | Clay | 2 | 6 |
| 3. | Laminated sandstone and shale | 40 | 0 |
| 4. | Coarse sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 5. | Finely laminated sandstone and shale | 30 | 0 |
| 6. | Coal | 3 | 0 |
| 7. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 8. | Laminated sandstone | 25 | 0 |
| 9. | Siderite ore | 0 | 10 |
| 10. | Shale, bituminous | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Coal | 4 | 0 |

The following geological section was obtained

on the land of Wm. Alexander, on Lot 119, Washington township:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale | 8 | 0 |
| 2. | Slaty coal | 0 | 10 |
| 3. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 4. | Coal | 5 | 0 |
| 5. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandy limestone | 1 | 0 |

The coal has a good reputation for household use, and is extensively used along the line of the National road.—[Geological Report, 1873, volume 1, pp. 329-330-1; E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist.]

In the geological report of the State of Ohio, vol. 3, page 250, we find the following:

At Wharton's coal works, and at Coal Dale, about two and one-half miles from Zanesville, we have the following section exposed:

| | | Feet. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 0 |
| 2. | Coal | 1 |
| 3. | Sandstone | 12 |
| 4. | Coal No. 6 | 4 |
| 5. | Sandstone | 18.35 |
| 6. | Coal No. 5 | 3½.4 |
| 7. | Sandstone | 50 |

Coal number six, only, is mined here, as number five yields a coal of too poor quality to be marketable. Near this locality, a cannel coal, probably coal number four, is seen in the bed of the creek, and is eighteen inches thick. The two beds, six and five, are seen on the property of Moses Robinson, and on that of Messrs. Fisher and Mangold, near the Adamsville road. They are each three and one-half feet thick, but the upper one alone is now worked. Number five was formerly mined by stripping, on Mr. Robinson's property, near the school house.

About eight miles north from Zanesville, Mr. David Matthews' mines coal No. 6, which shows:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Slaty Coal | 0 | 4-6 |
| 2. | Coal | 3 | 4 |
| 3. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 4. | Coal | 0 | 4 |
| | | 4 | 2 |

The coal above the parting is very pure, and makes an excellent coke, very compact, and handsome. Two coking ovens were in use at the time of examination, and two more were being built. Below the parting, the coal is very poor, and often it is two-thirds pyrites. Streaks of pyrites occur occasionally in the coal above, but are very thin, and not extensive. Mr. Matthews ships about sixteen hundred tons per month. A specimen of his coal yields the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific gravity | 1.318 |
| Moisture | 3.10 |
| Volatile combustible matter | 37.50 |
| Fixed carbon | 56.50 |
| Ash | 2.90 |
| Total | 100 00 |
| Sulphur | 3.02 |
| Sulphur remaining in coke | 1.48 |
| Sulphur forming in coke | 2.49 |
| Fixed gas per pound, in cubic foot | 3.56 |
| Character of coke | Compact |
| Color of ash | Fawn. |

A short distance further up the river, on the property of Mr. L. Menefee, the following section was obtained:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale and sandstone partly concealed | 60 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal No. 6 | 3 | 6 |
| 3. | Fire-clay and shale | 15 | 0 |
| 4. | Iron ore | 3 | 0 |
| 5. | Shale | 7 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandstone | 30 | 0 |
| 7. | Coal No. 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 8. | Shale | 30 | 0 |
| 9. | Sandstone | 25 | 0 |
| 10. | Iron ore | 3 | 0 |
| 11. | Gray limestone | 1-4 | 0 |
| 12. | Coal No. 4 | 0 | 7 |
| 13. | Shale | 25 | 0 |
| 14. | Blue cherty limestone | 1 | 6 |
| 15. | Shale | 0 | 2 |
| 16. | Coal No. 3 | 1 | 10 |
| 17. | Sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 18. | Blue limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 19. | Coal No. 3 | 0 | 10 |

Coal number six, shows the following section:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cannel coal | 0 | 6 |
| 2. | Coal | 1 | 10 |
| 3. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 4. | Coal | 1 | 0 |

Mr. Menefee claims that the bed is entirely free from pyrites, and that neither streaks nor nodules have ever been seen. The entry has been driven only forty feet, and has hardly reached sound coal, so it would be injudicious to speak positively in this connection. The coal is quite pure, shows little tendency to break up on exposure, and exhibits no incrustation of copperas on the outcrop. Fifteen feet below the coal is a bed of iron ore three feet thick, containing about eighteen inches of what has been pronounced an excellent ore. A specimen was procured for analysis, but, unfortunately, has been mislaid. At the time this locality was visited, Mr. Menefee was negotiating for the sale of this bed to a Zanesville firm, at a royalty of thirty cents per ton. The deposit is evidently extensive, as it was traced from this point east, and north, through the township to the opening in coal number six, belonging to Mr. White, on the Adamsville road. The horizon is one at which ore is found at numerous localities throughout the coal field in the State, and the deposit here merits careful attention.

This is the most northerly point at which coal number five has been seen in the county; nor, indeed, has it been seen east or west of this township. Though identifying this bed with coal number five, of the State section, I doubt the propriety of so doing, especially as there is no associated rock by which to prove its identity. It would seem more probable that it is an intercalated bed, if one may judge from its sudden origin, and expansion. It is absent over a greater part of Muskingum and Guernsey counties, in localities where both numbers six and four can be recognized without a doubt. Coal number four is of no importance, and was observed at no

THE above cut represents the building occupied by Lemert & Brammar, Merchant Tailors, Dresden, Ohio. They keep constantly on hand a good supply of foreign and domestic piece goods, from which they can suit the most critical, and furnish the most indigent with custom-made clothing. They are generous in prices, and genteel in their way of dealing. One particular feature that demands the patronage of all, is that they can fit as neatly and artistically as can be done in the large cities, and always in the latest styles. They solicit the patronage of all, and feel sure that when once received they will retain it, and customers will not go elsewhere for either goods or well made and well fitting garments.

other locality. Here it consists of cannel, three inches; bituminous coal, four inches.

Coal number three, though here only twenty-two inches thick, becomes thirty inches at another point about a mile east from Mr. Menefee's, where it is worked. It is highly esteemed by some, as it makes a cheerful fire. A layer of bituminous coal, three inches thick, is found at the bottom.

The limestones are all blueish. The gray limestone is apt to be shaly, is less tough, and more granular than those below. It has been used successfully as a flux. The middle limestone is cherty, with the flint irregularly distributed through it. Near Mr. Matthews' coal works, the limestone is absent, being replaced by the flint. The ore, so well marked in Madison, Jackson, Licking, and Muskingum, is absent here, or rather is only traceable by means of a few scattered nodules accompanying the chert. The ore resting upon the gray limestone is of no value, being imbedded in sandstone. The sandstones along the river, between numbers six and four are compact, and would doubtles be excellent for building purposes.

Coal number seven, was seen at only one point. It is seventy-five feet above number six, and is not more than nine inches thick. South of the Central Ohio Railroad it is mined extensively, and is four to five feet thick.

## ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

WHO THE MELODIES OF MORN CAN TELL?—"YE PIONEER"—PUBLIC ROAD—SALT WORKS—BLACKSMITH—SCHOOLS—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—ELECTION "VIVA VOCE" DECLARED ILLEGAL—ELECTION 1827 — TOPOGRAPHY — FIRST FRAME HOUSE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—"BETHESDA" M. E. CHURCH—FAIRVIEW M. E. CHURCH—THE FIRST SAW MILL—ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—ADAMS TOWNSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH.

"But who the melodies of morn can tell?
The wild brook babbling down the mountain side;
The lowing herd, the sheep fold's simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried,
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide,
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the ocean tide,
The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,
And the full choir that wakes the universal grove?"

"Ye pioneer," enamored with the music of the babbling stream, or the feathered songsters overhead, had no temptation for the formalities of life, beyond the needful duties of the field and home, and passing his life as a soliloquy, ever formulating a dreamful similitude to natures artless arts, deigned not to record the doings of either; and hence the absence of any chronicle indicating who the first visitors of this paradise were.

The first settlers who were of "a different make up," were James Wilcox, David Brellsford and Hugh Ballentine. They settled on Wills Creek, in the northeast corner of the present township of Adams, about 1810. It is thought that Benjamin Whitabury, with his step-sons, John and William Campbell, came about the same time. Abraham Wisecarver came and located on the northwest quarter of section eighteen, about 1814. Caleb Bedwell, Samuel Monroe, Robert Osborn and William Barton, are remembered as early settlers.

Valentine Shirer, from Pennsylvania, settled on the northwest quarter of section sixteen, in the year 1817, and Anthony Slater settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in 1818. These are the oldest citizens living.

The most important event that aided in the settlement of the township, was a public road. The first road cut through Adams township, was from the settlement on Symmes' Creek to Otsego, in Monroe township. James Sprague and sons cut this road, in 1812. The next was a road surveyed from Cambridge, in Guernsey county, to the salt works at the mouth of Will's Creek, that ran through Adams township. This was in 1818. And another, from the vicinity of the locality now occupied by Adamsville, to Marquand's Mill, about 1820.

Observing the chronological order of events adopted in this work, the next event was to prepare for the education of the children.

The first school house stood on land belonging to Emanuel Minnick, near the site occupied by the town house of to-day. The first teacher was William Jennison, from New England, who taught school here in 1820. He was succeeded by Thomas Barclay. There are now four schools in the township. The school houses are all frame and in good condition, supplied according to the custom of our common school system.

The first marriage in the township was probably solemnized between David Shirer and Lydia Gaumer, in 1822.

### THE FIRST BLACKSMITH.

The first blacksmith was David Brellsford. His shop was on section two. This was in 1810. Phineas Tomlinson had a fire and made the sparks fly "in an early day."

### THE FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

"A petition was presented by Caleb Jordan, signed by a number of citizens of Madison and Monroe townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to travel to elections, and praying that a township may be set off of part of Monroe and Madison townships, and the Commissioners believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township, to be set off according to the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem township line, and running thence west along said line to the northwest corner of said township, thence north to Coshocton county line, thence east to the north-

west corner of the original survey of township number three, in the fifth range, thence south to the place of beginning; comprising the original surveyed township number three, in the sixth range, Military Land, which shall constitute a new township, to be called Adams township. Also ordered by the Commissioners, that an election be held at the house of Caleb Jordan, Esq., on the 1st day of January next, being January 1st, 1827, to elect township officers for the township.

"December 5th, 1826."

Accordingly, the voters congregated at the house of Caleb Jordan, which was on the southeast quarter of section fourteen, and elected, *viva voce*, a full set of officers, except Justices of the Peace. Caleb Jordan was, at that time, Justice of the Peace in Madison, and Anthony Slater, Justice in Monroe, (both included in the new township).

This election, however, was declared null, as "*viva voce*" was not the legal mode of voting, and a new election was ordered. The place appointed was the house of John Campbell, on the northwest quarter of section eighteen, near the present town house, to take place on the 2d day of April, 1827. James Wilcox, Anthony Slater and Jesse Roe, were appointed Judges of election, and Caleb Jordan, Clerk. The election resulted as follows:

Town Clerk—Caleb Jordan.

Trustees—Anthony Slater, James Wilcox, and Benjamin Whitebury.

Overseers of Poor—Abraham Wisecarver, and David Ross.

Fence Viewers—Jacob Sturtz and Powell Chrisman.

Treasurer—John Campbell.

Constables—John Shanafield and John Mullen.

Supervisors—David Swiger, Thomas Green, Francis Titus, and Robert Brown.

The first Grand Juror was Jesse Roe; the first Petit Juror was Matthew Humphrey.

The election of 1829 was held at the house of Adam Miller, afterwards alternating between private houses and school houses, until 1876, when a Town House was built, on the northeast quarter of section eighteen, on land belonging to Mary Stewart.

The following persons have served as Justice of the Peace, according to the dates affixed to their respective names; dates abbreviated:

Anthony Slater, Oct. 7, '26; Caleb Jordan, Oct. 28, '26; Samuel Sutton, Oct. 22, '35; William Willis, Oct. 17, '38; John Briels, Oct. 23, '38; Anthony Slater, Oct. 20, '41; J. H. Barclay, Oct. 16, '44; George Wertz, Oct. 26, '47; Robert Haesty, April 15, '50; Caleb Jordan, Oct. 19, '50; James Vandervert, April 18, '53; Henry Stewart, Nov. 4, '53; John Darner, Oct. 27, '56; Thomas Pitcher, Oct. 26, '59; H. V. Slater, Oct. 23, '71; John Ross, April 11, '72; Henry Stewart, April 11, '72; John Darner, April 11, '75; W. S. Bell, April 11, '75; W. H. Ruse, April 12, '78; G. W. Bell, April 12, '78.

The present Township Board (1880) is composed as follows:

Trustees—V. J. Thresh, John R. Bell, and H. V. Slater.

Constable—George Stiner.

Treasurer—Michael Sauer.

Assessor—William Fisher.

Land Appraiser and Clerk—G. W. Bell.

Board of Education—Joseph Stiner, G. R. Shirer, John Briel, and John R. Bell.

Supervisors—Wm. McCormick, John Hahn, Charles Schmueser, A. W. Bell, Michael Sauer, George McDowell, George Ripple, William Edwards, and David Knicely.

Judges of Election—V. J. Thresh, John R. Bell, and Jacob H. Hanks.

Adams township was named after John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 11th of July, 1767. His character was formed under the ennobling influences of a cultured home, and developed amid rare social and literary advantages. The influence of his parents is apparent in the development of his moral and intellectual nature, and it is altogether likely a better Patron Saint could not have been found.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township is skirted on the north by Wills creek, and the northern portion is broken and rough. The southern part is more even, and similar to Salem. Wills creek drains the northern, and Symmes creek the southern and western portions. Coal is found accessible with but little mining, in several parts of the township, and the usual varieties of forest trees, but not in large quantities.

The soil is clay and sand, the latter predominating in the low lands, and is generally fertile, especially under the tillage of the industrious German farmer, in the northern part, who thoroughly cultivates his land.

The first frame house was built by Willlam Barton—no date.

The first brick house was built in 1834, by Jacob Gaumer, Jr., on the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, and is now occupied by G. W. Bell, Esq.

Anthony Slater introduced the first threshing machine, and the first mower, into this township.

There are no thoroughbred cattle in this township, although there are some fine "grades."

### BETHESDA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was organized by Joseph Carper and Cornelius Springer, in 1827, at Jesse Roe's school house (where the Baptist church now is). It was composed of Jesse Roe and Margaret, his wife, and their son Thomas; James Stewart and Margaret, his wife, and their son John; Mordecai Edwards and Phebe, his wife; William Barton and Jane, his wife, their son Alexander, and daughter Sarah; and Caleb Bedwell and wife. James Stewart was the leader.

This was a branch from the Wheelen Church, in Madison township. A lot was donated, for

church purposes, situated near the centre of section fifteen, and a log church, twenty-six by thirty, was erected thereon, in 1835, and dedicated by Rev. H. S Fernandes. The land used for burial purposes—adjoining the church site—was bought by Robert Shields and Robert Haesty, before the church was built. The first burial therein was Jonathan Reed's child.

A new frame church, thirty-eight by forty-two, was erected iu 1856, at the same place. The present number of members is ninety. The leaders are Nathan Ross, John Foster, and Samuel W. Sutton, Jr.

### FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was organized at the house of Mordecai Edwards, about the year 1830, and was composed of Mordecai Edwards and wife, John Stewart and Mary, his wife; Joseph Green and wife, William Hillen and Cynthia, his wife; Basil Ridgeway and Mary, his wife; James Stewart, Sr., James Stewart Jr., and Margaret, his wife; and A. Ross.

The first leaders were Mordecai Edwards and James Stewart.

In 1834, Mr. Edwards donated one acre of ground for a church site, on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and, in 1835, a log church, twenty-six by thirty, was erected thereon. The congregation erected a handsome frame church, in 1855.

The present membership numbers eighty-four. The leaders are William Edwards and W. H. Ruse. The steward is William Edwards; the local preacher, Nixon Stewart; the circuit preachers, H. M. Rader and J. R. Hoover.

The first sawmill was built by David Swigert, on the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, in 1833. The next was built by David Brellsford, on a small stream bearing his name, and which empties into Wills creek, on section two. This mill was built about 1835. The stream does not supply water enough to do much business.

William Willis built a sawmill, on Symmes creek. It was built near where Mr. P. Wahle lives, but the time is not known.

### ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. Fred. Minner, in 1839, with the following membership: John Vollmer and wife, Jacob Fiers and family, Martin Sauer and family, Michael Strohecker and family, Adam Shroyer, John Denny, Martin Zimmers, David Grass, Christian Gerwig, John Hahn, Henry Lapp, Jacob Roller, Phillip Moser, Michael Grass, Henry Smith, and Michael Thresh. Pastors—Reverends Minner, Gehbel, Kretz, Kaemmerer, Schnell, and Schmidt.

February 22d, 1840, Valentine Sandel deeded a lot of ground, situated in the southeast quarter of section nine, to Daniel Moser, John Vollmer, and Adam Shroyer, Trustees, on which a hewed log church, twenty-six by thirty, was built, in 1841.

The services were conducted in the German language, until 1868, when, owing to the young membership being educated in the English language, it became necessary to adopt the English language. Rev. A. N. Bartholomew was the first pastor employed to preach in English. This was regarded as an innovation by some, who stoutly resisted, and remained faithful to the past, such as they were accustomed to, and a division occurred. The "conservatives" became a corporate body, under the title of "The Evangelical Lutheran, and Reformed Zion Church," and, as such, held the old church and burying ground.

In 1872, Jacob Sandel donated one acre of ground, just north of the church, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Frederick Roerick, Valentine Thresh, and Jacob Sandel, and the same year a new frame church, 36x50 was erected, at a cost of $2,000. The corner stone was laid, September 22, 1872, by Rev's. G. W. Mechling, and J. P. Hentz, and the church was dedicated October 5th, 1873, by the Rev's. G. W. Mechling and W. P. Rutterauff, assisted by the pastor, Rev. J. Weber.

To this new building a majority of the members moved. Rev. I. N. Bartholomew became the pastor, in October, 1869, and left in October, 1870. Rev. J. P. Hentz was pastor from April, 1871, to April 1873; and Rev. John Weber from that date to the present.

The present number of members is fifty. The Elders are, George Stiner, and Jacob Sandal.

The Wardens are, Valentine Thresh, and Albert Kline.

The old organization employed Rev. John Brown to preach for them, but are at present without a pastor.

The Elders are Peter Houk, George Reiger, and David Grass.

### ADAMS TOWNSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized March 3d, 1855, by Elder William Sedwick, and E. W. Handel, with the following membership: John Darner, Rebecca Darner, Jacob Darner, Abigail Darner, Henry Darner, Elizabeth Darner, Elizabeth Clossen, Mary Clossen, Rebecca McKinney, Elizabeth Hawk, Elizabeth Laton, Abraham Gray, Francis Gray, Judson M. Darner, Angeline Darner, Abigail Sturtz, and Mary Matchett. John Darner was Clerk, until 1873, when J. M. Darner was appointed. John Matchett was ordained Deacon, April 22d, 1827. Rev. Eli Frey became pastor, July 28, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Marshall, March 4, 1876, and was followed by Rev. J. C. Skinner. September 1, 1879, Rev. Lyman Mears was installed pastor, and is the present incumbent.

The membership numbers thirty-eight. The Trustees are, Joseph Mears, John Matchett, and Wm. McCormick.

A substantial frame church, 28x34, was erected on the northwest quarter of section 7, in 1855, and they continue to worship there.

## PERRY TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLER—PIONEER NEIGHBORS—FIRST CABIN—FIRST BRICK BUILDING—FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST DEATH—FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE—FIRST STORE—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST BLACKSMITH—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—NATIONAL PIKE—GEOLOGY—FIRST SAW AND GRIST MILLS—WESLEY CHAPEL M.E. CHURCH—EBENEZER M.E. CHURCH—ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—POSTOFFICE—BRIDGEVILLE—SONORA—MILITARY RECORD.

The first home made within the boundary of Perry township, was by James Brown, Sr., from Massachusetts, who resided for a time in Waterford, in Washington county, but in 1802, built a cabin, and opened a hotel, where the "Zane Trace" crossed Big Salt Creek. This road, also called the "Old Wheeling Road," entered this township on section twenty, and passed out near the southwest corner of the township. Along this road the first settlements were made. Mr. Brown was "a man of means," and of more than ordinary intelligence, and thereby acquired considerable influence, in the neighborhood, and offered no inconsiderable opposition to the dominion of Isaac Pryor, who kept hotel further west, on the same highway. David Comstock came and settled on the southeast quarter of section eighteen, just west of Mr. Brown, in 1804, the place since occupied by William Caw. Abraham Gabriel, and his son, Reuben, came from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and bought five hundred acres of land, in the Johnson four thousand acre purchase, and located on the Wheeling road, the site now occupied by R. H. Atkinson. Amasa Davis came during this year also, and located on the place now occupied by Samuel Bowers. And during this year, also, John Echelberry came from Green county, Pennsylvania, and entered the northeast quarter of section six. He was unable to pay for the tract, however, and sold it to George Border, in 1810, removing to the southwest quarter of the same section. Jacob Livingood settled, first, in Washington township, in 1806, and, in 1807, sold out to Joseph Bowers, and came to this township, and settled on section twelve, where he built a saw mill, and, soon after, a grist mill, on Salt Creek. Joseph Dicker came in 1808, and settled, probably, on section nine. In 1809, John Wartenbee came from Wellsburg, West Virginia, and built a small saw mill on Salt Creek, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in 1810, and built a small grist mill, in 1812. Peter Livingood came from Green county, Pennsylvania, and located on the Wheeling road, in 1810; the property passed, subsequently, to Howard Dunn. The same year came, also, Jacob Vanpelt, and located on the place now occupied by George Little, and Simon Merwine, where Elijah Eaton now lives; Philip Baker, where Irvin Winn lives; Christopher Schuch, on the northwest quarter of section nine, and James Brown, Jr., on the northeast quarter of section twenty. Alexander Armstrong came from Armagh, Ireland, and located on the Wheeling road, in 1810, and Samuel Connaway came about this time. Aaron Vernon moved from Washington township to the northeast quarter of section five, in 1811; and during the same year, a Mr. Harris came from Pennsylvania, and located on the northwest quarter of section twenty; and a Mr. Engle on the northeast quarter of section nineteen, on the Wheeling road. The country settled up so rapidly, from this date, that the "oldest inhabitants" fear to undertake to give a correct list of the incoming tide.

Notably, the first cabin was erected by James Brown, Sr., sometimes called Luke Brown; it was where the "Zane Trace" crossed Salt Creek, and was erected in 1802.

The first brick building was erected by Eli Walls, in 1819. The next was by Mr. Kaufman, in 1820. The latter was afterwards occupied by Michael Sauerbaugh.

The first Marriage.—"The high contracting parties" were Christopher Shuck and Mary Livingood, and the dignified official who pronounced the twain one flesh, was Christian Spangler; time, "an early day."

The first death was Abraham Gabriel, in 1808. He was buried on the place now occupied by George Orr.

The first school house was the conventional log cabin, with puncheon floor, etc., on the Comstock place; and the first school teacher was Simon Merrin, who taught in 1811, and was "every inch a gentleman."

The first store was kept by James Brown, on the Wheeling road, in 1834. The next was by Phillip Bastian, on the National road, west of Bridgeville, in 1840. This store was subsequently successively owned by Richard Hall, John W. Winn, George Winn, Stephen Tudor, I. N. Shroyer, James Lorimer, Samuel Mock, Stephen Tudor, Joseph Fisher, Eli Border, and Hugh Huff, the present proprietor.

The first tavern was kept by James Brown, in 1802, the first cabin mentioned. His son, Major James Brown, also kept tavern on the same road in 1810.

The first blacksmith was Jacob Wisecarver, who lived on Peter Livingood's land, southwest of the site now occupied by Sonora. This was probably in 1811. Amasa Davis was also an early knight of the forge, and by some, claimed to have been the first; but his fire went out so long ago that no trace remains to indicate the time or place.

The first Justices of the Peace were Richard H. Hogan and Francis Silvey.

Perry township was organized in 1812, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. Geographically considered, it is the "Military District;" is five miles square, bounded on the north by Salem township, east by Union township, south by Salt Creek and Wayne townships, the dividing line between Perry and the latter

township is the "Military Base line," and on the west by Washington township, and constitutes town one, range five of that district.

Topographically this township is not hilly, but undulating; the soil is limestone clay, with sand, and yields good crops. The entire township is drained by Salt Creek and its tributaries, Little Salt Creek, White Eyes Run, and numerous smaller streams. Springs are numerous, and the water is good.

The National Pike passes through the township from the northeast quarter of section eleven, in a general western direction, and is the only Pike in the township. It was completed in 1829.

### RAILROAD.

The Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad enters this township (Perry) on the southeast quarter of section ten, and leaves it on the northwest quarter of section fifteen, traversing a distance of six miles. It has a station and water tank at Sonora.

The following is the only exhibit of its geology, made by the State Geologist:

### PERRY TOWNSHIP GEOLOGICALLY.

The following geological section was obtained on the land of F. Dunn, Little Salt Creek, about two miles southwest of Bridgeville:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Laminated sandstone | 20 | 0 |
| 2. | Shale | 6 | 0 |
| 3. | Coal blossom, Alexander seam | ... | ... |
| 4. | Shale | 5 | 0 |
| 5. | Limonite ore | 0 | 5 |
| 6. | Shale | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 8. | Shale | 5 | 0 |
| 9. | Clay and ore | 2 | 6 |
| 10. | Shale | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Coal | 0 | 2 |
| 12. | Clay | 2 | 0 |
| 13. | Laminated sandstone, with compact sandstone below. | 50 | 0 |
| 14. | Cannel coal | 0 | 8 |
| 15. | Coal | 0 | 6 |
| 16. | Clay | 1 | 6 |
| 17. | Shale | 20 | 0 |
| 18. | Coal | 2 | 0 |
| 19. | Shale | 3 | 0 |
| 20. | Sandy limestone and siderite ore | 1 | 6 |
| 21. | Laminated sandstone | 10 | 0 |

Bed of Little Salt Creek, on the land of W. Dunn, a half mile east of F. Dunn's, was taken the following section:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Laminated sandstone | 6 | 0 |
| 2. | Black slate | 0 | 10 |
| 3. | Coal, Caldwell coal, Alexander seam | 2 | 11 |
| 4. | Under-clay and shale | ... | ... |
| 5. | Not seen | 7 | 0 |
| 6. | Limestone and siderite ore | ... | ... |

The coal from the bank of Mr. Dunn was analyzed by Prof. Wormley, with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific gravity | 1.252 |
| Water | 6.15 |
| Ash | 4.41 |
| Volatile matter | 30.97 |
| Fixed carbon | 58.47 |
| Total | 100.00 |
| Sulphur | 0.41 |

This analysis shows this to be a very superior coal. The fixed carbon is large and the sulphur small. It has been tried in a small way, in the Zanesville furnace, with approval. So far as analysis has been made, the coal is found to be the purest in that part of the county belonging to the Second District, and is one of the best coals in the State. At many other points, the coal of this seam is much less pure.

The following geological section was taken on the land of Mr. Crane, about one mile south of F. Dunn's, near the line between Perry and Salt Creek townships:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Shale | 6 | 0 |
| 3. | Black slate | 0 | 5 |
| 4. | Coal, Alexander seam | 3 | 0 |
| 5. | Clay and shale | 6 | 0 |
| 6. | Limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Not seen | 10 | 0 |
| 8. | Laminated sandstone | 15 | 0 |
| 9. | Heavy sandstone | 30 | 0 |
| 10. | Coal | 0 | 2 |
| 11. | Shale | 4 | 0 |
| 12. | Sandstone | 1 | 0 |
| 13. | Cannel coal and slate | 1 | 0 |
| 14. | Shale | 15 | 0 |
| 15. | Finely laminated sandstone | 8 | 0 |

The coal No. four, in this section, could not be examined, the old opening having fallen in.—[Geological Report, 1873, volume 1, pp. 333-4 and 5. E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist.]

### THE FIRST SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The first saw and grist mills were built by Christopher Shuck, in 1807, for Jacob Livingood, on Salt Creek, just below where the National Pike now crosses that stream. Notwithstanding its primitive character, Livingood's mill was hailed as a decided acquisition. The Livingoods have since built several mills, on the same stream, but they have been given a "rest."

John Wartenbee had a small grist mill, on Salt Creek, lower down than Livingood's, but it, too, has ceased. Salt Creek no longer turns the busy wheels; the naiads now may claim its pools for bathing.

### WESLEY CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH.

The class from which this church sprang, was organized in Washington township, about 1808, at the house of John Bowers, and was composed

of John Bowers, and wife, Barbara, with their sons, Peter, Nicholas, Henry, and Samuel, and daughters, Catharine and Mary, John Vernon, and Elizabeth, his wife, Jacob Walters, and Alice, his wife, Aaron Vernon, and Susan, his wife, William, John, Wells, Elijah, Edward, Lucinda, Mary, Christina, and Emily Spry. John Spry was class leader. They met from house to house, until 1816, when they were permitted to use the school house, just built, and they continued to meet there, until 1823, when they built a hewed log meeting house, on the Bowers place, and on that account it was called the Bowers Meeting House, for many years.

In 1846, a new church, 40x58, of frame, was built on the northeast quarter of section six, near Sonora, Perry township, and the congregation gathered there and worshiped.

The present number of members is ninety. The Leaders, John Auchauer, Cummins Orr, and Edward Bowers. The Stewards are, Nicholas Bowers, and John Auchauer. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Peregoy, of Norwich.

### EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.

This society was organized by Joseph Carper, in 1827, with the following members: Andrew Dewees, and wife, Isaiah Carr, and wife, Christopher Shuck, and wife, Edmund Northen, and wife, and "Mother Spry."

The Trustees were, Isaiah Carr, Christopher Shuck, John Vernon, Peter Bowers, and Richard Johnson.

In 1828, the society erected a hewed log church, 30x38, which they weather-boarded, plastered, and painted. Some years afterward, the church was named, Ebenezer M. E. Church, though it is generally known as "Carr's Church." Rev. Gilbert Blue preached the first sermon, in the new church. Edmund Northen was Exhorter, Isaiah Carr was Leader.

In 1830, the membership was about thirty, and four years later the society had doubled its membership. At this time the Leaders were, Isaiah Carr, and Samuel Garner; and, during this year, Carr was appointed Circuit Steward.

In 1851, Isaiah Carr was licensed to preach, and Samuel Garner, and John D. Mock became Leaders. Jacob Shuck also became a Leader, and Ward Atkinson was Sabbath School Superintendent. Isaiah Carr was local preacher and Steward.

The foregoing statistics were furnished by Isaiah Carr, whose age rendered him almost too infirm for the task; he was near 87 years of age, and scarcely able to see, but his spiritual lamp is "well trimmed and burning."

### ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

About the year 1830, Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer preached occasionally at the house of George Border, and formed a small class, composed of George Border, and family, John Auspach, and family, and Lorenzo Shick. George Border, and Robert Dickson, deeded one acre of ground, situated on the north line, between sections seven and fourteen, and, on this, a log church, 20x30, was erected. In 1836, the society contained the following additional members; J. F. Sutter, Jacob Folk, Nicholas Lockers, Phillip Bastian, Casper Brock, Jacob Shick, John Hewett, Michael Sauerbaugh, Andrew Sandel, Anna M. Sutter, Martha Stiers, Elizabeth Crane, and Dorothea Kerner.

The log church stood until 1856, when a new plat of ground, just east of the old site, was secured from John Culbertson, and a frame church, 34x44, was erected, under the superintendence of Michael Sauerbaugh, Bartley Sutter, and Michael Sandel, Trustees.

Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer, preached until 1852, and was followed by Rev. Amos Bartholomew, who ministered two years, and Rev. A. J. Weddel, three years. The church was dedicated by Rev's. James Ryan, and A. Bartholomew. Rev. George Leusabaugh, was installed in 1856, and remained until 1860, and was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Gilbreath, who served six years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thos. Drake, who served until 1869, and was followed by Rev. W. M. Gilbreath, (second term), who began in 1873, and continues their pastor.

Elders—Nathan Peregoy, and Philip Birkheimer.

Deacons—Bartley Sutter, and George Sauerbaugh.

Trustees—William Dickson, John Dickson, and Joshua McGee.

The membership is about one hundred.

### POSTOFFICE OF BRIDGEVILLE.

Anno Domini, 1833, application was made to the Postmaster General, for a postoffice. The petition was granted, and Andrew Hughes, who lived near the bridge, on the National Road, was appointed Postmaster, and the office was called Bridgeville Postoffice, and thus the hamlet of Bridgeville was founded. It contains two stores, kept by A. L. Turney, and Hugh Huff; two blacksmith shops, by Lewis and Hugh Huff, and one shoe shop, by T. L. Stiers. Its commanding situation argues a bright future. The postoffice has since alternated between Bridgeville and the store at the cross roads, half a mile west, where it now is. R. F. Huff is Postmaster.

### SONORA.

John Brown was the original proprietor of this town site; it was laid out in 1852, by Isaac Stiers. There are now two stores, kept by the Haines brothers, and Mrs. Bowers; one hotel, kept by Robert Dunn; this was the first house —built by Solomon Bowers—now known as "Dunn's Hotel;" one express and freight office, Miss M. Bowers, agent; one broom factory, by Allen Dunn; two blacksmiths, F. B. Farley, and G. W. Watts; one shoemaker, C. W. Jones; one carpenter, John Erwin; one stone mason, John Whitcraft; the postoffice, Miss Media Bowers, Postmistress; one physician, J. D. Jennings,

M. D., and two clergymen, Rev W. M. Gilbreath (Lutheran), and Rev. —— Daniels (Baptist).

There are twenty-one dwellings, and about one hundred inhabitants.

The postoffice at Sonora, was established in 1855; Evan Crane was the first Postmaster. He was succeeded by Adam Turney; he, by Solomon Bowers, in 1862; he served six years, and died. J. Probasco then acted as Postmaster, for six months, when Hester, Solomon Bowers' widow, was appointed, and served eleven years, when she died, and was succeeded by her daughter Media, the present incumbent.

The first resident physician in the township, was Dr. J. S. Halderman; he was succeeded by F. H. Jennings, who remained until 1865, when Dr. J. D. Jennings came, and continues to hold the fort.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following list is a just source of pride to the citizens of old Perry as an evidence of her patriotism. She sent her sons, brothers, and fathers, to do battle for our common country, that our liberties might be perpetuated:

Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—Company F, David Sinsabaugh, James Taylor, Henry Birkheimer, Edward Vernon, William Vernon, John J. Wine, Benjamin Tudor, Joseph Richardson, John McHunter, John Morrison.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.—Company F, Simon H. Fisher, James Matson, Henry Bowers, John Hauck, Edward B. McCracken, George E. Walters.

Twenty-fifth Regiment O. V. I.—Company F, Isaac Berkheimer, Michael Huffman, John Huffman, Henry Tudor, William Caw, and James Russell.

Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.—Company B, Joseph Sinsabaugh, Samuel Shuck, Henry Wisecarver.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment O. V. I.—F. L. Stiers.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—John Stiers.

Seventy-sixth Regiment O. V. I.—William Frazier.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth O. V. I.—David Dunn, and Howard Johnston—Martin Bowers, Robert Stotts (colored)—John Martin, William Evans, C. H. Craig, J. W. Winn, Alfred Shamblin.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment O. V. I.—Richard Reed.

Tenth Regiment O. V. C.—Company F, John Richardson, J. P. Thatcher, Salathiel Thatcher, John Morgan, Job Morgan, William Moore, Gibson Arnold.

Ninth Regiment O. V. C.—George Edwards, David Reed, Jacob Brock.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—Howard Miller, Harry Miller.

Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.—Daniel Bishop, and George Friedlin.

[The foregoing lists were furnished by Alex. Armstrong, of Sonora Postoffice.]

## SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

FIRST ELECTION—ORIGINAL BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES—FIRST SETTLER—PIONEERS—FIRST GRIST MILL—FIRST SAW MILL—"CROOKS' TAVERN"—LINE OF STAGES—MILL ON JONATHAN'S CREEK — DISTILLERY—FIRST BRICK—ABORIGINES—M'KENDREE M.E. CHURCH—FINE WOOLED SHEEP—FARM IMPLEMENTS—IMPROVED STOCK — SPRINGFIELD CHAPEL — HIGHWAYS—PATASKALA MILLS— ASSOCIATION TO RECOVER STOLEN HORSES—THE "WESTERN RECORDER"—POSTOFFICE AT MEADOW FARM——MEADOW FARM CHURCH—REV. CORNELIUS SPRINGER—RAILWAY—GEOLOGY—CLAY—COAL—IRON—BLUE LIMESTONE — SANDSTONE — MILITARY—IN THE WAR OF 1812—MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF THE REBELLION—COMPANY A, SEVENTY-EIGHTH O. V. I.—COMPANY B, SEVENTY-EIGHTH O. V. I.—LIEUTENANT WILES—BRIGADIER GENERAL WILES — COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH O. N. G.—WESTERN FLOTILLA—BATTLE OF MONOCACY JUNCTION—PUTNAM GRAYS—MUSKINGUM COUNTY MILITIA—ROLL OF HONOR—IMPROVED BREEDS OF STOCK.

This township was formerly a part of Newton township. The first election under the new name was held at David Harvey's tavern, in Zanestown, June 21, 1803, when the following officers were elected:

Clerk—Dr. Increase Matthews. [He administered the oath of office to the others.]

Trustees—John Matthews, David Harvey, and Isaac Zane.

Overseers of the Poor—Robert McBride, and David Beam.

Fence Viewers—Seth Carhart, and Thomas Cordry.

Appraisers of Houses—David Beam and William Blount.

Lister of Taxable Property—Thos. Dowden.

Supervisors of Roads—Henry Northrup, Henry Crooks, John Chandler, George Beymer, and Hans Morrison.

Constable—Joseph Jennings.

James Brown was Chairman of the meeting, Thomas Douden and David Campbell were Clerks. At this meeting, the township was organized.

The next meeting was called by the County Commissioners, at the house of Thomas Douden, in Springfield, April 1, 1805. Levi Whipple was Chairman; Samuel Scott and Alexander McCoy, were the Judges of the election.

The officers were chosen by ballot, as follows:

Township Clerk—Ezra Perrin.

Trustees—John Matthews and Levi Whipple.

Overseers of the Poor—Levi Chapman and Alexander McCoy.

Fence Viewers—Jas. Flaherty and Lewis Nye.

Lister of Taxable Property—Samuel Beach.

Appraiser of Houses—Andrew McBride.

Supervisors of Highways—William Newell, Henry Crooks, and Andrew Crooks.

Treasurer—Andrew McBride.

Constables—John Houck and Thomas Douden.

The first meeting of the electors of Springfield, was convened by order of the County Commissioners, at the house of William Burnham, in the village of Springfield, April 3, 1809; at which meeting, Isaac Van Horne was Chairman; Isaac Minshall and Samuel Beach were chosen Judges, and Levi Whipple, Clerk. The result was as follows:

Judges—Jesse Chandler, Benjamin Sloan, and Isaac Van Horne.

Overseers of the Poor—John Leavens and Jacob Dunn.

Supervisors of Roads—Asher Hart, Isaac Van Horne, E. Buckingham, William Organ, John Matthews, and Henry Lear.

Constable—John Miser.

Treasurer—Dr. Increase Matthews.

No account of the election of a Justice of the Peace has been found, but March 11, 1809, the following entry in the township record appears:

"The Trustees met agreeably to adjournment, and settled the account of Levi Whipple on his docket, as per fines assessed since last settlement."

July 1, 1809, "William H. Moore, Esq., produced his commission as a Justice of the Peace, to Levi Whipple, Town Clerk, and was qualified to that office by Abel Lewis, Clerk of Muskingum County, June 20, 1809."

John Springer was Justice of the Peace soon after this time, but no date is found.

### BOUNDARY OF TOWNSHIP.

The original boundary of the township was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Licking river, on the south side; thence, up said river, to a point where it intersects the "base or military line;" thence, west, along said line, six miles from the place of beginning (bounded on the north by Falls township and a small portion of Hopewell township); thence, south, three and three-quarter miles (bounded on the west by Hopewell and a small portion of Newton township); thence, east, six miles, south one-half mile, and east one mile, to the Muskingum river (being bounded on the south by Newton and a small portion of Brush Creek township); thence, up the Muskingum river, to the place of beginning.

The surface of this township is generally rolling, with beautiful and fertile valleys along the streams. The soil of the valleys is denominated a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, in general, and well adapted to produce wheat, corn, oats, rye, clover, timothy and other grasses, and vegetables. The slopes and uplands are well adapted to horticulture.

The native trees are white oak, black oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, beech, black walnut, and sugar maple.

The topographical features, now so much admired, had a special attraction in an early day, also, for the red man, who found the gently sloping hills and tortuous valleys peculiarly fitted for the haunts of game, and possessed of a weird charm, for their nomadic habits and fancies. And the pioneer white man was lured hither by the abundance of game, of which the elk was king of the forest, and, on that account, the French traders at Detroit named this region "The Kingdom of the Moose," which, among the hunters, was transposed into Moose-kingdom, and thence, corrupted into Muskingum—*vide* Loskiel. This is corroborated to this day, by the existence of such succulent grasses and plants as the moose-deer is known to be particularly fond of; and also, in conjunction, the abundance of small streams of pure water, making it a Paradise for such animals.

Among the noted water courses, are Thompson's run and its tributaries, permeating the northwest portion, and passing out about the center of the south boundary, into Newton township, and subsequently emptying into Jonathan's creek—so called, because Jonathan Zane, being lost, camped on that stream, near its mouth, and which his friends named "Jonathan's creek," to commemorate the event.

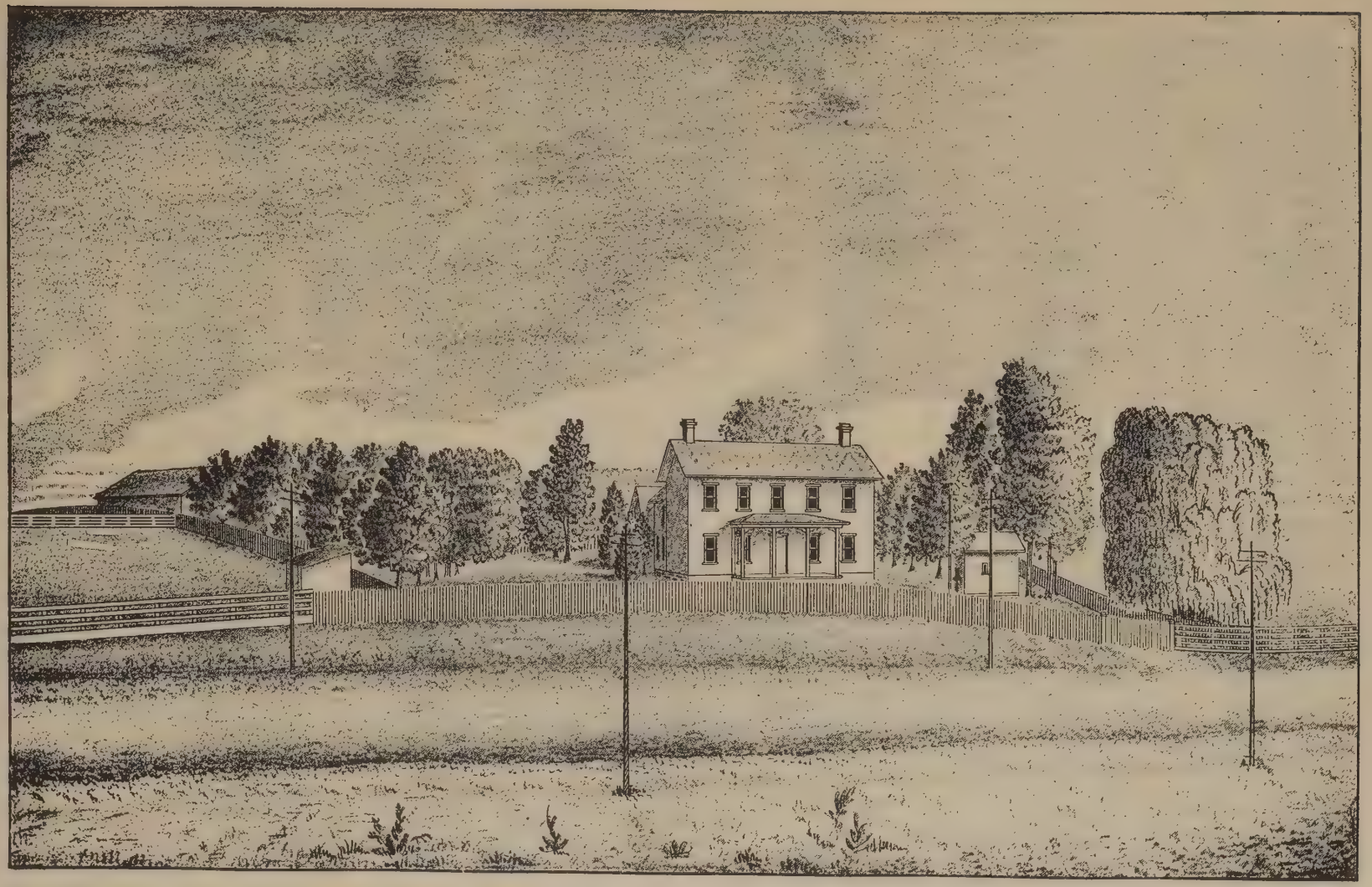
Chapman's run, which rises near the center of the township, runs in a northerly direction, and empties into the Licking river.

Jonathan's creek, the largest stream in the township, passes across the southeast corner, and empties into the Muskingum river.

Shawnee run rises in the western portion of section fourteen, runs three miles in a southeasterly direction, and empties into Jonathan's creek.

Early in the spring of 1799, David Stokely came up the Muskingum river, and, resolving to make his home on the Congress land that embraced the present site of Putnam, built his cabin near the site of the Putnam foundry, and prepared a small field, in which he planted and cultivated corn. When the corn was "laid by," he returned to his late residence, and on the third of July, of that year, married Miss Abigail Hurlbut, and, on the sixth day, introduced his bride to her new domicile, they having made the trip through the trackless forest in three days—she on horseback, with her trousseau, and he on foot. Among her first duties in putting her house in order, was grubbing the small stumps from the earth floor, that it might become smooth by use. This being completed, two stakes were driven into the ground, near the wall, in a corner, and a few cross sticks added, on which rushes were laid, and the primitive bed was made; and doubtless was a source of comfort, where, 'mid the visions of "love's young dreams," they wooed the goddess of happiness, with "none to molest or make them afraid."

Mr. Stokely continued to occupy the premises with his wife, until the lands were sold, when, being unable to purchase so large a tract, it was bought by Dr. Increase Mathews, who associated with him his cousin, as elsewhere related. These gentlemen permitted him to remain on the land three years longer, as a compensation for the clearing he had done. Much of the town site was cleared by Stokely and George Mathews. In 1805, Mr. Stokely removed to a place south of



Residence of SAMUEL HEWITT, Perry Township.

Jonathan's creek, and there remained until his death, a period of more than forty years.

According to Rev. Addison Kingsbury's narrative, the following persons came into the township soon after the town of Springfield was laid out:

Adam France, in 1802, settled just outside the village.

John Springer, from West Virginia, in 1806, settled on section sixteen, about four miles west of Zanesville.

Dr. J. Rodman, William Hibbs, John Fogles, and Cornelius Kirk, between 1806 and 1810, settled near together. Jacob Reese settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Solomon Reese. In 1807, he built a hewed log house—quite a fine home for those days—and in 1815, erected a frame barn, the first in the township. Jacob Reese is remembered as a consistent Christian. He died in 1863, aged eighty-seven years.

### CHRONOLOGICAL.

The details of many events that follow, being, unfortunately, very brief, their chronological order, rather than a classified arrangement, will be followed.

### THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill was inaugurated in the summer of 1799, by John and George Mathews, and situated on a platform supported by two boats, so adjusted as to support a wheel between them, and moored where the water ran swiftest, and was thus furnished with water power for grinding. It was generally anchored a short distance above what was, and is, the west end of Putnam bridge. "Once upon a time," when the river was high, the waters captured this mill and took it down the stream as far as Taylorsville, but it was afterwards brought back, and tradition further says, rendered efficient service.

### THE FIRST SAW MILL.

The Spring Hill Company, December 1st, 1801, by contract with John Sharp, built a saw mill, with one upright saw, which was run by the long paddle wheel. A peculiarity of the contract, said to be customary in "ye olden time," was that the builder was to be furnished with three gills of whiskey each day, until the work was finished.

Levi Whipple built a saw mill in 1802, and in 1804, built a flour mill, just above the site now occupied by the woolen mill. These mills stood near together, and were destroyed when the bridge burned in 1845. Mr. Whipple was a public spirited, christian gentleman; his name is associated with the public enterprises and acts of benevolence of his time.

Beaumont & Hollingsworth rebuilt the flour mill just alluded to, and did a large business at home, besides shipping much flour.

The one known as the Levi Whipple Flour Mill, in Putnam, was built by the Spring Hill Company, in 1803. By the division of property in 1806, it passed into the hands of Levi Whipple. It was an undershot water wheel power, one stone, at first. This being before the Muskingum Improvement, Mr. Whipple was obliged to build a wing dam, and keep it in repair; and according to the rules governing in such matters, he was not allowed to build it so high that it would hold the water back and interfere with other mills, yet to get the proper amount of water, this was often done, and as often by the owners of the mills above. "The Jackson" and "Granger Mills," would send men over and punch holes in his dam and let the water out. Mr. Whipple operated this mill until about 1820, when he sold it to Joseph R. Thomas, who, about 1843, sold it to Beaumont & Hollingsworth, and it was burned in May, 1845.

The mills of to-day have so little in common with those of which we have just spoken, that the miller of our time may well be considered a scientist of the highest order, as compared with such men as John and George Mathews, with their floating mill of 1799. The miller of to-day must not only be a machinist, comprehending the specific purposes of machinery, but with the skill of the manufacturer, he must be able to repair any defect or loss by wear, that may occur, and keep the mill in running order; which argues a high state of skill, as perhaps no class of machinery has undergone more changes than those used in milling, certainly within the last fifty years. This requirment involves a practical application of chemistry, too, that *per se* necessitates a clear comprehension of the principles involved, in order to secure success; and again, the form and composition of a single grain of wheat is also a matter of importance, that a proper discrimination may be had, to separate the different qualities, and convert them into the flour they are adapted to making. Some parts of the wheat, also, are only fit for feed, while others yield the highest grade of flour. That these qualifications were attained by the inventor of the present improved machinery, of course, will not be questioned; and it is perhaps owing to the mastery of the principles by the inventor, that the necessity of at least as high a qualification on the part of the miller exists. For example: Before the introduction of the "new process of making flour, it was thought only necessary to clean the wheat reasonably well, grind it fine, and also make as few middlings as possible; separate the flour, middlings and bran, by bolting, re-grind the middlings, together with all the impurities, such as fine bran, germ of the wheat, dust and fuzz from the crease in the wheat grain and its fuzz ends, the whole ground up, making a low grade of flour, and, consequently, the whole life was killed by too close grinding, and, of course, resulting in a flour that almost invariably made heavy bread. The exceeding fine grinding destroyed the cells in the wheat, and thus destroyed the rising quality. The new process demonstrates that the best flour is included in the middlings, which, in the old way, was made into the lowest grade, because mixed with the impurities, as described above. To

purify the middlings, therefore, challenged inventive talent of the highest order, since the machine must produce a mechanical and chemical result. This demand has been met by a multitude of devices, so that the miller finds himself supplied with a copious literature, setting forth their various advantages. Among these, the blast or suction of wind from a revolving fan, and the size of mesh in the bolting cloth, which separates the fine particles of bran, fluff and other impurities from the middlings, leaving them sharp, resembling pure white sand, is in use. From the middlings thus purified, the flour so much prized by all who have used what is known as patent flour is made; grinding it with buhrs, and bolting through fine cloth. The use of the purifier is a change for the better, also, by allowing the miller to grind higher, as he terms it, i. e., with the stones at a greater distance apart, without fear of losing in yield, and increasing the proportion of low grade flour; and thus, too, avoiding the danger of getting just a little too close in grinding, which, as we have seen, destroys the cells in the wheat, rendering it unfit for bread. It is found that the higher the grinding, the larger the quantum of middlings, of which the highest grade of patent flour is made, and the flour from the first bolting (wheat-flour, or clear flour) is more granular, whiter and better. But the high grinding produces a heavy bran, leaving too large a quantity of flour adhering to the bran, and hence the necessity of a machine to get it off. Some grind the bran over on buhrs, and others use machines for knocking or threshing it off; but the most successful machine at present, seems to be the sharp corrugated roller; so arranged, that one roller goes faster than the other, and accomplishes the desired result. The brush-scourer, for cleaning wheat, is a superior device, in general use, but this article does not admit of giving the minutia of the numerous machines, as it is not intended to be cyclopedic.

The wheat heater, used to warm the wheat in cold weather, to a temperature known to facilitate grinding, is used to advantage, as manifestly frozen wheat would not yield good results. The speed of running, too, is important; formerly it was thought necessary to run four foot stones, from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and ten revolutions per minute, and grind from twelve to eighteen bushels of wheat per hour; now the mills that have the best reputation only run from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-five revolutions per minute, and grind from four to six bushels per hour, to the run of stone; thus avoiding undue heating of the chops, and leaving the flour, when bolted, free from injury by overheating, and retaining all the life peculiar to healthy, perfect grain, and therefore affording the highest amount of healthy bread.

### CROOKS' TAVERN.

In 1804, Andrew Crooks opened a wagon road, along the "Zane Trace," from Zanesville, about nine miles, to where it crosses Jonathan's Creek, in Newton township, and opened a public house, that for many years was known as "Crooks' Tavern."

### LINE OF STAGES.

In 1821, William Beard put a line of stages on this road (opened by Crooks); the first drivers were William Griffy, and Samuel Murdock. They made connection with the stages, on the road, from Wheeling to Chillicothe, a route that was in operation in 1817, by John S. Dugan.

### FLOURING MILL ON JONATHAN'S CREEK.

In 1806, John Mathews built a large flouring mill, on Jonathan's Creek, about half a mile from where it empties into the Muskingum river. And about the same time he erected a saw mill, near by.

### DISTILLERY.

In 1810, John Mathews erected a distillery, also, near by. He was assisted in the manufacture of whiskey by Ira Belknap. Mr. Mathews erected quite a number of dwellings, for the men in his employ; they were located near the mill, and the settlement was soon after known as "Moxahala."

The first brick kiln, as near as can be ascertained, was located on the north side of the Cooper Mill Road, near the present Fair Grounds, and was inaugurated by William Simmons, in 1807.

### ABORIGINES.

In 1812, a number of Shawnee Indians camped near a large spring, which the pioneers called "Shawnee," from this circumstance. When these red men of the forest first appeared in this locality, the pale faces were suspicious, and fearful, lest their visit might mean a threatening danger; but, as they manifested a friendly spirit, and offered for sale, or exchange, furs, moccasins, and trinkets, they were soon only regarded with curiosity; many visiting their camp to gratify their desire to know what manner of people they were, and how they lived. How long they tarried, we are not informed.

> They were remnants of a people,
> Sweeping westward, wild and woeful,
> Like the cloud-rack of a tempest,
> Like the withered leaves in autumn;
> They are gone—'tis hoped they're blest,
> With rest among their people,
> With the joys they e'er were hopeful
> As they prized their ancestral token.

### M'KENDREE M. E. CHURCH.

McKendree M. E. Church is situated about four miles from the city, in a southwest direction. The society was organized about the year 1815. The first members were John Springer, and wife, Cornelius Springer, Philip Russell, and wife, Joseph Rodman, and family, John Johnson, Mrs. William Bisant, Widow Smith, Franklin Bisant, and wife, David Oliver, and wife.

The first class leaders were John Springer,

Joseph Rodman, David Oliver, and J. Huff.

The first preachers, who served in the order following, were Rev. J. B. Finley, John Goshen. The local preacher was David Olive.

The subsequent members were: Thomas Wilber, and family, Ichabod Wilber, and family, Richard Reed, and family, Joseph Butler, and family, Samuel Simmons, and family, Joshua Huff, and wife; the following were members of the congregation: Richard Dickinson, and family, James Williams, and family, Robert Canon, and family.

Their first meeting house was built of logs, and also served for a school house.

Their present brick church was built in 1842, and is about sixty by forty feet.

The society has a cemetery, containing about one acre of ground, near the church. The first person buried there was a Mr. Graham, in 1828.

### FINE WOOLED SHEEP.

Dr. Increase Mathews was the first, in this township, to engage in growing fine wooled sheep. This was about 1820. He obtained his start, in this stock, from Vermont, and was very successful, although he did not continue in the business many years. In 1843, he, in company with William Baldwin, of Putnam, employed Sanford Howard, to go to Massachusetts, and purchase short horned Durham cattle, male and female, also Herefords.

Mrs. Merriam, relict of Cyrus Merriam, and grand daughter of Gen'l. Rufus Putnam, narrates that her husband came to Springfield, when about twenty-one years old, and engaged in the mercantile business. He subsequently bought a fruit farm, about two miles southwest of town, about 1826, and resided there at the time of his death, in November 1873. In 1828, he purchased a flock of sheep, from Dr. Mathews, and for a few years gave attention to wool growing.

### DISTILLERY.

In 1820, Jacob Reese built a distillery, on his own farm, where he lived.

The first farm implements were home made, or nearly so. Plows had wooden mould boards; harrow teeth were made of wood; hay forks of the same, constituted by splitting the end of a piece of wood, adapted for a handle, and thus making two prongs which were smoothed and pointed. The first improvement in hay forks was made by blacksmiths, and was a notable event. This improvement, and the patent, or cast iron mould-board for plows, was brought into use in 1825. Harrow teeth were made of iron somewhat earlier, perhaps as early as 1810.

### THE SPRINGFIELD CHAPEL.

A society of Methodist Protestants was organized in 1827, and, before building a place of worship, held meetings in a log house that had been used by Solomon Wylie as a dwelling. They first built on a piece of ground owned by Ligget Gray, and leased by Solomon Wylie, whose son, Abraham, dubbed the meeting house "Solomon's Temple," because his father was instrmental in organizing the society, and many of the old settlers—and younger ones, too, for that matter—continue to call it "The Temple," or "Solomon's Temple." This edifice was built about the year 1835, and was a frame building, thirty by forty feet.

About the year 1855, the present church, also a frame building, forty by sixty feet, was erected.

The first members were: Joseph Rodman and wife, Ligget Gray and wife, Samuel Johnson and wife, John Johnson and wife, John Springer and wife.

The first preachers were: William Ivans and Cornelius Springer.

A Sabbath School was organized by this society, in 1838. At that time there were twenty-five scholars; at this time the average attendance is ninety. The present Superintendent is William Hibbs. The number of church members is about one hundred. Regular services and preaching every two weeks.

### HIGHWAYS—PIKES.

The National road, from Washington City, D. C., to St. Louis, Missouri, was built across the northeast corner of Springfield township, in 1828. Neil, Moore & Co., "put a line of stages" on this part of the road in 1831. William Lloyd was the first driver.

The Zanesville and Maysville pike was built through the southeastern part of the township in 1838–9

### PATASKALA MILLS.

In the year 1830, Isaac Dillon erected a large mill in the northeastern part of the township, at the mouth of the Licking river, and called it the Pataskala Mill. It contained one pair of buhrs, and the necessary additional machinery for the manufacture of wheat and buckwheat flour and corn meal. The mill has received important additions since that date, and does a large business.

### ASSOCIATION FOR THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN HORSES.

February 23d, 1833, Jacob Reese, Edward Rex, Anthony Smith, Samuel Seamans, and John Fogle formed a society, under the name of the "Springfield Association for the Recovery of Stolen Horses, and the Detection of the Thief or Thieves." They evidently regarded this as an important matter, which should be governed by fixed rules and regulations, for they adopted a constitution, with rules and regulations, for their government, in which the duties of the members and officers were specifically defined, and all with the evident intention of being not only law abiding, but, under the construction of the rights, privileges and duties of American citizenship, they were to enforce the laws insuring the safety of their property and the suppression of crime.

The constitution and by-laws were signed by Jacob Rees, President; Edward Rex, Treasurer; Anthony Smith, Samuel Seamans, and John Fogle.

No other names appear as members, although it is supposed there were many.

Section 3 of the constitution provides: "Every member who shall go in pursuit of stolen horses, shall keep a regular account of all his routes and expenses, which accounts he shall hand to the Treasurer within ten days after his return."

Section 4 says: "Any member being notified to go in pursuit of stolen horses, if he has not sufficient money by him, may borrow any amount up to five dollars upon the credit of this company, and all such loans the society bind themselves to pay, and if, after paying his expenses, he shall have a balance left, he shall hand it over to the Treasurer, with his accounts, for settlement, and if, upon examination of the accounts, there shall still be a balance in favor of the company, he shall pay the same upon being demanded by the Treasurer, and if he shall refuse or neglect to pay the same, the Treasurer shall collect it by law, in the same manner as debts under five dollars are collected."

"The Western Recorder" was the only paper ever published in Springfield township. This paper was published by Rev. Cornelius Springer, at his home—"Meadow Farm"—about six miles west of the city of Zanesville, July 18th, 1833. In 1845, it passed into the hands of A. H. Bassett, who removed it to Putnam, and continued to publish it until 1855, when it was transferred to the Methodist Protestant Church, it being devoted to expounding the doctrines and usages of that church. Mr. Bassett received for the establishment the sum of $1,250.

In September, 1855, the establishment was removed to Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. The paper, from this time, was called the "Western Methodist Protestant." Mr. Bassett continued to edit and publish the paper until November, 1860, when, by act of the Convention of the church, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the editorial and business departments of the paper were put into separate hands, and Dr. George Brown was elected editor and A. H. Bassett made the publishing agent.

In November, 1862, Dr. Brown was succeeded in the editorial department, by Dennis B. Dorsey, Jr., who, in October, 1864, resigned, and was succeeded by John Scott. At the General conference, held at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, in 1866, a union of the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Wesleyans was effected, under the name of the "Methodist Church," and the name of the paper was changed to that of "Methodist Recorder." At a meeting of the Board of Publication, at Springfield, in May, 1870, Mr. Scott tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1st, 1870, and Alexander Clark was elected to succeed him.

At a session of the General Conference, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May, 1871, it was decided to transfer the paper and "the book concern" to that place. The last issue of the "Methodist Recorder," at Springfield, was October 25th, 1871. The first issue at Pittsburgh, was November 15th, of the same year, where it is still published.

Dr. Clark discharged the duties of editor from September, 1871, till his death, in July, 1879, which occurred at the residence of Governor Colquitt, in Atlanta, Georgia. After the death of Dr. Clark, John Scott, D.D., was again chosen editor, which position he has continued to fill.—[George W. Barnett.]

### POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Meadow Farm was at the printing office of the "Western Recorder," about six miles west of the city of Zanesville, in 1839. Rev. C. Springer was appointed Postmaster. The office was discontinued in 1845.

Meadow Farm Church (Methodist Protestant) is situated about six miles southwest of the city of Zanesville, on land donated by Rev. Cornelius Springer. The society was organized in 1854. The first members were Rev. Cornelius Springer and wife, Joseph Rodman and family, John Springer and family, Jeremiah Springer and family, and Mrs. Ellen Wortman.

The first Class Leaders were John Springer, Joseph Rodman, and John Johnson. The first preacher was Rev. William B. Ivans.

A Sabbath School was organized soon after, with about fifty scholars. The present Superintendent is I. R. Gray.

Rev. Cornelius Springer was born in Wilmington, Delaware, about the year 1793, and came to this township with his father, John Springer, in 1806. When a young man, he was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, soon after, became an itinerant preacher—perhaps in 1816. He continued in this work as long as he was able for duty, and died August 17th, 1875, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His career of public usefulness began in the school-room. When the division of the church took place, in 1829, he identified himself with the moiety known as the Methodist Protestants, and led off as editor and publisher of the "Western Recorder," the organ of the church, an account of which is given elsewhere in this chapter.

### RAILROAD.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, subsequently the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, was built across the east end of the township, in 1854. The leading citizens of Putnam were prominent contributors to the building of this road.

The first organization not having sufficient means for building the road, it was mortgaged, and thus the money for building and equipping was raised. The mortgage was foreclosed and the road sold, at a great reduction—below cost. It is now leased to the Pennsylvania Company, and is under the control and management of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

John A. Adams, of Zanesville, was a Director. William M. Triplett, of Circleville, Ohio, was Secretary.

GEOLOGICAL.

On the land of Rev. J. Springer (section sixteen), the following section was taken:

| | | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Blossom of coal | ... | ... |
| 2. | Not seen | 60 | 0 |
| 3. | Putnam Hill limestone | 1 | 6 |
| 4. | Shale | 3 | 0 |
| 5. | Sandstone | 1 | 0 |
| 6. | Shale | 2 | 0 |
| 7. | Coal | 1 | 0 |
| 8. | Under-clay | 0 | 6 |
| 9. | Sandy shale | 10 | 0 |
| 10. | Siderite ore | 0 | 6 |
| 11. | Flint | 0 | 10 |
| 12. | Dark shale and laminated sandstone | 5 | 0 |
| 13. | Fine grained sandstone | 4 | 0 |

The fine-grained sandstone (number thirteen, in the above section), is a very handsome, light blue stone, very evenly bedded, easily quarried, and has proven to be durable.

On the land of Perry Bolin, section six, in this township, a limonite ore, six inches thick, is found, at an elevation of fifty-four feet above the Putnam Hill limestone. This ore is taken to the Zanesville furnace. The following is an analysis by Prof. Wormley:

| | |
|---|---|
| Specific gravity | 2.624 |
| Water combined | 13.20 |
| Silicious matter | 14.96 |
| Iron sesqui oxide | 67.35 |
| Manganese | 0.90 |
| Lime, phosphate | 0.63 |
| Lime, carbonate | 0.81 |
| Magnesia | 1.32 |
| Sulphur (Trace) | ..... |
| Total | 99.57 |
| Metallic iron | 47.15 |
| Phosphoric acid | 0.29 |

This is an excellent ore, rich in iron, free from sulphur, and containing only a small amount of phosphorus.

The seam, where measured, averages six inches in thickness.

In Springfield township, the two seams of coal known as the two New Lexington coals (the upper of which is the equivalent of the great seam of southern Perry county), are almost constantly seen, in their proper horizons. They are worked in many places. They always hold the same position, relatively, to the Putnam Hill limestone. The original and typical Putnam Hill limestone is found in this township, and is easily examined in the dug-way just above the bridge of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad.—[Geological Report, 1873, Vol. I, pp. 327–8.]

Clay.—"Fire clay" is found on the lands of L. H. Dugan and others, near the city, and is gaining the reputation of being a superior quality for lining capsules for foundry purposes. About fourteen hundred tons are annually hauled from Mr. Dugan's to the city. This clay is near the limestone, and both are taken out to good advantage, together. Other clay (potters' clay) of good quality is abundant, and extensively manufactured in this township.

Coal.—Bituminous coal of good quality is abundant in this township, and is mined extensively on several farms near the city.

Iron.—Iron ore, from four to six inches thick, has been discovered in several localities, but has not been mined or worked. It may prove very valuable. About the year 1818, James Crosby and Mr. ———Jackson built an iron forge a few rods south of the south end of the lower bridge. They obtained pig-iron at Dillon's furnace, of Licking. They used horse power.

Blue limestone.—A stratum about four feet thick extends pretty generally over the township. It is a good building stone, and good lime is made of it.

Sandstone of good variety for building purposes is abundant. Also "firestone," large quantities of which are dressed and shipped to other cities by S. G. McBride, who is also engaged in the manufacture of granite monuments and tombstones. The stone used for the base of these structures being obtained in this township.

MILITARY.

The following are known to have served in the Revolutionary War: Captain———Warner and ———Addison; and the following in the Indian War, under General Anthony Wayne: William H. Moore, enlisted at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in Captain Cook's company, Rangers, April 1st, 1792, discharged at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, April 17th, 1795; and Joseph Dorrah, enlisted in 1794, in Captain Bragg's company, Rangers.

In the War of 1812—Colonel Edward Tupper, William H. Moore, John Hempfield, Samuel Simmons, William Manley, Ambrose Josselyn, and Quartermaster Horace Nye.

Drafted—Samuel Chapman, Sr., who being sick at the time, sent a substitute; name not given.

In the Mexican War—John G. Leisure.

In the War of the Rebellion, 1861, as follows:

Company A, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., was raised by Colonel H. D. Munson, Putnam. It is noteworthy that his daughter, Julia, traveled with him when recruiting this company, and it is said was a valuable Aid-de-Camp.

Company B, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., was raised in Putnam and vicenity, by Z. M. Chandler and G. F. Wiles. Z. M. Chandler was appointed Captain, G. F. Wiles First Lieutenant, and G. D. Munson, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Chandler resigned his position as Superintendent of the Public Schools of Putnam, to go into the army. He was appointed Major of his regiment, at Bolivar, Tennessee, and was soon after promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, but during the Mississippi campaign he was compelled to resign on account of bad health, which he did at Raymond, Mississippi.

Lieut. G. F. Wiles was appointed Captain of

Company C, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., April 16th, 1862. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and took command of his regiment on the battle field of Champion Hills, May 16th, 1863. At Atlanta, he was appointed Colonel of his regiment, and during the greater part of the siege he was in command of the Second Brigade. After the South Carolina campaign, he was appointed Brevet Brigadier General, for his efficiency, as well as that of the regiment. On the campaign from Savannah, Georgia, to Goldsboro, North Carolina, he commanded the Second Brigade through terrible hardships and almost unsurmountable difficulties. When the regiment arrived at Washington, D. C., he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, on merit alone. He was breveted, also, by act of Congress. He remained with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, July 15th, 1865. He was said to be one of the best officers in the army.

The Seventy-eighth Ohio was one of the best drilled regiments in the army; was in thirty-five engagements; never driven from the field by the enemy; when it left the field of battle it was by order of its own officers.

Company B, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. N. G., was organized in Putnam, in the year 1863. Nearly all of its members lived in Springfield township. It was equipped and mustered into the United States service in response to the call by Governor Brough, for forty thousand volunteers, for one hundred days. The regiment was mustered in May 9th, 1864. Company B, with the regiment, under orders, proceeded from Zanesville, Ohio, to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, for garrison duty. They were afterwards stationed on Maryland Heights, then at Camp Bradford, Baltimore.

Gilbert D. Munson was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company B, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., at the organization of the regiment, December 12th, 1861, and was appointed Captain of his company September 7th, 1862, and was subsequently detailed on General Leggett's staff, and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, January, 1865. He won a creditable reputation as an officer of more than ordinary ability, and pleasing address. He took command of the regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and led it through to Alexandria, Virginia. His coolness and bravery on the field of battle were almost unequaled. He remained with his command until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, July 15th, 1865.

Charles C. Wiles was appointed First Lieutenant, and assigned as Assistant Quartermaster of the Seventy-eighth regiment, in 1862, and served acceptably to the close of the war.

Charles Roper was appointed Bugler and Chief Musician, and under him the regiment had a band that was unsurpassed by any in the service. His health having failed, and the position of Chief Musician being abandoned, he was mustered out at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Charles H. Bunher, of Company B, was one of the musicians.

Benjamin F. Scott, Seventh Corporal of Company B, was killed in the action at Atlanta, Georgia.

The following members of Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment, O. V. I., were residents of Springfield township: G. W. Beardsley, Amos H. Brelsford, George W. Cooper, Richard Dickinson, Samuel Dickinson, John E. Jones, Samuel Lewis, Geo. H. Mathews, Joseph Osmond, David Smith, Jacob P. Springer, Isaac Springer, John Weaver, Frank Munson.

Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I., Thomas Mathews.

Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I., William C. Younger.

The following persons volunteered to serve in the United States Navy (Western Flotilla): William Anderson, Henry Burns, Henry Boring, Solon Best, John Bowers, George Berkshire, James Brunen, Peter Cline, James Crozier, William Cockrill, Conrade Carl, E. B. Haver, James Huff, Andrew Josselyn, E. Farquhar, William Lenhart, William Larzelere, John McCoy, G. B. McClelland, C. A. Merriam, William McBride, F. Omsted, E. N. Nicholson, William Philips, James Peters, James Palmer, George Rex, Seth Stoughton, Eb. Seborn, Jefferson Stonesipher, R. Stillwell, George Shaw, Dan Schuler, N. K. Smith, Joseph R. Thomas, Jr., T. S. Wilbur, J. V. H. Wiles, Enoch Wilbur.

The following officers and soldiers volunteered from Camp Bradford, July 4, 1864, to proceed to Frederick City, Maryland, as mounted infantry, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from coming into Maryland:

Captain—Henry S. Allen.

First Lieutenant—Milton F. Timons.

Second-Lieutenant—Samuel L. Wiles.

Sergeants—John Baughman, Samuel Hadden, David McCandlish.

Corporals—James A. McFarland, William Curtis, Jr., Philip Stockdale, John G. Fisher, Samuel H. Sawhill.

Musician—Edward B. Haver.

Privates—John J. Ashbaugh, George W. Baughman, James F. Baughman, John Booz, John Curtis, Edward Crowell, William Chilcote, Henry C. Dieterick, John J. Ewen, Geoge B. Ewen, Alphonzo J. Helmuth, Oliver King, Christian Kagay, Samuel R. Larimer, William J. Lamb, Perry Longshore, William H. Meyers, Louis Munch (who was taken prisoner and escaped), Thomas I. Moorhead, John McMillen, John Melor, Sylvanus Mevay, John Mevay, Thomas Myers, Thomas Ross, James W. Terry, John Tomlinson, John Terry, John H. White, and Thomas Webster. They skirmished all day, Friday, July 8th, at the bottom of South Mountain, two miles from Frederick City. July 9th, they fought the enemy, at the battle of Mono-

cacy Junction, Maryland, from seven o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening.

"Ah! never shall the land forget,
How gushed the life blood of her brave;
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they fought to save."

They returned to Camp Bradford July 18th.

One Hundreth and Fifty-ninth Regiment, O.V. I.—Lucius P. Marsh was Captain of Company A, and Charles W. Potwin, First-Lieutenant.

### PUTNAM GRAYS.

This military company was organized in 1839. The company was well drilled, and made a fine display, in fancy maneuvers, and dress parade. The members were among the most prominent citizens of the township, and the majority of them residents of Putnam.

Jesse P. Hatch was Captain. He was a graduate in the Military School of Norwich, Vermont, under Captain Partridge. The company was, therefore, in good hands, and soon acquired proficiency in the manual then in use, as Captain Hatch was a fine drill master. He made the Greys a model company, in so much that the citizens were proud of it. But odd as it may appear, it is impossible to give a regular list of the membership. The last officers were: Captain, William C. Eli; First Lieutenant, Lawson Wiles; Ensign, J. C. Cherry. The company disbanded in 1845.

### MUSKINGUM COUNTY MILITIA.

The First Regiment of Muskingum County Militia had its headquarters in this township, and was organized in 1863, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1862-3.

It was composed of citizens of Springfield, Brush Creek, Clay, Newton, and Hopewell townships, liable to do military duty.

Three companies were raised in Springfield. A. M. Huston, H. B. Taylor, and H. L. Gray, were elected Captains. Captain Taylor's company, was, subsequently, consolidated with the other two.

The regiment was composed of twelve companies, viz: Two in Springfield; three in Brush Creek (Captains, David Walls, G. B. Minear, and Joseph Boyd); one in Clay (Captain G. B. Weaver); three in Newton, (Captains H. A. Axline, Geo. W. Jenkins, and James Anderson); and three in Hopewell (Captains William Down, Leroy Robinson, and Joseph Porter).

A. M. Huston was elected Colonel of the regiment; G. W. Showers (of Brush Creek), Lieutenant-Colonel; James Colvin (of Hopewell township), Major; C. A. Merriam (of Springfield), Adjutant; A. C. Brechville (of Newton township), Quartermaster.

A. F. Street was elected to fill the vacancy by the promotion of A. M. Huston to the Colonelcy.

The officers did militia duty at Newark, Ohio, one week annually; the regiment did militia duty at Newark, Ohio, one day annually; and each company did militia duty two days annually.

### ROLL OF HONOR OF MILITARY DEAD.

[Compiled from W. O. Munson's Record.]

Aston, Randolph C.; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Atkinson, F. M.; Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment O. V. I.

Atkinson, James; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Alves, Henry; Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Aston, J. W.; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Beatty, Henry; Company M, Fifth U. S. Colored.

Brown, George; Company M, Fifth U. S. Colored.

Berkshire, William; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Ball, Nelson; Company —, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Cockerel, William A.; Company —, Twelfth Regiment O. V. I.

Chapman, John L.; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Crooks, William; Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment O. V. I.

Dickerson, Richard; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Dorsey, Thomas; Company E, First Regiment O. V. I.

Dant, Frank; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Davy, John; Company —, Regiment —.

Deitrick, William; Company A, Sixty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Emery, William; Company D, Sixty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Figley, Robert; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

France, Howard C.; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Fletcher, Western; Company M, Eleventh U. S. Colored.

Gray, John; Company E, Fortieth Regiment O. V. I.

Gardner, William; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Gad, Miles D.; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Hopes, Lieut. Thomas; Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Hall, Nathaniel; Company M, Eleventh U. S. Colored.

Hemphill, Finley; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Harding, John W.; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Haver, Lewis P.; Company E, Third Regiment O. V. I.

Haffhill, John; Company —, Eleventh U. S. Colored.

Hunnicut, Greenberry; Company D, Eleventh U. S. Colored.

James, Alvah; Company C, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Josselyn, Alfred; Company A, One Hundred ahd Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Kinney, William; Company M, Eleventh Regiment U. S. colored.

Kountz, Charles; Company E, Nineteenth U. S. colored.

Kelley, James; gunboat.

Lewis, Samuel; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Lewis, James; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Matthews, George H.; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

McMillen, William; Andersonville prison.

Osmond, Joseph; " "

Potts, George I.; Quartermaster Sergeant Ninety-fifth Regiment.

Palmer, J. W.; Company —, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Phillips, John; Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment O. V. I.

Runnion, Joel; Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Reed, Major B. C. G.; One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment O. V. I.

Reynolds, Horace; Seventy-sixth Regiment O. V. I.

Smith, Albert; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Salade, John W.; Company G, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Smith, Charles; Company C, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Springer, Catharinus; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Skinner, John; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Stockdale, Robert; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Scott, B. F.; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Schnebby, Warren B, Twenty-fifth Cavalry.

Spaulding, John H.; Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Starts, Thomas; Company —, Fifth U. S. Infantry, colored.

Tuttle, Austin; Company A, Sixteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Thompson, John; unknown, colored.

Wiles, William Harrison; Company B, Fifteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Wiles, Cordon R.; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Williams, Benoni A.; Thirteenth Cavalry.

Weaver, Charles; Company E, Nineteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Weaver, John; Company B, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Wont, George; Company —, Nineteenth Regment O. V. I.

### IMPROVED BREEDS OF STOCK.

*Fine Wooled Sheep.*—Dr. Increase Mathews was the first in this township to engage in growing fine wooled sheep. This was about 1820, and he obtained his start in this stock, in Vermont.

Cyrus Merriam, who came from Brandon, Vermont, when about twenty-one years of age, and engaged in merchandising—soon after married the grand-daughter of General Rufus Putnam, now a widow, in her Seventy-seventh year, and to whom we are indebted for this information—in the year 1826, purchased a fruit farm, about two miles southwest of town, and lived there until he died, in November, 1873. In 1828, Mr. Merriam purchased a flock of sheep from Dr. Mathews, and for a few years gave attention to wool growing. In 1843, he and William Baldwin, of Putnam, employed Sandford Howard to go to Massachusetts and purchase for them, and bring to this place, some Durham cattle, for breeding; also, some Herefords. Mr. Merriam then engaged in raising stock of those varieties, but soon after confined his attention to the short-horned, and was very successful. He continued in the business as long as he lived, and his sons became his successors.

*Devons.*—In 1864, James Buckingham began growing this highly prized breed of cattle, and subsequently associated with L. H. C. Howard, and continued in the business. Their stock is valued highly, for breeding purposes, and some of their strains have found purchasers at a considerable distance away.

*Blooded Horses.*—Mr. Buckingham.

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

WHEN IT WAS THE RED MAN'S DOMAIN—MOUND BUILDERS—THE TOWNSHIP AS NOW RECOGNIZED—"MAD ANTHONY"—PIONEERS—BOUNDARIES—ELECTION—TOPOGRAPHY—PRODUCTS—STREAMS—COAL—IRON—FIRST ROAD—SALT WORKS—FAIRVIEW M. E. CHURCH—FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—CEMETERIES—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—FIRST POST ROUTE—POSTOFFICE—POSTMASTER—MILLS—FIRST STORE—BRICK KILNS—FARM IMPLEMENTS—DUNCAN, HIS HOME, HABITS, DEATH, CAVE, GUN—DUNCAN'S FALLS—FIRST BLACKSMITHS—FIRST TAVERN—DUNCAN'S FALLS LAID OUT—VETERAN PHYSICIAN—IMPROVED BREEDS OF STOCK—THE PARKINSON SCHOOL HOUSE—TEMPERANCE WAVE—DEBATING SOCIETY—DUNCAN'S FALLS BAPTIST CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ANCHOR LODGE, F. AND A. M., NO. 283—METHODIST CHURCH—UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS—LITERARY SOCIETY—MILITARY, IN THE "WAR OF '12"—LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY, IN 1840—IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—GEOLOGY.

The region now known by this name, once formed a part of the red man's domain. Some branch or subdivision of the once great Shawnee Nation, perhaps, built "old town," on the east

side of the river, at Duncan's Falls. They were there as late as 1794, but—

> They are gone! They are gone
> To the distant forests, dark and deep—
> To happy hunting-grounds are gone,
> And with their fathers sleep.

Among the evidences of earlier inhabitants having roamed over this country, are mounds, some, evidently, built by Indians, and others by that peculiar race, called "mound-builders." One of this latter class is found in the town of Duncan's Falls. It is about thirty feet in diameter, on top, sloping gently down the sides, and has an elevation of about ten feet above the surrounding surface. Another of this class, and about the same size, is found half a mile north of this; and still another, of about the same dimensions, is found on section nine. To the eastward of this mound, nearly half a mile, is a circular formation, about fifty feet in diameter, having a ditch nearly six feet deep, on the inside. There is a doorway at the east part of this structure, with a mound just inside this passage-way, and, on the embankment surrounding the mound, large forest trees are growing, indicating that the structure was made when no trees were in that locality, as these trees are larger than those in the surrounding forests. There are other and smaller mounds, recognized as such as Indians erect for burial-places.

The township, as now recognized, was not named and bounded for a quarter of a century after the first settler had reared his cabin in the wilderness known only to native denizens. And, doubtless, he who suggested the name was thinking of "the eternal fitness of things," for Anthony Wayne was not alone a valiant soldier-officer—he was a moral hero. While clinging to his sword, as a means of safety, he was disposed to invite his antagonist to join in a council of peace, and, while the enemies of civilization feared "Mad Anthony," they respected him for his steadfastness and integrity. These traits, as every schoolboy knows, were the secrets of his success. Hence, the propriety of naming a new settlement after him, perpetuating the memory of his life lessons and emulating his example.

It was a beautiful spring morning, in 1802, when James Findley found the spot that became his home. Lured by the beauty so lavishly displayed on every hill and vale, and regaled by the balmy odors of rarest flora, is the thought fondly cherished by his descendants. Mingled with a discordant note uttered by beasts of prey, whose near approach made it sometimes necessary to lay down the ax for the rifle, and sometimes ponder the guttural accents of the Indian; and, years after, he would say:

> "Through the woodland, through the meadow,
> As in silence oft I walk,
> Softly whispering on the breezes,
> Seems to come the red man's talk."

Mr. Findley was a Pennsylvanian, and the site on which he built his cabin home, when surveyed, was found to be on section thirty-two, town twelve, range thirteen, as now known in Wayne township. His former occupation was that of a weaver, and, in after years, he served his neighbors in that capacity—for they wore home-made clothing.

In the fall of 1803, when the forests were clad in their changeful beauty, Abraham Mercer came, from Virginia, and settled the question as to where his Paradise should be, by locating on section six, in the northeast part of the township, where his descendants reside to this day. His near neighbor, on the same section, was Caleb Dunn, from Sussex county, New Jersey, who settled here in 1804. Following him, came Lewis Karns, settling on land adjoining Dunn on the west.

In 1805, Nicholas Border, from Virginia, settled on the south half of section one, town twelve, range thirteen. He had a large family, and was quite an acquisition to the new settlement.

About this time, Lemuel Josephs found his way into this region, and settled on section ten. His son, Nathaniel, subsequently, occupied the old homestead many years.

The western part of this township was settled by Germans, among whom were Bowman, Glossman, Corbin, Brookover, Pringle, Deffenbaugh, Swope, Heim, Toll, Christ, Delenbeck, Hoosan, Hemmer, Huffman, Lehman, Alter, Amburst, Soller, Albraith, and Haas. The characteristics of these people are national, and, as they are not given to historic records, are content to repeat the lives of their ancestors, in simplicity and industry; and whoever would attempt anything like personal reminiscences concerning them, must needs sojourn among them, as did Diederick Knickerbocker, of old, amongst the New Yorkers—and, perhaps, reap a similar reward in fame and ducats. This we have not done, but sought the prominent facts in their uneventful past, with what tradition has saved from oblivion.

The next event of public interest occurred March 6th, 1826, when "a petition was presented, signed by a number of citizens of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to go to elections, and praying that a township may be struck off from part of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships; and the Commissioners, believing the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township, to be struck off, according to the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section six, township twelve, range thirteen, on what is known as the "Military or Base line;" thence west to a point where said Military line intersects the corporation of the city of Zanesville: thence south to the southwest corner of section seven, township twelve, range thirteen; thence west to the Muskingum river; thence down said river, with the meanderings thereof, to the southwest

corner of section thirty-two, township twelve, range thirteen; thence east to the southeast corner of said section thirty-two; thence north to the northeast corner of section twenty-nine, township twelve, range thirteen; thence west to the northwest corner of said section twenty-nine; thence north to the place of beginning," and, according to the language used in the Commissioners' journal, "which shall constitute a new township, to be called Wayne township."

"Also, ordered that an election be held at the house of Joseph Dixon, on Monday, the third day of April, 1826, to elect a sufficient number of officers for said township according to law, of which three notices were issued, and given to George W. Gibbons, for publication.

*Topographically*.—Few townships in this part of Ohio have a more pleasing variety in appearance, or a more varied and excellent adaptation to agriculture, horticulture, and vegetable gardening. The surface is undulating, with a clay soil on the uplands, and the extensive bottom lands in the vicinity of streams, composed of rich sandy loam, invite the market gardener to them as a paradise for producing most appetizing vegetables, which many have extensively engaged in.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, clover and timothy are grown with success in many parts of the township, and seldom fail for lack of moisture, as the region is well watered.

The largest stream, traversing a considerable part of the township, is Salt Creek, which courses in a southeasterly direction and empties into the Muskingum river. This creek has several tributaries that rise in the central portion of the township, flowing eastwardly into it. "Indian Run" is the largest and most southerly. There are numerous smaller streams in the western part that empty into the Muskingum river. "Flat Run" rises in the north, courses through sections three, four and eight, and runs southward, and through section fifteen into the river.

Coal of good bituminous quality, is found in layers ranging from three to six feet thick, in several localities. In the northwestern portion of the township, a variety of coal known in this region as "White ash," about three feet in the layer, is found, and is regarded by many as very superior coal.

Some iron ore is found also, but no effort to ascertain its quality or quantity.

The first road surveyed through this township was from Zanesville to McConnelsville, along the river, prior to the organization of Wayne township.

In pursuing the historic narrative, we have found the chronological order of events to serve the reader best, and hence, to begin at the beginning, the migration from Marietta to this region in quest of salt, reveals the singular fact that, notwithstanding this region was visited by that party in 1796, the first white man settled in this township in 1802, probably on account of fear of the Indians, which was dispelled soon after the establishment of the Trading Post at Zanesville had been felt as a civilizing power.

### SALT WORKS.

The earliest account of salt making is introduced in this wise: The early settlers in the vicinity of Marietta suffered great inconvenience from want of salt, and it was not until they were informed by a man who had been a prisoner among the Indians in the Muskingum Valley, being released, came back some time in August, 1795, informed the white people that salt was to be found in the valley, whereupon a party started out to explore for the salt water, and after being absent about a week, returned with about a gallon of salt, made by themselves, in a camp kettle. Accordingly, in 1796, a company was formed, composed of fifty shareholders, who paid one dollar and fifty cents each, which sum enabled them to send to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for twenty-four kettles for making salt. They were brought by water to Duncan's Falls, and from there were conveyed on pack horses seven miles up Salt Creek to the springs they had found. They dug a well near the edge of the creek, down to the rock which formed the bed of the stream, and having cut a hollow sycamore tree, placed it in the well and embedded it on the rock bottom. The salt water soon came in copiously, when they obtained it by the old method of a sweep. The kettles being set up, twelve in a row, the work of boiling and making salt began. The kettles were housed by building a cabin over them. The company divided into classes of five men each, and kept the fires up day and night. Those who were not at the well kettles were engaged in cutting and hauling wood. They succeeded in making about one hundred pounds of dark colored salt of inferior quality, which, owing to their need, was considered very acceptable. The cost of producing this salt, estimating the outlay of money and time, was more than anticipated, so that after continued experiments during four years, the salt was found to cost three dollars per bushel, and the company dissolved.

The next effort was made in 1820, by Moses Ayers, who erected salt works near Duncan's Falls. He was measureably successful, although the works were abandoned after a few years.

In 1825, Martin Chandler erected salt works at the mouth of Salt Creek, but of this venture we have no data.

### FAIRVIEW M. E. CHURCH.

The first society of this denomination, in this township, was formed at the house of Lemuel Joseph, about the year 1807. The members were Lemuel Joseph, Celia Joseph, Andrew Mercer, Mary Mercer, Margaret Watts, John Mercer and Elizabeth Mercer.

The first class leader was Lemuel Joseph.

The first preacher was Rev. James Watts, in 1807.

The society continued to meet at the house of Lemuel Joseph until about 1822, when a hewed log house, 36x30, was built; they worshiped in this house until 1846, when it burned down; the society then built a brick church, 48x38, at a cost

of about $1,000. They continue to occupy that church, and have now seventy-five members.

There are two classes, led by Christy Joseph and Jacob Clapper.

The first Sabbath School was organized at the school house (now known as District No. 2) about the year 1828, and had fifteen scholars in regular attendance.

The first Superintendent was Lemuel Joseph.

The present number of scholars is about thirty.

The present Superintendent is C. Brook over. The school is now conducted in Fairview M. E. Church.

The foregoing records point to Lemuel Joseph as the leader and patron, and it accords with the wishes of those who hold his memory in grateful remembrance to state, albeit briefly, the prominent events in his life. He was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1769, and in the course of human events yielded to the Goddess of Love, Miss Celia Smith, whom he married in Monongahela county, Virginia, and moved to this section in 1806, settling on a part of Section 10, T. 12, R. 13. He lived a life of industry and Christian purity as a pioneer in the church he espoused, and died June 5th, 1830, aged sixty-one years. His son, Nathan, who was born here in 1807, is no doubt the oldest citizen of the township, and notwithstanding his ease of circumstances, manifests the inherited trait of industry, by working on his farm, and has, like his father, attained an enviable influence in the church and community. He has served the church as Circuit Steward for twenty years consecutively, and as a class leader thirty-five years, and as Superintendent of Sunday School a great many years.

There are others, of those days, who shared the trials of early settlement, we have no doubt, who might, with propriety, find a place in this record, but our gleaner, Colonel A. M. Huston, has not been able to acertain their names, and the incidents connected with them, to justifiy the effort at this time.

### THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house was erected on Brookover's farm (section 9). This was not far from 1812; and like most buildings of that epoch, was built of round logs, with puncheon floor, clap-board roof, with a large fire-place in one end; the lower part of the chimney, including the fire place, was built of stone, and the upper part of logs and sticks laid in clay, and daubed in the inside with the same material. The boys of the school cut the wood, and generally managed to cut and haul it on Saturdays, when they made the occasion one of frolic.

The furniture of school houses in those days was in keeping with the building, the benches and writing-desks being small trees split, hewed, and legs according to the height demanded; the desks were generally attached to the wall, holes being bored in the logs, pegs driven in, and puncheons placed on them, affording a substantial desk for their purposes. The windows were made by leaving out, or cutting out, a log, and pasting greased paper over the space thus left. The first teacher is supposed to have been William Harrick; the next was John Ramey. About 1820, a school was taught by Thomas Thornburgh, in a house similar to that described above, located on the Scott farm. Since that date school houses and teachers have multiplied and kept pace with the advances of the age. There are three first-class new frame school houses, one in District number one, one in District number three, and one in District number eight. The others serve the purpose well, but are not quite so modern. The township is divided into eight common school Districts, and the schools are controlled by a board of managers, termed a Board of Education, and a Board of Directors in each District, organized under the State laws. The schools are kept during nine months of the year.

### CEMETERIES.

The first ground set apart for such use was given by Lemuel Joseph, and contained about half an acre, situated on the farm afterwards owned by Nathan Joseph (section ten); it was a family and neighborhood cemetery. Abraham Bell was the first person buried there, as appears from the year date on his tombstone, which is 1812.

A cemetery was located on the farm now owned by John Miller, in lot ten on the river tier, for family and neighborhood use. This place was donated, for the purpose, by Moses Ayers, about 1820. A burial ground, containing about two acres, near the village of Duncan's Falls, was set apart and donated by James Taylor, in 1825, and has recently been used more than the others.

There is also a burying ground on the farm of the late William Pringle.

The first Justice of the Peace, in what is now Wayne township, was Mathias Spangler, who is known to have served in that capacity in 1812; but we have found no record of his election or appointment. His son, Mathias Washington Spangler, was a Justice of the Peace in 1835, and many years after. The Spanglers settled on lands afterwards owned by the Deffinbaughs, in section eight.

The first Township Clerk, by the same authority (tradition), was G. W. Gibbons.

The first physician at Duncan's Falls was Dr. Mason, who lives there still.

The first post route was along the river road, from Zanesville to McConnelsville, started between 1820 and 1825. The postoffice was located at Byers & Wolf's store, near the mouth of Salt Creek.

The first mail carrier was James Larrison, who carried the mail through the township before a postoffice was established in the township. The first stage route was over the same route, in 1835, and was owned by a Mr. Hildebrand.

The first postmaster was Mr. Byers, of Byers & Wolf, at the mouth of Salt Creek.

### MILLS.

The first grist mill was erected on "Flat Run," in 1820, by Samuel Frazie.

The first saw mill was erected in 1834, at the mouth of Salt Creek, by Martin Chandler.

In 1838, Dugan and Bowen built a grist mill at Duncan's Falls. This mill is four stories high, and runs eight pair of buhrs. The entire structure, when finished, cost about seventy-five thousand dollars. It is now owned by John Miller, and does a good business.

### THE FIRST STORE.

Between 1820 and 1825, Messrs. Byers and Wolf had a store, near the mouth of Salt Creek, and as usual, in pioneer times, kept a little of everything.

### BRICK KILNS.

I. S. Parkinson began to manufacture brick about the year 1825. He was followed soon after by General Herrick and Andrew Carns.

### THE FARM IMPLEMENTS IN YE OLDEN TIME.

The attempt will not be made to show the state of mechanics in manufacturing implements for husbandry then, for the nomadic character of the pioneer was such, that when he settled for life, it was altogether likely he would be remote from the places where best instruments could be had. It is well, however, to say, that those were the days of wooden mould-boards for plows, and tree tops for harrows, and forked sticks for hay forks. These were improvised as occasion and opportunity enabled them, and according to the ingenuity and handicraft of the worker.

The "patent plow," with cast iron mould board, share and coulter, was not introduced to the farmer, in this region, until about 1825; this was known as the Woods patent, and it was some years later that harrow teeth and fork prongs were made of iron. The blacksmith was counted a skilled workman who could make these, and they were regarded as a luxury, many continuing to use the primitive implements.

### DUNCAN—HIS HOME, HABITS, DEATH, CAVE, GUN, AND DUNCAN'S FALLS.

The following recital appeared in the "Times," of Zanesville, over the *nom*, "History," and being found to accord with the gleanings of the writer of these pages, is given with this reminder: that before the Trading Post was inaugurated, in 1794, this adventurous spirit had found his way into the Moose-kingdom, and among the red men, whom he knew only roamed where animals, valuable for food and furs, especially the latter, were to be found. His bravery was worthy a nobler fate:

"About the year 1790, there came from Virginia a man by the name of Duncan, whose occupation was to hunt wild game, either with a gun or traps. He was a man who desired to be secluded and alone, and to be permittted to carry out this plan he came to the vicinity of the falls of the Muskingum river, nine miles below Zanesville, before that locality was inhabited by any white people. The Indians had one or two villages near by, and for a time Duncan carried on a little trade or barter with them, and was friendly. This continued for, perhaps, four years, when he discovered his traps had been meddled with, and some of his game stolen. This so enraged him that he resolved to watch and see, if possible, who the guilty party was, when he discovered an Indian taking game from his traps. Whereupon he shot the thief. He continued to watch for some months, and made it a point to shoot all Indians who meddled with his rights. He found it necessary to keep himself concealed from them. They were enraged, and sought an opportunity to capture him. On some occasions, when they shot him with their arrows, they did not seem to injure him. They began to conclude he was greater than ordinary human beings.

"Duncan's place of abode was unknown to them, and when, sometimes, they saw him on one side of the river, and again on the other side, they watched to see how he crossed, and could find neither skiff or boat. This was a great mystery, and baffled them for a long time. Finally, they discovered he crossed the river on the falls with a stout long pole, and his manner of crossing was to skip from rock to rock with the aid of the pole, or lay it down from one rock to another, where the water was deep, and walk over; then move the pole, and so get across. This he did generally in the night season. On the fatal night, two parties of the bravest Indian warriors lying in ambush watching for him, saw him, equipped with his gun and pole, leap lightly from rock to rock till he approached the main channel. Here he placed his pole, one end on each side of the channel, and had passed half way over, when a volley from the Indians struck him, and he fell dead in the middle of the river. Next day his body was found about one-half mile below, on a gravelly ripple. This point was given the name of "Dead Man's Ripple," from the fact that the dead body of Duncan was found on it, and the falls of the river at that place were called 'Duncan's Falls,' because it was there that Duncan fell.

"After the death of Duncan his habitation was discovered to be a cave, or dug-out, where he retired for rest and concealment from the Indians. This was situated about one-half mile below the falls of the river, on the west side, and is now on an island between the Falls and the canal. Some years after the country in that locality was inhabited by the white people, a gun was found, plowed up near where Duncan's cave was. This was afterwards brought to Mr. Brelsford, a gunsmith now residing in the Ninth Ward of Zanesville, who cut the barrel off to make it shorter, and took from it a load of powder that had perhaps been put there by Mr. Duncan. The stock of the gun was worthless, but the barrel being good, Mr. Brelsford cleaned it up and put it on a new stock. The gun is now owned by Col. Z. M. Chandler, of the Ninth Ward, who, no doubt,

prizes it very highly, on account of its having been the property of Mr. Duncan, as well as for its antiquity."

### DUNCAN'S FALLS.

This place, for a time, had a legendary and more than ordinary interest imparted to it by the tragic fate of the man whose name its bears—Duncan, the intrepid hunter. When the twilight shades gathered o'er the cabin home, the grandsire hoary was wont to tell of his mysterious character and sad end. All that is probably authentic concerning him, however, has been given in another place, by a gleaner. That the same intuitions prompted the hunter to locate here that actuated the red men of the forest, is doubtless true. And when the game had disappeared, the white men who succeeded Duncan found that natural advantages invited them to enterprise. The pioneer of these was James Taylor, who opened a store at this point, not far from 1825. He was an energetic man, and moved first in every practical advance.

### THE FIRST BLACKSMITHS.

Alanson Holderidge erected his shop and forge "at the Falls," in 1828, and was followed soon after by Justice Depew, who lit the fire on his forge at the mouth of Salt creek.

> This is all we know of these forgers,
> Whose only record is they were forgers;
> And to make a record for these forgers,
> Might be to slander honest forgers,
> Who, though they indeed were forgers,
> Would scorn us as base forgers,
> And, so we will say they were forgers,
> And that they were honest forgers!

The first tavern in the township was probably kept by Jacob Hall, in a small cabin near the present village, in 1830.

James Taylor established a ferry at the Falls in 1830; and the year following, the county built a free bridge. In 1832, or 1833, Mr. Taylor built a dam at the Falls, for the purpose of enticing millers there. In 1835, the State, realizing the importance of a dam at this point, caused the present superior structure to be built. And in 1838, Dugan and Bowen built a very fine four-story flour mill at the Falls, utilizing the water power made by the dam. The mill was supplied with eight pairs of buhrs, and when completed, cost about seventy-five thousand dollars.

The town of Duncan's Falls was laid out by James Taylor, in 1841. The population is about two hundred souls. There are now two general stores and one drug store in the town.

Dr. Mason is the veteran physician, and was the first to settle at the Falls.

### IMPROVED BREEDS OF STOCK.

*Hogs.*—The first improved breed of hogs was the "Berkshire," introduced by James Taylor, in 1833.

The Chester White was introduced in 1840, by Mr. J. Gibbons.

*Sheep.*—The first fine wooled sheep were introduced by James Taylor, in 1835.

*The Horse.*—The first fine blooded horse was known as "Surprise," introduced by James Taylor, in 1827. Mr. Taylor was so enthused with the value of this horse, that he offered to buy all colts got by "Surprise," at the proper age, at twenty dollars each, or require the owner of the dam to pay him that sum for the service of the horse. The horse was very popular with the farmers. He, however, accumulated about one hundred "Surprise" colts.

The "Wagoner," a breed of dun colored horses, was introduced by Mr. Stinson.

The "Canadian Lion," a dark chestnut sorrel, was introduced in 1836, by James McGuire.

The Parkinson school house (now District No. 1), was built by voluntary subscription, in 1834. At the meeting held for this purpose, John S. Parkinson, Thomas Morris, George W. Gibbons, were elected School Directors, and instructed to collect and use the money subscribed in building a school house. John S. Parkinson gave one acre of land for the use of the school, and they soon had a neat brick building erected thereon; this was the first brick school house in the township. This was taken down and a larger one built, in 1862, and in 1875 this was found too small, and a new one was built, a frame, well finished and furnished, and is probably the best kept school in the township.

Religious meetings were held in the Parkinson school house, when the building was finished, and Gilbert Blue, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, living in Zanesville, with Samuel Cox, also a local preacher, held meetings every two weeks. Mr. Blue being a carpenter, made a pulpit, and the first Sunday after the completion of the house, preached to a large audience. Mr. Cox preached in turn, and much interest was awakened—sometimes pastors of the various churches, from Zanesville, filled the pulpit. In 1840, a large congregation, composed of families of different denominations, was in attendance. It was practically a union effort, though not so called. The Parkinsons, Morrises, Corbins, Harpers, Gibbons, Deffenbaughs, Downerds, McMillins, McGinness, and Willeys, were among the attendants. Rev's. Courtney and Shepherdson held protracted meetings here in 1840 and 1841, resulting in many converts. Rev. Lensebaugh (Lutheran), held meetings during several weeks in 1860, and reported eighty converts. Rev. Hall (of the M. E. Church), held meetings in 1872, with very good results. After the Hammond meetings, in Zanesville, in 1877, meetings were held here, aided by the city pastors, with good results.

A Sunday school was organized here in 1841, with the late William Shultz as superintendent. This school has been a success from the start. Of those who helped to form this school, three remain, who have been with it from the beginning, viz.: Joshua Downerd, Samuel McGinness, and Sophia McGinness.

A temperance wave swept over this section in

1878, and a Christian Temperance Union was formed, in which the late Mrs. M. J. Downerd was a zealous leader. The society owes much of its success to her efforts. Meetings are held every two weeks.

### DEBATING SOCIETY.

This organization was effected in 1836; Jacob C. Parkinson was Treasurer, and the following persons were members: Harvey Atkinson, John C. Atkinson, Richard Corbin, George Houston, George E. Slocum, Alexander C. Lewis, James M. Lewis, Culbertson M. Hahn, Edward Parkinson, William Parkinson, John Gates, Moses Ennis, John Downerd, Samuel McGinness, John H. Gibbons, Joseph G. Gibbons, Thomas P. Dickerson. The records are in possession of Samuel McGinness. The society was kept up quite a number of years.

### THE DUNCAN'S FALLS BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Duncan's Falls Baptist Church was organized in Taylorsville, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 17, 1840, by a council of brethren invited from neighboring churches for that purpose, viz.: From Salt Creek, Parley Brown, Archibald Galbraith, and Abel Johnson; from Zanesville, Thomas Male and Charles Grant; from Zoar Church, William Hamrick, B. Y. Seigfried, and Michael White were also present. The council was organized by appointing Parley Brown, Moderator, and Abel Johnson, Clerk. The following seventeen brethren and sisters (sixteen of whom had letters of dismission from Salt Creek Church), presented themselves before the council, viz.: George Crane, Henry Sapp, James Crane, Samuel Harper, William Bolman, George Gander, Susan Comstock, Marcy Crane, Matilda Groves, Sarah Cuberly, Elizabeth Ann Gander, Rebecca Morris, Hannah Armstrong, Catharine Sapp, Elizabeth Bolman, Moses Masters, and Elizabeth Masters, giving their reasons why they believed a Baptist Church should be organized in the vicinity of Taylorsville. These reasons, with their articles of faith, being entirely satisfactory to the council, they were in the ordinary manner recognized as a regular Baptist Church.

At a subsequent meeting, the new church adopted the name of "Duncan's Falls Baptist Church."

At this time the church had no meeting house, but held their meetings a part of the time in a cooper shop, and at private houses, or wherever a convenient place could be found, but God was with them, and added to their number, from time to time, many precious souls. In the year 1841, the church resolved to make an effort to build a meeting house on the north side of the river, in the then opening village of Duncan's Falls, on a lot afterwards donated by Alvah Buckingham and lady.

The church met in their new meeting house for worship the first time, on the 9th day of March, 1844. Abel Johnson was the first pastor; under his labors the church was gathered. The following ministers served the church at different times: G. C. Sedwick, Kitchel, Sheppard, Emerson, Amerman, Hartford, Erwin, James, and Davies. During the intervals of these pastorates, the church was frequently supplied with preaching by other ministers.

The Duncan's Falls Church has struggled manfully; many times cast down and discouraged, but never in despair, they persevered. The Holy Spirit visited them at different times, with precious revivals of religion, in which many were added to their number. Some noble men have been connected with this church; men whose piety, liberality and consecrated lives in the cause of Christ endeared them to the church, while living, and now that they are gone to their reward, their memory is embalmed and cherished in the hearts of those who survive them. Among the names of those, were Crane, Gander, Male, Comstock, and many whose names are doubtless in the Book of Life, but of whom no earthly record declares their deeds.

At the church meeting, held April 12th, 1845, the congregation agreed to organize a Sunday School. This was the first Sunday School in Duncan's Falls. The names of the Superintendent, officers, and teachers, do not appear, however.

Among the last pastors of the church were Rev. G. Swamhort and Rev. J. Chambers.

The Presbyterian Church was erected in the town of Duncan's Falls in 1855. The Sunday School attached to this church has an attendance of thirty-five. Plummer Pierce is the Superintendent.

### MASONIC.

Anchor Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 283, was constituted April 24th, 1856, at Duncan's Falls, Ohio. The charter members were James D. Sturges, J. J. Cassell, Marquis Williamson, R. I. Peach, Fred. Young, Thomas McLees, Joseph Starrett, and P. Doenik.

The first officers were J. D. Sturges, W. M.; J. J. Cassell, S. W.; Marquis Williamson, J. W.

The present officers are as follows: J. D. Mercer, W. M.; S. M. Rutledge, S. W.; W. H. Bailey, J. W.

The present place of meeting is Duncan's Falls. The Lodge owns the building they occupy, and has no debts; the financial status is good.

Among the zealous members of the Order—not excelled in any part of the country for their fidelity to the principles of our beloved Order—it is proper to mention James D. Sturges, the first Master, to whose zeal and contributions, of time and money, the Lodge is indebted, in a great measure, for its existence. After getting the Lodge in good working order, Brother Sturges resigned the place he had filled so acceptably, and was succeeded by Brother John C. Wilhelm. To these two zealous brothers, Masonry owes much of its strength in this region. No labor was too arduous or too trivial to be performed by either of them. [We tender thanks to J. C. Wilhelm and J. D. Mercer, for the foregoing data.]

### METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was built at the Falls in the summer of 1862. The Sabbath School connected therewith, at this place, numbers thirty-five. Samuel Rutledge is the present Superintendent.

### UNION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Some time in 1844, a Union Sabbath School was organized in the Parkinson school house, District number one, with about sixty scholars in average attendance. The present average attendance is about the same, and the Superintendent is James McBride.

September 1st, 1878, a Union Sabbath School was organized in the Story school house, District number three, with sixty-five scholars. I. T. Vest was the first Superintendent. The average attendance now is seventy-five scholars, and R. H. Galligher is Superintendent.

### LITERARY.

A literary society was organized at the Story school house, District number three, in 1878, at which time G. W. Lawhead was elected President, J. T. Story was chosen Secretary, and R. H. Galligher, Treasurer.

The society had a membership of about thirty. They continue in the cause, and hold meetings every week. They vary the exercises between discussions and readings, and the result of their efforts has been very salutary.

The officers are chosen every three months. This course was adopted in order that a practical knowledge of conducting the meetings in a parliamentary manner might be divided among its members.

The officers at the time these notes were gleaned were as follows: G. W. Lawhead, President; John McAtee, Secretary.

### MILITARY.

The military record for Wayne township, so far as relates to the War of 1812, is somewhat legendary—the papers not being preserved, and the memory of those who still tell stories of the Revolution being somewhat defective.

One —— Cursen was an officer in the navy; Mathias Spangler, Jr., Henry Spangler, Jacob Downerd, Jacob Spangler, William Lewis, John Kearns, and George Mercer, were soldiers. Jacob Spangler was a musician, and first a substitute, then a volunteer. J. S. Parkinson was pressed into the service, with his team, and taken to Northwestern Ohio, for service in the army under General Harrison. William Joseph was drafted, and procured a substitute in the person of James Williams.

A light infantry company was formed in this township, in 1840, and R. I. Peach was elected Captain, and Isaac Little, First Lieutenant. Their company musters were generally held in Taylorsville. Then, regimental muster was held at the place afterwards known as Camp Goddard, near Zanesville. Colonel Curtis commanded the regiment, Dr. J. Watkins, of Fultonham, was Brigadier General, and C. C. Goddard, of Zanesville, was Major General.

### IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

J. T. Story was the first citizen of this township to enlist in the War of the Rebellion. This was immediately after he heard of the firing on Sumter. He joined Captain J. C. Hazlett's (Company H) three months' men, and, in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and, in December, following, was promoted to the Captaincy.

Joseph Peach was Captain of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I., and, October 10th, 1862, was promoted to Major.

Charles H. Fox enlisted as a private, in the Third O. V. I.—three months' service—and was appointed Orderly Sergeant of the company; and was elected Captain of Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I., May 9th, 1864—one hundred days' service. Thomas Fox enlisted in the First O. V. I., three months' service; re-enlisted, in Company D, Seventy-eighth O. V. I., in November, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran, in the same regiment, in January, 1864.

Thos. C. Ross was a private in the First O.V. I., three months' service.

Joseph Atchison was a private in Company H, First O. V. I., three months' service. Henry Smith and W. E. Atwell were in the same company, at the same time; David Mercer, also, was the first 'volunteer, from this township, killed. This occurred at the battle of Vienna, Virginia, June 21, 1861.

M. H. Carter was Second Lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

R. H. Galligher was First Sergeant of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

F. M. Story, Second Sergeant.

Joshua Downer (a substitute), of Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment O, V. I., was elected First-Lieutenant, and had charge of Company C., and then as Captain of Fifth Heavy Artillery for a year.

C. H. Galligher was in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

Peter Cashbaugh, and John Durant, were in the service, but nothing more is known of them.

H. S. Harding, a Lieutenant, promoted to be Captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., October 10, 1862.

Joseph E. Jones was in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

G. W. Lawhead was in the Ninety-fifth Regiment O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

R. G. Story was in the One Hundred and Fifty-nineth Regiment, O. V. I., one hundred days' service.

O. C. Story was in Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Isaac C. Story, in September, 1862, with others, went to head John Morgan off from Cincinnati.

D. H. Danhauer, a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., was promoted to Adjutant.

George Roll, Second Corporal, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., wounded; Frank Swope, Sixth Corporal, wounded; William Miller, Seventh Corporal, wounded, and Elisha Peairs, Eighth Corporal, wounded.

Of the members of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I., the privates were: John S. Brenholts, Newton Cochrel, John Donahue (wounded), John Gibbons, Henry Hartman, Harrison Kent, Richard I. Peach (wounded), John Smith, Lycurgus Sites, Peter Trost, Joseph Williamson, Geo. W. Maxler, Charles F. Willey (wounded).

### THE ROLL OF HONOR KNOWN TO BELONG TO WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Jeptha R. Austin, Company E, Second Regiment O. V. I.

Herrick Blue, Gunboat Service.

Frederick Benstedt, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Jacob Litenback, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

John Englehart, Company A, Sixteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Thomas Fulkenson, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

E. M. Harding, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

George W. Irvine, Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Absalom Krewson, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

James Luman, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

John F. McMillen, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Wm. Norris, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Jeremiah Norris, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Jacob G. Schneider, Third Regiment O. V. I.

George W. Settle, Company F, Seventy-first Regiment O. V. I.

Samuel Scott, Company A, Sixteenth Regiment O. V. I.

Francis M. Story, Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Oliver C. Story, Company F, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Samuel Shuck, Company E, Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Robert Sloan, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Joseph Trost, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Andrew Voll, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

A. W. Williamson, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Walter J. Wells, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

David E. Watson, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.

Jacob Withers, Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment O. V. I.

### GEOLOGICAL.

The following section was taken on the land of Nathan Joseph, section ten, Wayne township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Sandy bituminous shale | 3 | 0 |
| 3. | Coal | 4 | 0 |
| 4. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 5. | Coal | 2 | 6 |
| 6. | Clay | 5 | 0 |
| 7. | Limestone | 2 | 0 |

The following geological section was seen on the land of Wm. Dunn, section six, Wayne township:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Limestone not measured | ... | ... |
| 2. | Not exposed | 3 | 0 |
| 3. | Coal blossom | ... | ... |
| 4. | White clay | 6 | 0 |
| 5. | Coarse crumbling sandstone | 40 | 0 |
| 6. | Coal | 3 | 10 |
| 7. | Clay | 1 | 3 |
| 8. | Coal | 0 | 10 |
| 3. | Clay | 5 | 0 |
| 10. | Limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 11. | Clay | 3 | 0 |
| 12. | Finely laminated sandstone | 30 | 0 |
| 13. | Shale | 12 | 0 |
| 14. | Bituminous shale and coal | 0 | 6 |
| 15. | Shale | 5 | 0 |
| 16. | Compact sandstone | 10 | 0 |

In section 9, in this township, the blossom of the Alexander coal was seen on the road to Chandlersville, with the usual limestone below it. This limestone contains a few fossils. No good openings were found at this point for the measurement of coal. In section 10, the coal shows a fine development.

In section 7, in this township, the blossom of the Alexander coal was also seen, with the limestone below it.

The section taken about a mile and a half southeast of Zanesville, in what is called Salt Gum Hollow, is omitted as unimportant.—[Geological Report, 1873, volume 1, pp. 331–2.]

### LICKING TOWNSHIP.

SETTLED BY REMARKABLE MEN—PIONEERS—EARLIEST RECORD—DIVISION INTO SCHOOL DISTRICTS—COLORED PEOPLE BANISHED—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER—HIGHWAYS—RAILROADS—SURVEYORS—ORCHARDS—HEWED LOG HOUSE—BRICK HOUSE—STONE HOUSE—TAVERNS—AMUSEMENT—MILLS—IRVILLE—JARED BRUSH—FIRST REGULAR STORE—FIRST POSTMASTER—FIRST PHYSICIAN—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST SCHOOL—THE BASHFUL VIRGIN—IRVILLE M. E. CHURCH—TANNERS—BLACKSMITHS—IRVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PHYSICIANS—IRVILLE M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL—IRVILLE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—POSTOFFICE—UNION LODGE, NO. 184, F. AND A. M.—SCHOOLS—CANAL—MACEDONIA M. E. CHURCH—HIGHLAND M. E. CHURCH—NASHPORT—SCHOOL HOUSE OF THE PERIOD—NASHPORT M. E. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—DURBAN LODGE NO. 487, I. O. O. F.

This township was settled by some of the most remarkable men of their times; men who held the destiny of all who have come after them in their grasp. And could these generations have foreseen the panorama of industry marked out by those hardy pioneers, it would doubtless have almost appalled them, so great were the hardships they overcame.

David Devore, according to some of the oldest inhabitants, came in 1802, while others think it was 1804. He was running a mill on Devore's Run in 1814; his house was built of round logs, just east of the present village of Irville. John Thrapp came about the same time, and occupied Devore's cabin with him. Colonel Nathan Fleming came in 1805, and built a cabin on a site now within the boundaries of Irville; he died in this township. John R. Ragor came in 1807; his first cabin was built on land now owned by Leonard Stump; he lived and died on the farm he first settled. Leonard Stump came about the same time, and soon after entered one thousand acres of land in the tract known as the "Virginia Military Land," and soon after built a cabin, which stood about twenty-five rods east of Cornelius Sidle's residence (in 1880); he built a saw mill on Stump's Run, now known as Sidle's Run; he died here. Solomon Wood came as early as 1807: he obtained, through his wife, a five hundred acre farm, and built a log cabin on that part that has become the Newark Road, about two miles west of Nashport; Mr. Wood lived and died on this farm. Jonathan Wood came prior to 1807, as some think, or not later than that date, and settled on the site occupied by N. F. Claypool's store (in 1880); his cabin was built of round logs. He was a surveyor, had a compass and chain, and did some surveying. He died in June, 1824, from a rupture caused by trying to shoulder a heavy bag of wheat. James George, a well known citizen, was with him the night before he died.

Henry Barrackman came as early as 1808. When Mr. John Van Voorhis came, in 1812, he moved Mr. B. into another cabin, that he might occupy the Barrackman house. Mr. B. died in the township. David Vandenbark came as early as 1808, perhaps earlier; in 1880, he was living on the farm owned by Mrs. David Vandenbark. Hon. Daniel Van Voorhis, living in the surburbs of Nashport, relates that when his father, John Van Voorhis, came into the township (in 1812), he obtained of Mr. Vandenbark, who had a fine young and bearing peach orchard, a half bushel of peach stones, and planted them on his own place.

John Van Voorhis, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, came into this township in 1811, and bought a three hundred acre tract of land from George Jackson; this tract was owned, in 1880, by his son, Hon. Daniel Van Voorhis. In 1812, Mr. Van Voorhis brought his family; his cabin stood on what is now the bank of the canal, about twenty-five rods southwest of Nashport. The death of this gentleman occured in 1874.

The only mound in Licking township was on this farm, and near the residence of Daniel Van Voorhis. In 1876, Mr. V. planted an evergreen centennial tree upon the summit of this mound. In 1812, this relic of a vanished race was thickly covered with forest trees; some of twenty-four inches in diameter. These disappeared as the years rolled by, and the mound has been dug away in excavating, by Drs. Wheaton and McClellan, without making any important discoveries.

The earliest record found is a portion of a Treasurer's book, dated June 3d, 1813. This year the total tax levy was forty dollars, and Joseph Spencer was paid two dollars and forty cents for collecting this tax, and the Treasurer's percentage for the care and payment of the same was one dollar and eighty-six cents. Commencing with March 7th, 1814, a complete record is kept by Enoch F. Henry, Township Clerk, which is highly creditable to him for neatness and good penmanship. The Township Supervisors, this year, were Solomon Wood, Nathan Fleming, Samuel Guest, and William Thrapp, who, with the Township Clerk, received a joint salary for this year of the munificent sum of fifteen dollars—three dollars each! In 1815, the township officers were as follows:

Overseer of the Poor—Leonard Stump.

Supervisors—Nathan Fleming, Wm. Thrapp, Samuel Guest, Daniel Lovitt, and Aaron Claypool.

Township Clerk—Samuel McCann.

Collector—William Bell.

Trustees—Wm. Thrapp, Daniel G. Wilkins, and Asa Snider.

The total tax levied this year (1815) was sixty-five dollars. In 1816, the total tax was fifty dollars. In 1817, the total township expenses amounted to thirty-four dollars ninety-three and one-half cents. In 1818, the total township expenses amounted to twenty-seven dollars twenty-two and one-half cents.

A division of the township into school districts was made April 7th, 1821, and four were created.

April 1, 1822, James Walker was elected Justice of the Peace. One hundred votes were cast.

October 20, 1823, Edward Jones and Dicey, his wife (colored), were ordered to depart the township as paupers. They were Maryland negroes.

### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

The organization took place prior to 1806. The boundaries are north by Jackson, south by Hopewell, and east by Muskingum townships, and on the west by Licking county. The territory of which it is composed is known as the "Virginia Military Land," and is divided into four sections of about four thousand acres each, the township being about five miles square, with an area, according to the Assessor's books, of sixteen thousand one hundred and four acres. The assessed value of the real estate, in 1880, was $491,780, and of chattel property $318,240.

In 1880, the township contained five school districts, with a comfortable frame school house in each; five churches, two of which were log, and not used; one public and two private burying grounds; one water power mill, and the villages of Irville and Nashport.

The surface of the township is generally broken and hilly. The soil on the hills and uplands is rich clay and sand; on the bottoms, especially along the Licking, a deep sandy loam. The woodlands are fast becoming bare. What remains of the grand old forests comprises white oak, black walnut, poplar, and hickory.

Coal of good quality, and sufficient in quantity for domestic purposes, is found in various parts of the township.

Iron ore abounds, and is extensively mined and shipped to Zanesville.

The principal stream is the Licking Creek, which enters the township at the center of its western boundary and flows in a zigzag course southeast, and passes the southern boundary about one mile west of the southeast corner. The only improved mill site on this stream in 1880 was that of N. F. Claypool. Stump's Run, a tributary of the Licking, enters the township about one mile west of its northeast corner and flows almost due south for about two and a half miles, then turns west for one mile, passing north of the village of Irville and forming its northern boundary, then turning again south for about one mile, and empties into the Licking on the land owned, in 1880, by M. C. Sidle. Stump's Run has some very good mill sites, none of which at this writing have been improved. The Licking has several other small and nameless tributaries.

### HIGHWAYS.

The first highway was the old stage road between Zanesville and Columbus. Along this road dashed, at full speed, Neil, Moore & Co.'s four-horse coaches for mail and passengers. Those drivers were all that the word Jehu implies, and yet they were trusted with life and property, and on occasion would prove very serviceable in imparting information; so that, for the most part, they were looked up to by the traveling public. Important was their station, in their own estimation. They were universally known as "driver," and not ambitious, as 'tis said Cæsar was, they served the people and were satisfied with their title. But one of these heroes of the lash has left his name to posterity, and he would have failed to confer that boon had he not married Polly Shepherd; and so we have the name of "Johnny Wilson."

### RAILROADS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the southwestern part of the township, which it enters about half a mile south of the center of its western boundary and then runs in a straight line a trifle south of east until it touches Licking Creek at N. F. Claypool's mill, where the only station in the township (Claypool Station) is located. From here the road runs in a southeasterly course, following Licking Creek, and passing out of the township a mile and a half west of its southeast corner.

The P. C. & C. R. R. has half a mile of track across the extreme northwest corner of Licking Township.

### SURVEYORS.

Jonathan Wood was the first local surveyor in the township. His arrival here, as stated in another place, dates back to 1808.

Charles and John Roberts did much of the early surveying of the township. These gentlemen were professional surveyors, while Mr. Wood was what might be called an amateur, with chain and compass.

### ORCHARDS.

Mr. John Fleming had a bearing apple-orchard on his farm, about two and a half miles north of Nashport, between the years 1808 and 1812. This was the first bearing apple-orchard in the township. In 1880, John Fleming owned the land upon which grew these early apple-trees.

David Vandenbark had a fine, bearing peach-orchard here as early as 1812. John Van Voorhis obtained from Mr. Vandenbark, in this year, one half bushel of peach stones, which shows that his young trees were bearing quite abundantly at this date.

### HEWED LOG HOUSE.

Jonathan Wood, in about 1812, built a hewed log addition to his first cabin, in Nashport. All cabins, previous to this time, had been built of round logs.

John Van Voorhis built a brick residence on his farm in 1817. This was the first brick house in Licking township. Mr. Van Voorhis had the brick made upon his farm.

The first stone house in the township was built by David Vandenbark, the man who had the first bearing peach-orchard in Licking township.

### TAVERNS.

The first house of entertainment, or tavern, as it was called, was kept by Jonathan Wood, who built a hewed log addition to his cabin, for this purpose. This was the first hewed log house in the township, and was built in 1812. Mr. Wood kept tavern here for a number of years, and sold to John Kerr, who built a frame addition, and subsequently sold it to Captain Thomas Nash, the man who laid out the town of Nashport. This tavern was discontinued about 1827.

The Township Records, in book A, mention "Thompson's tavern, on the State road," as early as 1815. This record is not familiar, or, indeed, known at all, to the oldest inhabitant, at this time.

Richard Ayers, who, with Mr. Irvine, laid out Irville, was also a pioneer tavern-keeper. He was said to have been an extensive patron of his own bar.

Joseph Roberts and Hugh Allison were also pioneer tavern-keepers in Irville. There was nothing remarkable, above the ordinary, in these men, except their aptness to retail farmers' gossip, and the discussion of the political questions that agitated the nation; which latter was ably done, of course, for these were the solons who could foretell the events that were likely to bring happiness or misery to the people, the secret of which was probably found in the saying:

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view!"

As they were so far removed from the scenes of party struggle that only the results came to them; and after things have happened 'tis so much easier to consider their effects, as every tavern-keeper knows. When the political agitation was over, it was here, in these "social club rooms," called taverns, that amusements were planned—horse-races, house-raisings, chopping-bees, quiltings, wool-pickings, corn-huskings, and the like. A rule of the huskings was that when a girl found a red ear of corn, all the boys were entitled to kiss her. It is said that when a man's corn was thought to have but few red ears in it, the girls were known to have one or two with them, and to produce them, on emergency, rather than go without the pleasure of a kiss. Some of the old settlers insist on this being true. It was customary to conclude most of these amusements with a dance, and dancing *was* dancing in those days.

### MILLS.

David Devore, probably, built the first mill in the township; at least, this appears in book A, page 5, Township Records. The location was on the site now occupied by Butter's sawmill. The date of this record is April 20, 1814.

John Sidle had a saw and grist mill in operation, on Licking creek, in 1815. It stood on land that, in 1880, was owned by David Sidle, on the southern boundary of the township. This mill is spoken of as a "corn-cracker." During this "corn-cracker" period, mills had but one run of stone, each, and bolting was done by hand. Some years later, another run of stone was added to the old mill, and it became popular with the farmers in that region. It was torn down and moved away in 1840. Mr. Sidle's sons and Jacob Allen were dignified with the title of "miller" in their day.

In 1815, Nathan Fleming had a sawmill, on Stump's run, about half a mile northeast of Irville.

In 1820, Leonard Stump built a sawmill, on Stump's run, about half a mile west of Irville.

In 1825, Daniel Ward had a sawmill, run by water power, on the Licking. The site on which this mill stood was owned, in 1880, by Mr. C. Sidle.

In 1830, Jacob Rhodes built a sawmill and gristmill, on the Licking, about one mile southwest of Nashport. This mill, enlarged and improved, was run, in 1880, by N. F. Claypool—the only mill in Licking township.

### IRVILLE.

As long ago as 1812, the Methodist Episcopal Church made this locality prominent by locating a church and gathering thither the people, to consider their ways and become obedient to the teachings of the Savior. Seeing this, John Irvine and his deaf companion, John Ayers, joined in in the scheme of laying out a town. "He was anxious to draw people together, for sociability," for he had had to substitute a wooden leg for one his mother had given him, and could not perambulate the country with the freedom of his boyhood. So these two worthies laid out the village of Irville, in 1815.

In the year 1818, Jared Brush brought a small stock of merchandise into Licking township, and opened his store in a hewed log house in Irville. Another accommodation was inaugurated when Nathan Fleming opened his well stocked store in the village of Irville, in 1825. This store is spoken of as "the first regular store" in the township, although Francis Cassaday had offered goods for sale at an earlier date. Cassaday's location is not known now. John Patterson is also spoken of as a store keeper in Irville, "in early times."

In 1832, just after the canal was completed, Daniel Van Voorhis entered the mercantile arena, and "continued to sell goods until 1843," when he retired to his farm. In 1860, Mr. Van Voorhis was elected a member of the State Legislature.

The first Postmaster was Elmus Wheaton. Here, also, the first tavern in the township was kept, and the first school taught.

And, notwithstanding the increase of accommodations in 1880, enabled the villagers to boast of one store, one tavern, one blacksmith shop and two shoe shops. There are memories of

"The bashful virgin's side-long looks of love,
The matron's glance that would those looks reprove;
These were thy charms, sweet village; sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;
These 'round thy bowers their cheerful influence shed,
These, thy charms, but all these charms are fled!"

They come like a sweet refrain ever and anon, as the hum of business lulls.

### IRVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1812, with fifteen members, among whom were Jared Brush and wife, John Bunn and wife, (father and mother of Mrs. Wm. Wollard, still living in Irville), Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Wood, Daniel Brush and wife, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lemerick and Miss Ann Lowell.

The first church this society erected was a good, substantial frame, built about 1816, by John Bunn, one of the first carpenters in the township. It occupied a part of what was used in 1880 as a burial ground in Irville. The land was given to the society by Jonathan Wood, who also donated much of the timber for its construction. It continued to be used until the time for the erection of the present church, about 1847, when it was removed and used as a cabinet shop, by John Hazlett, in Irville. Some of the preachers in this old church were Samuel Hamilton, James Gilruth, Nathan Raymond, and Rev's. Gilbert, Wolf and Goshom. These pastors may not be named in the order they served, but it is certain they were among the earliest to preach in this meeting house.

The present church in Irville was built about 1847, and cost from $1,000 to $1,200. The seating capacity is about two hundred and twenty-five.

The early pastors in the new church were James Hooper and Samuel Harvey. David Lewis and Rev. Myers followed Hooper and Harvey on the circuit. When the new church was completed the society had fifty members.

The first Trustees were John Bunn, John Montgomery and Wm. Bodle. The Trustees in 1880, were Wm. Wollard, Robert Dickey, J. B. Shepperd and Wm. Montgomery.

After the erection of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nashport, in 1854, the two churches had the same pastors. In 1880, the society had a membership of forty-five. The preacher's salary, in 1880, was $500.00. The church belongs to the Zanesville District of the Ohio Conference.

### TANNERS.

About 1818, Mr. Stephen White was engaged in the tanning business. Another of the old-time tanners was Jacob R. Rose. Both of these men carried on the business in Irville. In 1880, this industry was not represented in the township.

### BLACKSMITHS.

The first blacksmith to engage in this business was Elias Green, who had a shop in Irville as early as 1818.

E. Birkholder, later in 1818, also built a shop in Irville. He was a superior workman, being specially excellent at axe making. Some of the old Birkholder axes could be found in Licking township, as late as 1880.

### IRVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The society worshiping in this church having died out many years ago, and the old members becoming scattered, it has been impossible to glean only a very imperfect sketch of either the church or society.

The building was one of the first frame houses erected in Licking township, and stood within the village of Irville; hence, its name. It was erected about the year 1815, and was 30x40 feet.

One of the earliest pastors here was Rev. Prescott Smith, who was deeded, by David Vandenbark, a forty acre tract of land, in consideration of this reverend gentleman agreeing to preach to him (Vadenbark) and his family during their natural lives. The story now is told in the township that soon after Rev. Smith had the deed for this property in his pocket, he received a "call," at a good salary, from another part of the country, and soon departed, leaving Mr. Vandenbark and family to attend to the salvation of their own souls, while they mourned the loss of one of their choicest forty acre lots.

Another preacher here was a Rev. Mr. Lovitt. For a number of years after the formation of the Irville Methodist Protestant society, in 1829–30, it worshiped in this old frame church. In later years, it was used as a lodge room by the Sons of Temperance, until this organization disbanded, when it was converted into a carpenter shop, and was consumed by fire in 1862. In 1880, there was no Presbyterian organization in Licking township.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first M. D. to locate and practice here, was Elmas Wheaton, who resided in the village of Irville, as early as 1818.

Thomas Bealmear, M.D., hung out his shingle in Irville, about 1830. Another early physician in the township was a Mr. McClelland.

### IRVILLE M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The first Sunday School established in Irville was held in the First Methodist Church, and was organized as a union school, about 1823, and so conducted for two years, when it became identified with the body in whose church it met. The first superintendent was John Lewis. At an early date Wm. Bodle was also superintendent. In 1880, the school was attended by about forty scholars, that were taught by eight teachers.

### IRVILLE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The organization of this branch of the Methodist Church was made in 1829, by the Rev. Wm. Evans. Some of the first members, as given from memory by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Irville, were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Boylan, Lenox Shepherd, and wife, Ebenezer Shepherd, and wife, Alexander Vass, and his wife, Charity, all of whom, in 1880, were deceased. From an early period in the church's history, to 1842, the society worshiped in the Irville Presbyterian church, when it erected its own house of wor-

ship, a substantial structure, at a cost of about $1,500, which house was yet in use in 1880.

The pastors having served here, are as follows, although they may not be named in the order they served: William and George Evans, Wm. Reeves, James Hubbard, Rev. Heath, Joel Dalby, Rev. Mainard, John M. Darcus, John Wilson, Wm. Baldwin, Wm. Ross, A. R. Brown, Wm. Tipton, Thomas Potter, E. S. Hoagland, S. Gee, O. Warren and Israel Thrapp. All the foregoing served prior to 1853, and about in the order named.

In the year last named, Joel S. Thrapp began his ministry and continued two years, when he was succeeded by E. S. Hoagland, who remained until 1857, during which time he was assisted by Lysander May, and J. Bidison. After the departure of Rev. Hoagland, J. Bidison officiated for another year, having for his assistant Israel Thrapp. During 1859, Rev. Thrapp continued his ministry, being assisted by A. S. Bidison, who remained until 1860, being assisted in the last year of his ministry by E. S. Hoagland, the gentlemen who succeeded Joel S. Thrapp, in 1855. From 1861, to, and including 1863, Wm. J. Holland preached, he being aided by J. Hastings during 1861. During 1864-65, Jeremiah Bidison was pastor, he being followed in 1866, by John McFarland, in 1867, by Wm. Marshall. From this time to 1880, the pastors have been N. T. Brown, 1868; Samuel Lancaster, 1869-70; J. P. King, and S. S. Fleming, 1871-72: T. H. Scott, and E. S. Dollison, 1873; E. S. Scott, 1874; J. B. McCormick 1875; J. H. Meek, 1876-77; W. A. Sampson, 1878-80.

The church officers in 1880, were: Thomas Fletcher, Class-leader; John Moore, Assistant Class-leader; C. Sidle, Steward; D. Sidle, R. Hoopman, C. Sidle, Thomas Fletcher, A. R. Boylan, Trustees. Church membership in 1880, seventy-five.

The Irville Methodist Protestant Church is connected with the Hanover circuit.

The Sunday School connected with this church was organized in 1843. In 1880, there were connected with the school about fifty scholars. In the same year it had a library of two hundred volumes. Officers, 1880: Superintendent, Thomas Fletcher; Assistant, A. Boylan; Secretary, Frank Woodward; Librarian, Joseph Fleming. Five teachers.

The cost of the church was about $1,500.

### POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice established in Licking township was called Irville, in which village it was located; and Jared Brush was the first postmaster. The office was commissioned in 1818. Jacob T. Fouch was another of the old postmasters.

About 1833, the office was removed to Nashport, where William Ellis acted as postmaster until some time in 1834. The other postmasters at Nashport have been Jesse Keene, James Moore, and N. F. Claypool, who was the incumbent in 1880. At an early day, a weekly mail was received; but at a later period it was received daily by Neil, Moore & Company's four-house coaches, which continued until the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the township.

### MASONIC.

The charter of Union Lodge, No. 184, is dated October 18th, 1850. The Charter members were: Thomas Edwards, Abner Wood, William Munhall, A. T. Claypool, Alph. Ball, R. A. Waters, David Sherrard, William Barrick, J. W. Hollister, J. K. Palmer, Jacob Molter and James Moore.

The first officers were: Thomas Edwards, Worthy Master; Abner Wood, Senior Warden; W. Munhall, Junior Warden.

In December, 1853, the name of the Lodge was changed to Irville Lodge, No. 184.

The officers for 1880, were: Jonas Stump, Worthy Master; Isaac Garrett, Senior Warden; T. Fletcher, Junior Warden; D. Crawmer, Treasurer; T. Varner, Secretary; H. C. Simpson, Senior Deacon; W. Jenkins, Junior W.; E. Curtis, Secretary and Tiler.

The night of meeting, Saturday before full moon, in each month. The annual election, at the regular meeting, in November. Place of meeting, Irville.

### SCHOOLS.

The earliest school house in the township was built between 1814 and 1816, and was known as a neighborhood school; that is, it was built by the joint work of the various settlers, for their mutual accommodation. This house was about twenty rods north of Nashport, and on land now owned by Thomas Devine. It was constructed of round logs, had a "puncheon floor," windows made from greased paper, and an immense open fire-place, the chimney to which was not altogether unlike the gaping crater of a dried-up volcano. These were the days when the children studied the dog-eared Webster spelling books, and knew well the master's hickory rod, however little they knew their lessons. These, too, were the days when the pedagogue received a certain sum per head from each urchin attending, and "boarded round." This school house stood as late as 1828, but in the meantime had been improved; that is, glass had supplanted the greased paper, and slab seats from the nearest saw mill had taken the place of the flattened logs. Here the first township elections were probably held, and here the good Methodist preacher, "riding the circuit," expounded God's word with much fervor.

One of the earliest teachers in this school house was a Mr. Dougherty. Some of the scholars attending Mr. Dougherty's school were Absolom Wood, Belinda Wood, and John and James Stump, Margaret Stump, and others. These are now nearly all deceased. The living scholars in 1880, were Hon. Daniel Van Voorhis, William and James Stump, and John Wood.

Other early teachers here were Edward Rog-

ers, who followed Mr. Dougherty, Amos Bonham, and Nathan Baker.

Under the then new school law, the township was, on April 26, 1826, divided into four school districts.

District No. 1, then included twenty-eight families, as follows: C. Baxter, Daniel Farnsworth, William McDonald, H. Allison, P. Claypool, Peter Pake, Geo. Pake, John Pake, Wm. Boilan, Asa Langstaff, J. Terrel, S. Coleman, W. Beard, A. Maloney, J. Rhodes, Sr., J. Rhodes, Jr., William Arter, Sr., W. Arter, Bealy Redmon, Thomas Matlocks, Adam Piper, William Hall, I. Francis, James McDaniel, James Farnesworth, John Rhodes, William Nichols, Robert Bonham.

District No. 2—J. Sidle, D. Vandenbark, Sr., G. Vandenbark, E. Hunt, Simon Sterlin, C. Ditter, M. Sherrard, George Tebo, James Ward, Daniel Ward, Mary Irvine, B. Walker, Sr., I. D. Stewart, Jesse Keen, H. E. Burkholder, Leman Mead, William Edwards, James Walker, P. Howard, John Perry, N. Fleming, Elizabeth Wood, Thomas Liggett, James Dicky, James Coe, Peggy Hughes, M. Taylor, I. Lewis, Jared Brush, H. I. Cox, Josiah Walker, A. McClellan, E. Fern, Samuel Scott, Charles Hunt, D. E. Wharton, Lennox Shepherd, D. N. Murch, W. Munson, Jacob Lefler.

District No. 3—Leonard Stump, John Regar, H. Tipton, Thomas Nash, Jacob Victor, David Victor Sr., David Victor, Jr., L. Coverdill, John Fleming, William F. Starkey, John Van Voorhis, Joshua Evans, Solomon Wood, James D. Stump, Samuel Janes, George Hite, John Yoakham, Abel and Albert Randall.

District No. 4—W. McClure, George Osler, Thomas Brook, Robert Hagerty, William George, S. Prior, E. Shepherd, Edward Spencer, Abijah Haman, Matthew Fleming, O. Hillery, David Jones, Daniel G. Wilkins, Chas. King, Sr., Samuel Gist, William Riggs, James Penticost, Michael Dunn, John Myers, John Wells, James Tunis, Alexander Vass, Charles Dougherty, Joseph Fell, Thomas Wickham, Jr., Hull Wickham, Moses Snider.

On December 15, 1827, the township was redivided, and made into five school districts, and so remained up to 1880.

In 1835-36, a hewed log school house was built in Nashport. Daniel Van Voorhis gave the timber for the body of the house, Elias Ellis donated the tree from which the shingles for the roof was made, and John R. Stump made a free contribution of the stone. In addition to these contributions, Leven Coverdale, the contractor, received about ninety dollars cash for erecting the building.

In 1880, the school houses in the various districts were located as follows:

District No. 1, about two and one-half miles southwest of Nashport; District No. 2, in the village of Irville; District 3, in Nashport; District No. 4, about two and one-half miles due north of Irville; District No. 5, two and one-fourth miles a little northwest of Nashport.

For the year ending with August 31, 1880, the average daily attendance at the various schools was one hundred and thirty-nine. For the same year, the teachers' salary was $1,146; incidental expenses, $75.50; total school expenses for the year, $1,221.50.

### CANAL.

The Ohio Canal was completed through Licking township in 1830. It enters at the center of the western boundary, runs in a general easterly course, until it touches Nashport, where it makes a sharp elbow bend to the north, passing the township's northern limit about three-fourths of a mile west of its center. There is no improved water power upon the canal in the township. The first boat to pass Nashport was the "Reindeer," (a pleasure boat built at Newark), on July 4, 1830. The "Reindeer" run to Coshocton on this trip, and was there sold. It never returned to Newark. The first regular canal boat to pass through the township was the "Union." of Dover.

### MACEDONIA M. E. CHURCH.

This small log meeting house was built by the Methodists, about 1835, three miles due south of the village of Irville. The society which has been worshiping here since the erection of the house, was, in December, 1880, engaged in erecting a church edifice in an adjoining township, upon the completion of which, the old church will be demolished. The preachers supplying the Irville and Nashport pulpits, serve this society.

### HIGHLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is a small hewed log meeting house, built about 1840, some two and one-half miles due north of Irville. Being in the same circuit with Nashport and Irville, it had the same preachers the church there had. It has not been regularly used as a place of worship since 1876, and probably never will be again so used. The building, in 1880, was in a bad state of repair.

The cemetery at Irville contains about one acre, and was donated by Daniel Fleming.

### NASHPORT.

Nashport was named in honor of Captain Thomas Nash. Was laid out in 1827. The town site embraces forty acres, and was surveyed into streets and lots by the Roberts Brothers. This was the second town platted in this township, and yet we find that in 1880, it contained two stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one church (Methodist Episcopal), a good public school building, and a population of about three hundred.

"Fair scenes for childhood's opening bloom,
For sportive youth to stray in;
For manhood to enjoy his strength,
And age to wear away in!
Yon cottage seems a bower of bliss,
A covert for protection
Of tender thoughts, that nestle there,—
The brood of chaste affection."

The school house of the period of 1815, was near the present limits of Nashport.

"There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school;
A man severe he was, and stern to view,
I knew him well, and every truant knew;"—

And in that unpretending building, the boys and girls of 1815 cultivated the mind almost as much as the heart, and laid the foundation for future usefulness. One, Dougherty, was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by Edward Rogers.

### NASHPORT M. E. CHURCH.

The formation of this Christian body, took place between the years 1844 and 1847. The exact date cannot be ascertained, for the reason that the early church records have been destroyed. The first services were held in a log school house, then on the lot adjoining the present church. Some of the earliest preachers were David Sherrard, father of U. W. Sherrard, Esq., Charles W. Ruchers, T. R. Ruckle and Jacob Bonham.

Early in 1854, the society resolved to build for itself, a suitable church edifice. With this object in view, a subscription paper was circulated among the townspeople for funds. This paper, being a peculiarly worded document, is here reproduced:

### SUBSCRIPTION.

"For the purpose of erecting a house of public worship in the town of Nashport, Ohio, the undersigned subscribers, agree and promise to pay the sums annexed to their respective names, one-half by the first of May next, and the remaining half, by the first day of November following. This subscription, is made upon the following conditions: 1st. That said house and lot, upon which it is to be erected, be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the usages and discipline, of said church.

"2d. That said house be committed to the care and control of a Board of Trustees, members of and appointed by the proper authority of said M. E. Church, under the following restrictions:

"1st. That said Board of Trustees allow the said M. E. Church to occupy the said house one-half the time for circuit preaching, suiting the arrangement of the circuit of said church.

"2d. Said Board shall also allow the aforesaid, or any other church, to hold prayer or class meetings on any, or every Sabbath, but only upon such hours, as shall not conflict with arrangements hereafter provided for.

"3d. That said board shall allow the full use of said house, one-half the time, to the use of ministers of all other orthodox or evangelical denominations of Christians; and when not used by other denominations, to allow its use by the denomination to which it is deeded.

"4th. Said Board shall not suffer any denomination holding a protracted or series of meetings, to be interrupted by other denominations, though said denomination should protract said protracted series of meetings, beyond their proportionate time.

"5th. That said house be built upon such a site, or lot, as a committee appointed for that purpose may select, said committee to be appointed by the subscribers.

"6th and last. That said contemplated house be not inferior in size or finish to the house of the M. E. Church of Irville."

March 1st, 1854—"We, the Masonic fraternity, agree to pay the amount annexed below, if said church is put under contract between this and the first day of November, 1854. Irville Lodge, No. 184, F. and A. M., B. N. Claypool, Secretary, $275."

The above document received the names of seventy-two persons, whose joint subscriptions, including the $275.00 from the Masons, amounted to $946.50.

The committee appointed to select a site for the church consisted of John Montgomery, William Lynn, and A. Buckingham. The ground chosen was a lot donated for that purpose, by Captain Thomas Nash, the gentleman who laid out Nashport.

The Building Committee comprised James Moore, N. F. Clayoool and A. W. Shipley.

The church was built by David Johnson, and is a substantial frame structure, 45x36 feet; it seats about two hundred, and cost $1,000.00, and is entirely free from debt. The dedicatory sermon, was preached by the presiding elder, Rev. Joseph M. Tremble. Some of the early members were Alexander Buckingham and wife, Mrs. Jane Van Voorhis, Jesse O. Swisher, Cassie Drone, Mrs. William Lynn, Daniel Lynn, Raymond Bunn and wife, Mrs. Susan Moore and Peter Wier and wife.

The following are the names of the regular pastors, since the church was built, except those officiating in 1860, 1865, 1868 and 1869: Levi Cunningham, A. Wilson and F. Harper, in 1854; Rev. Mr. Fink and Thomas Ross, 1855-56; A. M. Alexander, Jonathan Stump, John Kemper, David Sherrard, 1857; J. C. Gregg, H. Gortner, 1858-59; R. D. Anderson, John E. Sowers, 1861; B. F. McElfresh, David Mann, 1862; Rev. Gardner and B. F. McElfresh, 1863; Barton Lowe, 1864; W. C. Halliday, G. E. Trowbridge, 1866; H. Gortner, 1867-68; John W. Baker, 1870; Nathaniel Westerman, 1871-72; E. B. Finney, 1873-74-75; J. Q. Larkin, 1876-77-78; U. Holcomb, 1879 to October, 1880, when the present incumbent, R. A. Lemaster, began his pastorate. The church belongs to the Zanesville District of the Ohio Conference.

### NASHPORT M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This Sunday School is under the control of and auxiliary to the church. Its formation took place about 1855, when Mr. R. C. Dean was Superintendent. In 1880, the average attendance was thirty, with U. W. Sherrard Superintendent, assisted by six teachers and officers.

### TEMPERANCE.

Nashport Division of Sons of Temperance,

No. 24, was instituted November 24th, 1870, with thirty-four charter members, and continued to work until 1878, when it was deemed expedient to disband. In former times, a similar organization, and one of Good Templars, existed in Irville, but no chronicler has noted the workers, and their labors ceased for want of interest in the cause.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Durban Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. F., the only Lodge of Odd Fellows in Licking township, was instituted July 24th, 1871, with the following named charter members: D. M. Thompson, S. J. Perry, M. H. Bennett, H. Cooper, G. W. Perry, George Varner, D. Eicher.

The first officers were, N. G., D. M. Thompson; V. G., S. J. Perry; Secretary, M. H. Bennett; Treasurer, H. Cooper.

A public installation of officers, January 1st, 1873, was an occasion of unusual interest. The members, in full regalia, marched through the streets of Nashport, headed by the Frazeysburg brass band, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the installation ceremonies were performed in the presence of a large concourse of people. January 12th, 1876, a public installation was had in the Lodge room.

The officers at the last election in 1880 were as follows: N. G., N. Yocum; V. G., W. T. Weakly; Secretary, George B. Baker; Treasurer, S. George. The meetings are held every Saturday evening. The membership in 1880 was thirty-four.

There is a Catholic cemetery on the Victor farm, north of Nashport.

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

THE SETTLEMENT—SOME MAKE THEIR MARK—WHEN THE PALEFACES BEGAN TO APPEAR AT HOME—THE "MISSING LINK" IN THE CHAIN OF HISTORY—PIONEERS—POVERTY RUN—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—ELECTION—A PART OF FALLS TOWNSHIP ADDED TO HOPEWELL—A PART OF HOPEWELL ADDED TO LICKING TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARIES OF HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP—SAWMILL IN GRATIOT—RICHEY AND HOOD BUILD HOUSES IN MT. STERLING—PIONEER MECHANICS—FIRST STORE—DISTILLERY—THE WORDS OF THE POET—DR. DUZENBERRY AS A SCHOOL TEACHER—THE FIRST RESIDENT PHYSICIAN—SCHOOLS—SCHOOL DISTRICTS—MILLS—FIRST SAWMILL—ORCHARDS—POTTERIES—EARTHENWARE COFFINS—MILLSTONES—TANNERIES—TAVERNS—POSTOFFICE; THE OFFICE ALTERNATELY IN MUSKINGUM AND LICKING COUNTIES—ROADS; OLD STATE; MAYSVILLE PIKE; COOPER MILL ROAD; NATIONAL ROAD—"THE POLICY OF THE NATION; RECIPROCITY AT HOME AND ABROAD"—TIMBER RUN BAPTIST CHURCH—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—IMPROVED STOCK—HORICON LODGE, NO. 192, I. O. O. F.—MT. STERLING BAND—GRAVEYARDS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The settlement of this township is a fair illustration of the settlement of new territory generally. Men venture into unknown regions, simply hoping to find an Eldorado. Sometimes the winds of fate that take them thither carry good material for peopling a new world, and they make their mark as pioneers; and, sometimes, other material, such as only make their mark when their name is required to confirm an act expressed in an instrument of writing. In this case, those of the first class have been content to be what their surroundings demanded, and absorbed the second class by virtue of their power to lead; and confined their records to the absolute requirements, ignoring illustrative details. So that, for anything more, we are forced to be content with tradition, which teaches us that "the red men of the forest" roamed over this country, and had a camp a short distance up what we call Kent's Run. They were a small band—a dozen families or so—and left for the Great West when the palefaces began to appear at home among them, which was in 1803 or '4, although some lingered, as if loth to quit their favorite hunting grounds, as late as 1808 or '9. The white men who first made their acquaintance were also given to the chase, and doubtless followed in the path of the Indian, whose instinct led him into other and better hunting grounds; and thus these pale-faced hunters became the *avant couriers* of the civilization that followed. This is "the missing link," in the chain of our history, that connects the aboriginal inhabitant with those we call first settlers.

Samuel Bonnifield relates that he came to Zanesville in 1805, and settled on "Poverty run," January 1st, 1806, and that, at that time, a man named Hinton lived on that place; John Carr and Joseph Jennings lived near; his uncle, James Wilson, came soon after; and that his father died about two years later. That, "on our way here, we stopped but a day or two in Zanesville, and also a couple of days at William's place, which is more on the National road. Four members of a family named Faid, living up the run, died in 1806. My brother Arnold was born here, in 1806. We came here in a four-horse wagon, and the trip occupied weeks, all of which time, with the exception of two nights, we camped out. A man named Hensle, and his family, were in our party, as was also William Wilson, an uncle, and a captain in the War of '12, who went up to Mackinaw. Hensle settled on the Flint Ridge road." In 1806, William Hamilton and his son-in-law, Rev. Robert Manley, with their families, removed to Hopewell township, from Maryland. They made a settlement in the township, taking a farm about a half mile east of where Asbury Chapel now stands. There had been squatters here before, but no regular settlement. Manley improved the farm on which Asbury Chapel now stands; his was the first improvement in the township. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred December 21st, 1810.

The Rev. C. Springer, speaking of Hamilton and Manley, said:

"They were the two first families that settled

here. They were both men of dignified and impressive characters, yet mild and conciliating. They were surrounded with such a religious atmosphere that you could not come in contact with it without feeling a desire to be better. The first thing these eminent men did in their new location, was to erect the altars of religion, and to offer unto God, in their cabins, their daily and weekly sacrifices. The influence of their example was such that the early settlers around them, as soon as they erected their cabins, with scarcely an exception, embraced religion and formed the church. I think it doubtful if ever two men settled in the west, have sent down upon posterity such an influence for good."

Major William Bonnifield left Shenandoah County, Virginia, in 1806, accompanied by his wife and five children; located in Falls township—but on New Year's day, 1807, they settled on Poverty Run, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Bonnifield. Several other families settled in the neighborhood, among them, William Coffman, at whose camp was born the first white child in the township, William Coffman, Jr., born in June, 1807. These were followed by Charles Franklin, John Colvin, E. B. Morgan, Curtis Willey, Sr., and John Clabagh. Curtis Willey, Jr., thinks his father came to Hopewell township, in 1808, from Green County, Pennsylvania; he was a farmer, and lived on John Colvin's place for four years. He then moved to the place now owned by him, and built a log cabin, which is still standing. When he moved here, there had not been a tree cut. Soon after building his cabin, and clearing a field, he planted an orchard; having purchased the trees from John Colvin. They are all gone now.

John Colvin immigrated from Green County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and settled on the place now owned by his son James. He lived here a few years, sold out, and returned to Pennsylvania, but came back and re-purchased the place.

James Burley moved from Green County, Pennsylvania, to Zanesville, in 1806, and kept tavern in West Zanesville.

James Boyle was one of the early settlers. He was born in this county in 1805, or 1806. He was a surveyor many years, and left here for Cincinnati. When last heard from he was surveying in Texas.

In 1810, three brothers named Richey, came here. They kept batchelor's hall, and were called "Babes in the Wood." They lived on Porter's land.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

February 3, 1812, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners, from a number of the inhabitants of Madison and Falls townships, praying to have a new township (by the name of Hopewell) struck off the townships aforesaid. And to this petition a remonstrance was presented. The Commissioners, however, decided to grant the petition, and ordered an election for the officers of the new township, to he held at the house of John Colvin. The first election was held the following year, at the house of James Rollins, near where Colvin now lives. No printed tickets were used, for none were to be had; and at that election Thomas Higginbotham and Simon Simons were elected Justices of the Peace; and, notwithstanding the election was not held at the place appointed, the officers chosen were permitted to serve in their several capacities.

September 1, 1817, all that part of Falls township which was in the first township of the ninth range of military lands, was annexed to Hopewell township; and, on the 22d of February, 1819, so much of Hopewell as lies east of Licking Creek, was taken from that township, and annexed to Licking township, so that the boundaries of Hopewell township were not completed until this time.

Henry Winegardner and wife, came from Loudon County, Virginia, in 1814; his cabin was small—built of seventeen trees. They removed to Mt. Sterling, in 1830, and kept tavern there several years. Conrad Emeny, and James Smith, settled here about the same time. Adam Smith had a saw mill, in Gratiot, about that time. George Dent came to Muskingum County with his father and mother, in 1808. His mother was Rebecca Hamilton. They came from Monongahela County, Pennsylvania. Dent emigrated to Putnam County, Illinois, and was a volunteer in the "Black Hawk War," in 1832, and was afterwards County Assessor, of Putnam County, one year. In 1847, he was Clerk of the Circuit Court, Judge one term, and a member of the House of Representatives, one term. He afterwards moved to Minonk, Illinois, and at the time of his death, 1879, he was Police Magistrate of that city.

John H. Dillon entered a large part of the land around here, and had large quantities of wood cut for the furnace, at Dillon's Falls; and a great deal of wood was suffered to rot.

Fred Beams owned a large tract of land, right around Mt. Sterling. He came here in 1813, according to John Burley.

The Richey, and Hood houses, in Mt. Sterling, were built in 1830.

The "American House," in Mt. Sterling, a brick structure, was built in 1841.

Joseph Richey was once Sheriff of Muskingum County—a public functionary most of his life—Postmaster at different times, Township Treasurer, and Justice of the Peace, and in "ye olden time, a Colonel of militia; he came here in 1836.

### PIONEER MECHANICS, STORES, ETC.

As long ago as 1812, the shop of Peter Crumrine, the blacksmith, was a familiar place to every one in the township, who needed smithing done, and this son of Vulcan, according to tradition, was a well muscled representative of his class. He worked at his forge late and early, and the ring of his anvil was music that always betokened prosperity and good cheer, for when his bellows roared, we always knew that somebody had an iron in the fire; that their work

gave him work, and brought each a reward that cheered them. His shop was located near where Peter Starkey now lives.

Thomas Dean, a fellow craftsman had a shop in "Normantown," in 1828.

The first carpenter was probably William Heath. He was a son-in-law of William Hamilton, and came here in 1814.

The first store was that started by Francis Tresize. He had a small stock of goods just east of the bridge over Kent's Run, on the Thornsville road, about 1827. A year or so later, he opened up near Asbury Chapel, and when the National Road was built he removed to where Hopewell now is, and kept a store there several years. The next store was kept by Samuel Dolman, at Mt. Sterling, in 1833.

*Shinn's Distillery.*—A man named Shinn had a distillery about half a mile from Colvin's, on Kent's Run, in 1812. Nathaniel Richley had a distillery on the Burley place, in 1815, and conducted that business about three years; and Samuel Richley was engaged in the business on the Porter place about the same time.

It may be a question with the reader, as it has often been with the historian, what benefit is derived from the mention of first things. In reply we have said very little, so far as the present influence goes, unless we heed the words of the poet:

"Trust no future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act, act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'er-head!

And see to it that we have a business worthy of our best endeavor, and then, making the most of it, we will be able to avoid being classed with those whose record may too often be comprised in the brief sentence, he lived at such a time, and died at such a time!

Dr. Duzenberry came here about 1812, and taught school, and did some practice in his profession.

Dr. E. B. Bain was the first resident physician. He located a little north of Hopewell, in 1828. He subsequently moved to Gratiot, and then to Mt. Sterling.

Dr. Knight came about 1839 or 1840, and remained until 1856, when he started for some Eldorado out west.

### SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Perhaps no township in the county had a nobler colony to settle within its borders that is the first pride of Hopewell. The earlier pioneers are described as men of education, and soon after establishing their homes, gave attention to schools. The school house in the beginning, however, was, as everything else, utilized where and when most needed, and until 1812 there were none regularly attended, as the opening of farm homes—when there were children in the family—made it necessary that even little hands should take a part.

The township was divided into school districts as early as 1835, and a common interest in education was manifested, and good and convenient school houses were built; and in 1840, the township contained eleven districts, with a comfortable house in nearly every one. The township was again divided in 1848, and the number reduced to nine; and again divided in 1852, under the new school law, and the number of school districts reduced to eight. District No. Six having a stone school house, was denied a new building. In 1873, the ninth district was taken off No. One, and a new district and school house built. Henry Dick, Esq., has kindly furnished the following information:

A school in District No. 1 was taught in an old house, near the present house, in 1814. The hewed log house was built in 1815. The first teacher was Abraham Frey, who taught one year.

The new school house was built in 1854.

The school in District No. 2 was in an old house until about 1843, when a new one was built.

The school in No. 3 was in an old house until 1853, when a new house was erected.

In No. 4 the old Baptist Church was used until 1852, when a new house was built.

In No. 5 there was an old house, but a new one was built in 1853.

No. 6 (the Asbury District), had, first, a log school house a little north of Asbury Chapel, built in 1824–5. This gave way to a stone house in 1844, and that was torn down and a frame building erected in 1872. The teachers, "in an early day," were generally mindful of the proverb, "The rod and reproof give wisdom," often saying to themselves, "I will visit their transgression with the rod." John Pryor was a teacher here in an early day, and he was a good whipper; so was James O. Perry. John Duvall, the first teacher, made his mark on many a back.

The luckless scholar failing to know
The mysteries contained in the lesson,
Was sure to hear the teacher say, "oho!
I'll have to give you a thrashin'!"

No. 7 (Bushy Knob) was rebuilt about 1852.

No. 8 (Mt. Sterling School) was held in the old church, and was subsequently in a log house built for the purpose; and, in 1852, a new building was erected, to which additions were made in 1876.

Mt. Sterling Academy, under the care of Prof. Robert Morrison, has attained an enviable reputation, so much so that pupils resort to it from a very unusual distance for those attending such schools.

The school house in Hopewell was built about the year 1852, previous to which time the school had been held in the Union church.

No. 9 was taken from No. 1 about 1873, and a new school house built.

### MILLS.

The importance of a mill in the settlement, no matter how pressing, was frequently ignored by the pioneer, who regarded other advantages, such as hunting, fishing, good grazing, an extended range, and, if it could be had, water privileges, by which was understood a good site for a dam, whereby the power of water could be utilized in propelling machinery, particularly of a mill. With these objects in view, it was a common thing for a pioneer to locate, without regard to nearness to a mill, and therefore going to mill was an event of notable interest in the family, not unattended with danger, and which always awakened fear in the mother of the household when her lord was delayed, which was sometimes the case. And, on the other hand, it was a time of joyous expectation on the part of the "little folks," who invariably received presents from papa on his return, the mill being situated near "the store." And then, "mill flour" was so much more desirable than home-made.

According to tradition, the old settlers from this region had to go to Zanesville to mill. "It was a little tub mill where we got the grain ground, and had to sift it ourselves as the mill had no bolting attachment. We traveled down Timber Run from Spencer's and James Tanner's, and forded the river at Buckingham's warehouse. Sometimes, when the river was up, we had to make our flour or meal at home, by pounding. The grain was carried to the mill on horseback, generally, three sacks for a grist; two sacks on one horse and one on another. The horses were seldom shod in those days, and sometimes one would slip while crossing the stream, spoiling the grain, and sometimes creating a panic for bread at home."

The mill at Dillon's Falls was extensively patronized. It was a common sight to see a number of people on horseback on their way to this mill; and at times they regarded themselves fortunate to get there, so bad was the road, and so treacherous the streams they had to ford. It was usually a two days trip to Zanesville for either flour or salt.

### THE FIRST SAWMILL.

The first sawmill in this township was up Kent's Run, from Colvin's, and owned by one Reese. About the same time, 1814, there was a small gristmill up Kent's Run; this was running in 1820. There was another small gristmill on Poverty Run, near Bonnifield's place; who owned or run these mills is not known, the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" can only testify that there were such mills. "Adam Smith had a mill on the Licking county line, about the same time; and there was Jacob Martin's mill, on Kent's Run, a lumber and grist mill."

### ORCHARDS.

If there is any one branch of the industry included in a farmer's life, that brings him more into harmony with nature and God, it is fruit growing.

> "And the Lord God planted a garden to the Eastward in Eden;"
> "Almighty, thine this universal frame,
> Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous then!
> Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heavens,
> To us invisible, or dimly seen
> In these thy lowest works; yet these declare
> Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

Anno Domini, 1814, John Colvin planted a nursery, and soon after set out an orchard. From his nursery he furnished trees to his neighbors. His first orchard consisted of apple and peach trees; he obtained his seed from Pennsylvania. One apple tree of the first planting was alive in 1879.

Henry Winegardner set out an orchard in 1817; his trees were brought from Perry county, and consisted mostly of apple and cherry. His peach seed was obtained in Fairfield county, and planted in 1818; one of those trees lived until 1876, and bore fruit two years previous.

### POTTERIES.

This is a paradise for potters; from time immemorial, they have plied their vocation with success, in this township. And yet, while this is true, most of the establishments have had but a brief existence. This may be accounted for, perhaps, on the hypothesis, that the clay was abundant, the art easily acquired, and the wares cheap, on which account the potter often sought other avenues to wealth, and sometimes returned when these failed. The earliest pottery of which we have any trace, was inaugurated by one Burley, not far from Mt. Sterling. A little more definite tradition comes to us concerning a pottery a little further up the run than the present one. It was built in 1822, by a man named Castele; he sold his establishment, in 1825, to John Burley, and it has been in the family ever since. This old shop burned down in 1828, and in 1831, was rebuilt by Burley, just east of the present establishment, which was erected in 1875.

### EARTHENWARE COFFINS.

This is a new enterprise, invented by Allen & Son, at Mt. Sterling. They have applied for a patent. These burial cases are burned in "nests" of four or five; they admit of being colored with almost any desired pigment, and are but little heavier than wood. They admit, also, of being hermetically sealed, and, unless broken, will endure longer than metallic cases.

### MILLSTONES.

Millstones were first made in this township, in 1825, by Samuel Drumm; he continued in this business until 1840. The stones were made of a regular buhr stone, found in the northwestern part of the township. Mr. Drumm made stones for all of the mills in this part of the State, and shipped many to various parts of the United

States, delivering them at Nashport, and thence by the canal and its connections. These stones were known as the "Flint Ridge Buhr," and regarded superior in quality. Some of the stones are now in Zanesville.

### TANNERIES.

There was a tannery at Gratiot, in 1830, but the establishment was short lived. One at Mt. Sterling, about the same time, shared the same fate.

In 1836, one Henderson started a tannery, at Mt. Sterling. This establishment passed into the hands of George Rutledge, in 1854, and he continued the busines until 1866, when the concern was sold to the Van Allen's, who turned it into a pottery.

### TAVERNS.

Institutions by this name, at this time, were not expected to furnish such luxuries as we are accustomed to find in first-class taverns in large cites, so that any one was able to keep tavern, and they sprang up along the line of the National Road as if by magic, shortly after that road became a thoroughfare. About the year 1830, Henry Winegardner removed from his farm to Mt. Sterling, and "kept tavern," on the north side of the road. He was followed soon after by a Mr. Blair, who opened a tavern on the south side of the road. This was a sufficient designation at that time, and for years afterward, as Mt. Sterling was a small place.

### POSTOFFICES.

There was no postoffice in the township until 1830. At this time, the National Road was completed through this section of country, and a postoffice was established at Hopewell, where it was kept a few years, and then removed to Mt. Sterling, and has been kept there ever since, retaining, however, the name, Hopewell Postoffice.

A postoffice was established about the same time at Gratiot. This office being at the juncture of Muskingum and Licking counties, or nearly so, has been moved from one county to the other, according to the residence of the Postmaster, who is appointed on the recommendation of the people. In 1880, the Postmaster was a resident of Licking county, and the post office was accordingly in that county.

Another postoffice was established at Cottage Hill, in the extreme northwest corner of the township.

Another at Pleasant Valley, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which is the only railroad postoffice in the township. It is called the Licking Valley Postoffice.

A daily mail is received and distributed at each of these offices, except Cottage Hill. Much might be said concerning the advantages of mail facilities, but they are too well known to render this permissible. We hazard nothing in saying, however, that next to our public schools, no other agency is so conducive to the diffusion of knowledge, or does so much to fraternize the human family. And America, more than any other country, enjoys the full benefit of a perfect mail system, and at reasonable cost.

### ROADS.

The road question is always an important one, particularly in a "timbered country." This, however, is too self-evident to admit of elucidation. The reader, however, will not object to a simple statement concerning the roads of an early day. The original roads of the country were trails, or much frequented paths. There were no wagon roads, and when it was possible for a wagon to pass and not turn over, or stick fast in a mud hole or swamp, and this was repeated one or more times, this did not constitute a road, as now understood. Such a road, as we know, requires work, and sometimes a large amount of stone and other material, to bring it to our standard. And such was not then possible, for highways had not been determined upon. These are mere allusions, going to show how it was "in the beginning." Therefore, when Hamilton and Manley came into this region, they found "nature unadorned" with roads, and had to cut down trees in their chosen route, before they could proceed with their wagons to their destination. This act alone demonstrates their firmness of purpose, which, it is almost needless to say, characterized their subsequent efforts in life, and won for them the pround victory of industry. John Colvin came in 1807, a year later. There was no direct road from Zanesville, and they moved out the old "State Road," near where the Maysville Pike" now is, and then struck across the country.

"The Cooper Mill Road was laid out from Putnam in 1808," and was a little south of the present road.

"The National Road," our great thoroughfare, was built in 1830, and from that time to the present, there has been a steady improvement in the township.

The following inscription is found on a stone, set in the north wall surmounting the culvert over the run, on Burley's place:

BUILT A.D. 1830
—BY—
C. NISWANGER.

JAMES HAMPSON, - - - *Sup't.*
D. SCOTT, - - - - *Ass't Sup't*

The Policy of the Nation:
*"Reciprocity at Home and Abroad."*

### TIMBER RUN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The church was built in 1832, for a society known as Predestinarian Baptists. It was located on land belonging to Robert Bolin, but the site was not deeded to the society until 1841, at which time the Trustees were David Allen, James Fairbanks and John Burley.

The services at this church have been kept up very irregularly, and no record of the pastorates or membership has been accessible.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This township escaped some of the hardships of having to use the primitive styles of implements. The patent plow was in use by most of the early settlers, and the millenial era of improved agricultural implements was upon them. The days of tramping grain out, or threshing with flails, was passing away.

A thresher worked by horse power, the first thresher in the township, was owned, in 1837, by Frederick Beams. It was made by John Van Horne, in West Zanesville. The horse power is spoken of as a curiosity, but as no accurate description can be had, the curious will have the pleasure of the antiquarian in finding it out; we confess our inability to do so.

### IMPROVED STOCK.

Those who have given attention to this subject, have mostly engaged in sheep growing. Louis Ijams brought a flock of Merino sheep here, in 1845. They were a part of Brownlee's flock, in Pennsylvania. James Colvin bought Spanish Merino sheep of Shipps and Armstrong, in 1856. They were from Vermont. In 1864, Shipps and Coulter brought some to Mt. Sterling, when James Colvin bought three, having brought some from Pennsylvania, in 1863.

Of the others who engaged in Merino sheep breeding here, were the Pryor's and Leroy Robinson. The former purchased of Shipps and Armstrong, in 1856, and the latter of Jones and Rockwell, and of Parmalee, in 1864.

George Pollock was one of the first to breed fine sheep extensively in this township. He began about 1850. His first fine Merino was known as "212," purchased in Vermont, of George Campbell, for $236.00. He subsequently sold a lamb of this stock, for $300.00.

Samuel Campbell and S. W. Prior bought sixteen ewes from Uriah Shipps and Coulters' at $62.50 each. These sheep were from Vermont, and bred to Pollock's "212," spoken of above. Mr. Campbell kept them on shares two years, and started his fine flock from the lambs. Four years ago, he sold eleven ewes for $200., and he has sold a number of bucks at $25.00 each.

### ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Horicon Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., was organized February 23d, 1852, at Brownsville, and subsequently moved to Gratiot. The officers at the time of organization were:

N. G.—A. R. Jordan.
V. G.—John G. Bain.
Secretary—Parson Gee.

The charter members were A. R. Jordan, Jerome Waite, J. R. Thrall, John F. Bain and Charles Lindsey. Other members were, William Thomas, Armistead Dodd, Dr. Thomas Hood, James Payne, Frank Burton, George Johnston, George McMullen and John Smart.

Their hall was built in 1862, at a cost of about $2,000.00.

The number of members, in 1878, was forty-five; the number of Past Grands, was twenty-one; initiated, two: reinstated, two; total assets, $3,105.74.

The officers for 1879, were as follows:

N. G.—David Ehrman.
V. G.—Milton Coomlis.
Treasurer—Abraham Nursey.
P. S.—Jacob G. Armstrong.
C. S.—Harrison Drumm.
Trustees—Warner Mills, J. B. Gard and A. B. Gard.
Nathan Prior is Property Trustee.

### MT. STERLING BAND.

The Mt. Sterling Band was organized in 1873, by D. S. Brown, who became leader. The band consists of nine members and pieces. They practice regularly, and have a good local reputation.

### GRAVEYARDS.

The first graveyard in this township, was on the old Reamy place; corresponding to the south quarter of section 9, T. 8, R. 15; subsequently owned by Alexander Smith.

The Bonnifield graveyard, has some evidences of great age, being allotted by some who sleep there, for example: Jacob Reamy, died in the eightieth year of his age; Major William Bonnifield, at eighty-five and six months; Mary Bonnifield, at seventy-four; Mary, wife of Thomas Simpson, at sixty-four.

The Beula graveyard list, is equally remarkable. Samuel Frey died April 9, 1848, aged eighty-six years; Rachel, his wife, died January 31st, 1859, aged eighty-two; Rolley Taylor died January 2d, 1847, in the eighty-third year of her age; Samuel Fairlamb died February 16th, 1853, aged seventy-six; Mary, his wife, died August 30th, 1853, aged seventy-five; Jane, wife of Thomas Wickham, died March 1st, 1858, aged ninety years; Thomas Wickham, died June 13th, 1851, aged eighty-two; Sarah, his wife, died April 11th, 1842, aged sixty-four; and Daniel Crainner, died July 24th, 1867, aged eighty-seven years.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The earlier records of elections for township officers, may never be found, and having nothing to indicate who they were, we shall not indulge in conjecture.

The earliest official whose election record has been found, is George Higginbotham, who was elected Justice of the Peace in 1812. And from the records, it appears that the following persons filled that office since 1835: Mahlon Sims, from April, 1835, to 1838, and from 1838, to 1841; John Prior, from 1836 to 1839; Samuel Drumm, from 1836 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1844; David McCracken, from 1839 to 1842 and from 1845 to 1848; Charles Chappelear, from 1839 to 1842, and 1842 to 1845, to 1848, and from 1851 to 1854; Jesse L. Manley, from 1842 to 1845; John Porter, from 1842 to 1845; Samuel Frey, from 1845 to 1848, from 1849 to 1850, and to 1853; David

Sherrard, from 1848 to 1851, to 1854; John Burley, from 1848 to 1851; Samuel Frey, from 1853 to 1856, to 1859; J. R. Whartenby, from 1855 to 1858; David Sherrard, from 1854 to 1857, to 1860 and 1863; Henry Dick, from 1858 to 1861 to 1864, to 1867; George Porter, from 1864 to 1867; James Colvin, from 1867 to 1870; Joseph Richey, from 1868 to 1871, to 1874; Daniel Norman, from 1873 to 1876; J. Lloyd Varner, from 1871 to 1874; Ephraim Bonnifield, from 1870 to 1873; Henry Bonnifield, from 1868 to 1871; Joseph Richey, from 1874 to 1877; James K. P. Redman, from 1874 to 1877; Joseph Porter from 1875 to 1878; Daniel Norman, from 1876 to 1879.

In 1838, the Trustees were John Morgan, Samuel Bonnifield and John Porter; Clerk, David McCracken; Treasurer, Samuel Colvin; Constables, Joseph W. Crown and John Colvin; and, in 1849, Trustees same as above; Clerk, Mahlon Sims; Treasurer, Samuel Colvin; Constables, same.

1840. Trustees, Morgan, Bonnifield and Porter; Clerk, David McCracken; Treasurer, Samuel Colvin; Constables, J. W. Crown and Osborn Shaw.

1841. Trustees, same; Clerk, Peter Drumm; Treasurer, Samuel Colvin; Constables, J. W. Crown and Henry Bonnifield.

1842. Trustees, same; Clerk, Mahlon Sims; Treasurer, Samuel Colvin; Assessor, Joseph W. Crown; Constables, J. W. Crown and M. F. Fountain.

1843. Trustees, John Porter, Charles Chappelear and Samuel Colvin; Clerk, Mahlon Sims; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, J. W. Crown; Constables, J. W. Crown and M. F. Fountain.

1844. Trustees, Samuel Colvin, Chas. Chappelear, David McCracken; Clerk, Peter Holmes; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, J. W. Crown; Constables, J. W. Crown, John R. Smith.

1845. Trustees, A. Varner, Samuel Colvin, Henry Woolf; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, J. W. Crown; Constables, William Clapper, J. W. Crown.

1846. Trustees, Amos Varner, John Burley, Henry Woolf; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, J. W. Crown; Constables, J. W. Crown, W. W. Chappelear.

1847. Trustees, Henry Woolf, John Burley, Samuel Drumm; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. O. Hook, J. W. Crown.

1848. Trustees, Henry Woolf, John Burley, Townsend J. Jury; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. W. Crown, William Clugston.

1849. Trustees, Henry Woolf, John Burley, Townsend J. Jury; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. W. Crown, Harrison Norman.

1850. Trustees, Henry Woolf, Samuel Bonnifield, Townsend J. Jury; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. W. Crown, Harrison Norman.

1851. Trustees, Henry Woolf, Samuel Bonnifield, Townsend J. Jury; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. W. Crown, J. O. Hook.

1852. Trustees, Henry Woolf, William Morrison, Jacob Kreager; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, Joseph W. Crown, John Yeley.

1853. Trustees, A. Morrison, Jacob Kreager, Lewis Richards; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, Peter Drumm; Constables, J. W. Crown, Daniel Norman.

1854. Trustees, J. Kreager, W. A. Morrison, J. O. Hook; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, J. W. Crown, Daniel Norman.

1855. Trustees, Samuel Woolf, J. Kreager, W. A. Morrison; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Samuel C. Field; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, Daniel Norman, Jacob Burrier.

1856. Trustees, Henry Woolf, W. A. Morrison, J. Kreager; Clerk, John Ligget, who refused to serve, and Henry Dick was appointed; Treasurer, S. C. Field; Assessor, B. B. Morgan; Constables, Daniel Norman, Jacob Burrier.

1857. Trustees, Samuel Bonnifield, Henry Woolf, W. A. Morrison; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Samuel C. Field; Constables, Daniel Norman, William Varner.

1858. Trustees, Samuel Bonnifield, Henry Woolf, W. A. Morrison; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Samuel C. Field; Constables, Daniel Norman, Jacob Burrier.

1859. Trustees, Henry Woolf, Samuel Bonnifield, W. A. Morrison; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Samuel C. Field; Assessor, George Poundstone; Constables, Daniel Norman, Jacob Burrier.

1860. Trustees, John Burley, Samuel Bonnifield, Henry Woolf; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, John Colvin, Constables, Adam Miller, Jacob Burrier.

1861. Trustees, Henry Woolf, John Burley, Amos Varner; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, John Colvin; Constables, Adam Miller, John C. Crown.

1862. Trustees, Henry Woolf, Ephraim Bonnifield, W. A. Morrison; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, Joseph Richey; Assessor, William Rutledge; Constables, J. C. Crown, Wilson Bonnifield.

1863. Trustees, Ephraim Bonnifield, Peter Drumm, Benjamin Wickham; Clerk, W. A. Morrison; Treasurer, John R. Whartenby; Assessor, William Rutledge; Constables, Daniel Norman, John Wolcott.

1864. Trustees, David McCracken, Nathan Prior, Sol. Minnick; Clerk, Joseph Porter; Treasurer, A. M. Field; Assessor, A. J. Crawford; Constables, John Higginbotham, James Sherrard.

1865. Trustees, Nathan Prior, Sol. Minnick, Lewis Richards; Clerk, Joseph Porter; Treas-

urer, William T. Perry; Assessor, Thomas Morgan, who refused to serve; Constables, John Higginbotham, James Sherrard.

1866. Trustees, Sol. Minnick, Lewis Richards, Zach. McCammon; Clerk, Henry Dick; Treasurer, William T. Perry; Assessor, George Poundstone; Constables, Amos Norman, Daniel Norman.

1867. Trustees, Zach. McCammon, Jacob Johnson, Samuel Brown; Clerk, R. F. Smart; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, William Sims; Constables, George W. Morgan, E. W. Langstaff.

1868. Trustees, Sol. Minnick, Jacob Johnson, Frank Sidle; Clerk, R. F. Smart; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, William Kreager; Constables, Amos Norman, James Sherrard.

1869. Trustees, Jacob Johnson, Frank Sidle, Jesse L. Manley; Clerk, R. F. Smart; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, William Kreager; Constables, Amos Norman, James Sherrard.

1869. Trustees, Jacob Johnson, Frank Sidle, Jesse L. Manley; Clerk, R. F. Smart; Treasurer; W. T. Perry; Assessor, Samuel Woolf; Constables, Amos Norman, S. C. Cunningham. September 20, 1869, Clerk R. F. Smart resigned, and Joseph Porter was appointed.

1870. Trustees, Jesse L. Manley, Jacob Johnson, John Burley; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Thomas W. Morgan; Constables, Amos Varner, J. L. Varner.

1871. Trustees, C. F. Sidle, John B. Starkey, Jacob Johnson; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Samuel H. Woolf; Constables, Amos Norman, Noah Allen.

1872. Trustees, John B. Starkey, James E. Tanner, William D. Laird; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Henry Woolf; Constables, Amos Norman, John Frances.

1873. Trustees, James E. Tanner, John B. Starkey, Ephraim Bonnifield; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Jacob Kreager; Constables, Amos Norman, Martin Fountain.

1874. Trustees, James E. Tanner, Washington M. Bonnifield, George Poundstone; Clerk, H. G. Moore; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Jacob Kreager; Constables, Amos Norman, Shelby Hibbs.

1875. Trustees, James E. Tanner, Washington M. Bonnifield, George Poundstone; Clerk, Henry G. Moore; Treasurer, W. T. Perry; Assessor, Henry Bonnifield; Constables, Amos Norman, John W. Sidle.

1876. Trustees, William M. Bonnifield, James E. Tanner, August Eckman; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, John Whartenby; Assessor, Grafton F. Rankin; Constables, Amos Norman, Jacob Shaw.

1877. Trustees, Mathias Drumm, Jacob Kreager, John B. Chappelear; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, John Whartenby; Assessor, Adam B. Gard; Constables, Amos Norman, Jacob Shaw.

1878. Trustees, David Ehmann, Alva Bonnifield, James W. Felton; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, John Whartenby; Assessor, George Kreager; Constables, Amos Norman, James Clugston.

1879. Trustees, Alva Bonnifield, John Bowers, Thomas W. Morgan; Clerk, George H. Hood; Treasurer, John Whartenby; Assessor, W. M. Bonnifield; Constables, Amos Norman, William Hill.

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## UNION TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY—SCHOOL LANDS—PIONEERS—EARLY IMPROVEMENTS—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—FIRST STONE HOUSE—FIRST ORCHARD—MERINO SHEEP—"SHORT HORNS"—FIRST REAPER—ROADS—OLD WHEELING—A COUNTY ROAD—NATIONAL ROAD—RAILROAD—MILLS—FIRST TANNERY—FIRST STORE—FIRST TAVERN—BLACKSMITHS—FIRST COOPER—DISTILLERIES—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY—NORWICH—NORWICH DIRECTORY—NEW CONCORD—NEW CONCORD DIRECTORY—NEW CONCORD UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—NEW CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—NEW CONCORD M. E. CHURCH—NEW CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH—NORWICH M. E. CHURCH—NORWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—NORWICH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SCHOOLS—MUSKINGUM COLLEGE—NEW CONCORD GRADED SCHOOL—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL—NORWICH SOCIETY OF INQUIRY—POSTOFFICES—PHYSICIANS—MILITARY—UNION TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEERS—AGRICULTURE—IMPROVED STOCK—DRAINAGE—TIMBER—MINERALS.

Union township is situated within the "United States Military District," constitutes town one, and range five, of that survey, and contains twenty-five square miles of territory.

### SCHOOL LANDS.

When the township was surveyed, in 1803, the Government reserved the southeast quarter of the same, for school purposes, and divided the sections into quarters, numbering them from one to twenty-five, beginning at the northeast corner of said tract.

When Ebenezer Zane, in 1797, surveyed the road "from Wheeling to Limestone, in Kentucky," he passed through the territory now known as Union township, and opened up a highway in the wilderness; a thoroughfare along which the tide of emigration poured, surging its way towards the setting sun.

As the weary emigrant plodded his way along the "Zane Trace," towards "Westbourne," and stopped to slake his thirst at some beautiful spring, he could not fail to note the rich land, purling streams, and gentle slopes of the military district. Hence it was, that town one—now Union township—was early settled by hardy and industrious pioneers. When the whites first settled in this locality, there was an Indian camp

on section five, on the land now owned by Isaiah Carr. There was also a camp on "White Eyes" Creek—the stream deriving its name from the Shawanoes chief, by that name.

PIONEERS.

It is not certainly known who was the first settler of Union township, as the school land, being subject to a lease of ninety-nine years, was early occupied by a class of people, unable to purchase land elsewhere, few of whom became permanent settlers. During the interval between 1803 and 1807, Henry Hardesty occupied lot nineteen, Peter Monroe, lot twenty-three, Henry Hardy, lot twelve, William Newland, lot three, and ——— Mullen, lot nine.

The Government, receiving no revenue from these lands, found it necessary to pass a law exposing them to public sale; offering the occupants the first chance to purchase.

From 1803 to 1806, the Reasoners, Speers, Findleys, and Wilsons, from Pennsylvania, settled in the northeastern portion of the township, near the present site of New Concord. Henry Reasoner, having in the year 1804, entered the land on which the town now stands.

In 1806, Samuel Wilson located on the northwest quarter of section eleven, and finding a "bee tree" near his cabin, he appropriated the bees, and established the pioneer apiary of Muskingum county. His son, John, still occupies the premises, and looks after the descendents of the "old bee gum"—the bees from which his father nurtured for fifty-seven years.

John C. Wilson, another son, has at this time the largest apiary in the county.

In 1804, Thomas Warren, following the "Old Zane Trace," located on section thirteen, and opened his house for the accommodation of the traveling public. This was the pioneer tavern of the township, and was afterwards known as the "Few Tavern Stand."

In the year 1805, John Self arrived from Virginia, and entered the land now owned by William P. Self, situated on section fifteen.

Judge David Findley came from Pennsylvania, in 1806, and purchased the southwest quarter of section one, of Henry Reasoner. In 1813, he was elected associate Judge, and held that office until 1820, when he resigned.

In April, 1807, John Hadden, father of Samuel Hadden, located on the southwest quarter of section eight. Andrew Lorimer, William Hunter, and Robert Walker, settled on sections thirteen and eighteen, and Ralph Hardesty, from Wheeling, West Virginia, pitched his tent on the southeast quarter of section fourteen. This location afterwards became famous as the spot chosen by the stalwart and pugnacious settlers to "vote, drink, and fight."

Captain Joseph McCune came from Pennsylvania, in 1808, and settled on section ten, now known as the McClelland property. Mr. McCune became a man of influence in the community, serving in the war of 1812, as Captain, and, subsequently, as Justice of the Peace for a period of twenty-one years.

The same year, (1808), James Cummins built his cabin on the southwest quarter of section nine.

In 1809, Joseph Geyer entered the southeast quarter of section seven, and was soon followed by his brothers, Daniel and John.

In 1810, Barnett Vandevert located on the southwest quarter of section twenty-three.

The year 1811, added quite a number of settlers to the population. William Garner located on the northwest quarter of section five, (now Israel Carr's). Peter Galigher entered a portion of section four, (now John Jennings'). Benjamin Wortman located on the southwest quarter of section seven, (now partially occupied by the village of Norwich). Simon Elliott settled on land now owned by Simon Elliott, Jr., being the southwest quarter of section three.

Frederick Henderson, Adam and Daniel Bowman, and David Sellers, arrrived from Pennsylvania, in 1812. Henderson bought land of William Gladden, who had entered two quarter sections where Thomas Marshall now resides, (section eighteen), and hired Isaac Tewalt to build him a house. This house, a log one, is still standing on the Marshall farm, but unoccupied.

Col. John Reynolds located on the southwest quarter of section thirteen, on the Wheeling road, and opened a store in 1815; the first regular store within the bounds of the present township.

Samuel Cummins, Samuel Hadden, and John Vandevert, are the oldest inhabitants of the township, having resided in it continuously for over seventy years.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

The first houses erected by the early settlers were, of course, of the most primitive kind, being built of unhewn logs, and covered with clapboards instead of shingles, held in place by weight poles instead of nails, the latter being a a luxury few could afford. Judge David Findley, being more prosperous than most of his neighbors, covered his house, in 1809, with lap shingles and wrought nails, the first in the county outside of Zanesville.

The first brick house built in Union township was that of Peter Monroe, on lot twenty-three of the school land, in 1827. The next was that of Judge David Findley, in New Concord, in 1828.

The first stone house was built by Ralph Hardesty, in Norwich, in 1830. It is still standing and occupied by Mr. Robert Denny.

James Watson had the first peach orchard, on lot seven of the school lands, and Judge D. Findley the first apple orchard.

John Hadden was the first to introduce fine Merino sheep, in 1830.

James Findley first introduced short-horn Durham cattle, from Kentucky, in 1840.

The first reaper, (a McCormick), was brought into the township by James Taggart.

ROADS.

The first road through Union township was the "Old Wheeling Road," surveyed by Ebenezer Zane, in 1797. It entered town one, of the "Military Lands," on the southeast quarter of section ten, and passed into range six, (now Perry township), on the northeast quarter of section sixteen.

In 1827, the National Road was surveyed through, entering the township on the southeast quarter of section one, and passing out on the northwest quarter of section fifteen. After the construction of the National Pike, the old Wheeling Road was abandoned as a thoroughfare, and the travel transferred to the new route, which, for years, enjoyed all the "pomp and circumstance" of the four-in-hand stage coaches. But a time came when *its* glory, too, departed, when the Central Ohio Divsion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed, running nearly parallel with the National Pike, and the once autocratic stage coach found itself left far in the rear by the all conquering "iron horse;" it bade farewell to the old familiar scenes and hied away to "the pleasant plains of Iowa."

The common "dirt roads," of Union township, are generally good, as the country is not so hilly as to make traveling difficult.

MILLS.

The settlers in Union township either went to Zanesville, or Cambridge, to get grinding done, and when they wanted boards, they resorted to the "pit saw." But the distance to the former, and the labor of the latter, were grievances not easily to be borne, and home talent was brought into requisition to dispense with both. The first horse mill was built by Benjamin Reasoner, in 1815.

The first fulling mill was built at New Concord, by Judge David Findley. The Judge was also the happy possessor of a primitive gristmill, but the time of building it is unknown.

Harper & Keitly built a "tramp sawmill," just south of lot twelve, in the town of Norwich, in 1827, which was afterwards turned into a brewery by Holley & Son. Applin & Abbitson were also its proprietors for a time. Finally it was turned into a tannery, by James Caldwell.

In 1830, a large gristmill was built on lands owned by Jos. Geyer, south of Norwich, by Thos. Maxfield, Thomas Few, Samuel Lorrain, and Manning Putnam. It contained three run of buhrs, with ample machinery, but after passing through various hands, (always unprofitable,) it was torn down, and the machinery moved to Gratiot, west of Zanesville, in 1870.

Samuel Hadden and Andrew Lorimer built a sawmill on Hadden's land, in 1840, and sold it to John Whitaker, in 1841. He attached buhrs for grinding, and moved the mill to New Concord, in 1850. The mill is still in operation, with a planing mill attached.

In 1852, James Findley and John Patterson built a gristmill at New Concord, near the railroad depot, with three run of buhrs. After being owned by various partners, Alexander Speer became its sole proprietor, in 1863, and still runs it.

L. D. Stoner has recently erected a steam gristmill and hollow-ware factory in the town of Norwich, and is doing a good business.

John Hadden built the first tannery, in 1807, and followed the business until 1827, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Caldwell and McClure.

The first store was kept by Colonel John Reynolds, at Locust Grove, in 1815. He was succeeded by Thomas Maxfield, who kept store at the Grove until 1827, when he moved to the new town of Norwich.

The first tavern was kept by Thomas Warren, on the old "Zane Trace," in 1805. The accommodations were of the most primitive kind, but amply sufficient for the time. He sold out to George Heep, and he, to Isaac Few, in 1812. This place was long noted as the "old Few Tavern stand."

As early as 1804, William Speer located on the southeast quarter of section two, and in the spring of 1805, opened a blacksmith shop, the first in the present township of Union. He brought his iron by wagon, over the Alleghany mountains, and followed the trade until 1811, when he returned to Pennsylvania, to take care of his aged parents. He afterwards returned, but did not resume his trade.

Joseph McKinney was also an early blacksmith. He began in 1816.

Joseph Reasoner learned the trade at Pittsburg, and located his shop on the Wheeling road. He made the first ax ever made by hand in Muskingum county. In later years he used to boast of having shod General Jackson's horses.

Robert Walker was the first cooper in the new settlement. He came from Ireland, and brought with him, as the fruit of his industry, "a bag of yellow guineas," with which he made a payment on his land, and, tradition says, in lieu of a bank, deposited the remainder in a log.

*Distilleries.*—During the early stages of agriculture in Muskingum county, distilleries were numerous, and as it was not considered disreputable to engage in the business, we find such men as Judge Findley owning and running a still.

Whiskey was an article of consumption almost as common as food, but it was pure, and the evils resulting from its use were not so great as at the present day.

*Organization of the Township.*—The date of the organization of several townships of Muskingum, does not appear, upon examination of the Commissioners' journal, Union township amongst them, but that it was amongst the first, is evident from the fact of elections being held at the old Few Tavern in 1808, at which Benjamin Reasoner was elected Justice of the Peace.

The first board of officers cannot now be given, as the records are lost, and tradition unsatisfactory.

The polls were subsequently moved from Warren's, (afterwards Few's,) to Ralph Hardesty's, further west on the Wheeling road, which continued to be the voting place until the completion of the National Road, when it was established at Sensabaugh's tavern, in Norwich.

In April, 1876, the township was divided into two voting precincts, and a polling place established at New Concord, for the eastern ten sections of the township.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—George L. Foley, and H. F. Lorimer.

Constables—Joseph Decker, and William G. Madden.

Assessors—New Concord precinct, Richard Rice; Norwich precinct, Alfred Wyman.

Trustees—John S. Speer, M. L. Harper, Theodore Mitchell, Geo. L. Foley, and Charles C. Taylor.

Notary Public—Geo. L. Foley.

Land Appraiser—William T. Forsyth.

Census Enumerator—Frank T. Kyle.

Board of Education—Joseph E. Kelly, F. E. Richey, James C. Wilson, (President), and Joseph White.

Supervisors—J. M. Johnson, M. O. Huffman, John Malone, Thomas Waddle, James Caldwell, Ed. Richardson.

Union township contains two villages, one college, eight schools, eight churches, three postoffices, two railroad depots, three telegraph offices, and three mills.

The railroad depots are on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road; one at New Concord, and the other at Norwich. The agent at New Concord is Alexander Speer.

A telegraph office was established at the New Concord depot, but afterwards removed to Norwich station. Wm. P. Parks, and H. W. Jones, operators.

The office in New Concord was established in December, 1879. Samuel Best, operator.

### VILLAGES.

Norwich is situated in Union township, near the center of section seven, and occupies a portion of three-quarters of that section. The southwest quarter was entered by Benjamin Wortman, the northwest by Frederick Yarian, and the northeast by George Richie, who sold the same to John Crawford, in 1811. William Harper, an Englishman, bought of Crawford and laid out the town of Norwich, in 1827, naming it for his native town of Norwich, in England.

The first house in Norwich was built by Samuel McCloud, who kept a boarding house.

The first regular hotel was kept by Reuben Whitaker. The first store by Thomas Maxfield.

The first brick house was built by William Harper, and the first stone house by Ralph Hardesty.

The town was incorporated in 1833, and the first Mayor was James Launders.

Samuel and James Lorimer were amongst the first physicians.

### NORWICH DIRECTORY.

Churches—Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

Schools—Graded school, James M. Starrett, Principal.

Stores—C. C. Taylor, R. J. Young & Co., and Wm. Tudor.

Groceries—Reuben Whitaker, and J. F. Haines.

Drug Store—Dr. J. L. Geyer.

Hotel—Benjamin F. Crablin.

Grist Mill and Factory—L. D. Stoner.

Postoffice—C. C. Taylor, postmaster

Physicians—J. L. Geyer, and R. M. Bainter.

School Board—James F. Foley, John E. Cherry, and Alva J. Conn.

Shoe Shops—James Foley, and Jamas Ludman.

Blacksmith Shops—James and Alva Conn, and Wm. Snoots.

Wagon Shops—James Launders, and John Moorhead.

Saddler Shop—Thomas R. Bryant.

Butcher Shop—John F. Haines.

Millinery Shops—Mrs. Hendershot, Miss Snoots, Misses Davis, Ann Sheldon, and Mrs. J. P. Kelley.

### BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT.

Nursery—"Excelsior," G. H. Miller, proprietor.

Store—Joseph P. Kelley.

Postoffice—J. P. Kelley, postmaster.

Telegraph Office—W. P. Parks, operator.

Blacksmith—Judson Ferguson.

Undertaker—C. N. Bainter.

### NEW CONCORD.

In the year 1804, Henry Reasoner, from Pennsylvania, entered the southwest quarter of section one, which he sold to David Findley, in 1806, and, in 1828, Findley laid out the town of New Concord, along the line of the National Road.

### NEW CONCORD OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Mayor—William Alexander.

Council—M. A. Brown, W. S. Speer, T. J. Hukill, W. H. Pringle, M. D., T. H. Paden.

Clerk—J. H. Henderson.

Treasurer—W. P. Gault.

Marshal—Alexander McKinney.

Board of Education—S. T. Stoner, President; Stewart Speer, Secretary; H. H. Wilkin, Wm. Alexander, M. L. Harper, C. B. McKee.

Street Commissioner—Ezra S. Lyle.

Muskingum College—F. M. Spencer, President.

Graded School—J. K. Watson, Principal.

Churches—United Presbyterian, Dr. David Paul, Pastor; Reformed Presbyterian, Dr. H. P. McClurkin, Pastor; Presbyterian, Rev. Faris Brown, Pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Wil-

liam Peregoy, Pastor; Baptist, Rev. Charles C. Erwin, Pastor.

Postoffice—Joseph McKinney, Postmaster.

Telegraph Office—Samuel Best, operator.

Grist and Saw Mill—Alexander Speer, proprietor.

Grist, Saw and Planing Mill—Porter & Son, proprietors.

General Stores—H. H. Wilkin, Harper & Harper, Wilson Stewart, John Best & Sons, Alexander Speer & Son.

Hotels—Mitchell McCloud and S. B. Maharry.

Drug Stores—W. P. Gault & Bro. and William S. Speer.

Physicians—Henry McCreary, S. T. Storer, I. W. Chisholm, and W. W. Pringle.

Dentist—F. H. Closman.

Veterinary Surgeon—William B. Ford.

Civil Engineer—T. C. Connor.

Machinist—Wlliam Alexander.

Hardware and Groceries—Joseph McKinney & Sons.

Shoe Store—J. H. Herdman.

Furniture—James Nelson and William Grumman.

Shoe Shops—Wilkin & Paff, David G. Thompson, and T. Jenkins.

Harness Shop—John W. Miller and L. Bonnell.

Livery Stable—T. Ed. McCloud.

Carpenter—M. A. Brown, W. T. Smith, W. G. Madden, and George Madden.

Painters—James Larimore, John Caldwell, and William Todd.

Blacksmiths—T. J. Hukill, James Alexander, Alexander McKinney, and S. Johnson.

Wagon Maker—John Miller and J. D. Amspoker.

Butcher—W. Warren.

Tinner—Ira Cooper.

Undertakers—Wilson & Miller and William Grumman.

Book Store—Mrs. R. S. Campbell.

Milliners—Misses Cooper & Funk, and Miss Hattie Hanson.

Baker and Confections—William T. Griffith.

Restaurants—Mrs. Catharine Marshall, Mrs. Catharine Walker, and Mrs. S. A. Noble.

Mason—William McDonald.

Brickmaker—William Sherlock.

Barber—F. Curtis.

Silver Cornet Band—Leader, H. H. Wilkin; assistant, T. F. Gault; Warren McKinney, M. A. Brown, E. H. Speer, James Porter, W. S. Speer, W. G. Madden, S. H. Harper, M. L. Harper, Joseph Ramsey, William Miller, and James Harper.

### CHURCHES.

New Concord United Presbyterian Church was originally known as "Crooked Creek Church," the first meeting-house being situated about one mile southwest of the village of New Concord. It was connected with what was then known as the Associate Reformed Church. Tradition says that the first Associate Reformed preaching in this county was in Judge Findley's barn, not far from the present residence of David Stormant. Rev. Alexander Calderhead was the preacher.

The Crooked Creek congregation was organized in 1812. The first stated supply was Rev. Alexander Craig. The first Elders were Judge Findley, Andrew Lorimer, —— Rambo, and James Cummins. The first settled pastor was Rev. David Proudfit. He was installed in 1824 or 1825.

In consequence of the vast territory over which the members of the congregation were scattered, preaching stations were established, seven miles north and five miles south. John Duff was chosen Elder for the north branch (now Lebanon), and David Forsyth for the south branch (now Salt Creek).

Mr. Proudfit preached half his time at Crooked Creek, and divided the remainder equally between the two branches. Death closed his labors, in 1830.

Rev. Johnston Welsh became pastor in 1834, and resigned in 1835.

Rev. B. Waddle began his pastorate in 1836. During his incumbency the congregation reached its maximum membership.

By common consent at different times, Lebanon, Salt Creek, and East Union, were erected into separate organizations.

About 1851, steps were taken looking toward the organization of an associate church, in New Concord. Of this congregation, Rev. S. McArthur was the first preacher.

The following persons were Elders in this congregation: Robert Harper, Elijah Coulter, Joseph McCune, Matthew Cherry, Samuel Briggs, William Laro, and R. R. Moore.

Rev. James M. Henderson became pastor in 1855. After the union of the Associate, and Associate Reformed churches, it was thought best that the New Concord congregations (Associate," and "Associate Reformed"), should become one. To this end, both pastors (Waddle and Henderson), resigned. All the other officials resigned, except Samuel Cummins and Elijah Forsythe, who continued in office in order to hold the organization.

In February, 1860, Rev. James C. Murch took charge of the congregation, as pastor. He resigned in 1876. July 1, 1876, the present pastor, Rev. David Paul, D. D., commenced his pastoral labors.

Since the union of the two congregations, the following persons have acted as elders: Elijah Forsythe, Samuel Cummins, Joseph Harper, Samuel Harper, William Patterson, James A. Miller, William McClure, J. L. Patterson, John Speer, and James Nelson.

The present membership is about three hundred. Recently, five deacons were chosen, and ordained, namely: B. Marshall, J. L. Boyd, Andrew Caldwell, Wilson White, and I. W. Chisholm.

The New Concord Presbyterian Church was formerly located one mile south of New Concord,

and was known as the Pleasant Hill Church. Its origin was as follows:

In 1804, Rev. John Wright preached at the house of John Reasoner, on the southeast quarter of section ten. Other ministers preached occasionally until about 1818, when Rev. James Robinson organized a church. Mr. Robinson was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Baldridge, in 1819. At this time, services were held in houses and barns, and sometimes in a tent at Pleasant Hill Spring. It was during Mr. Baldridge's ministry that the first church was erected. It was a frame, forty feet square, two stories high, and stood on Mr. Reasoner's land, near the old "Zane road." In 1823, Dr. Baldridge moved west, and from 1823 to 1827, the church had no regular pastor. Rev. M. Clark holding communion services in 1825, and Rev. Mr. McMillen, in 1826.

In the year 1827, Rev. James Arbuthnot was ordained, and installed pastor of the churches of Pleasant Hill and Salt Creek, and on the 27th of October, 1829, he organized the church at Norwich, of which he also became pastor, and remained in this connection till 1830.

Rev. Samuel Wilson was ordained, and installed as pastor over the united churches of Pleasant Hill, Salt Creek, and Norwich, April 5, 1832, giving to each one-third of his time, and receiving from each one-third of his salary, of $400. This arrangement continued for seven years, when Pleasant Hill and Norwich each applied for one-half of his time, and Mr. Wilson was released from Salt Creek. He continued in this relation until April 28, 1868, thirty-six years, and only dissolved his connection when forced to do so by the infirmities of age.

In the year 1849, this congregation re-built and enlarged the church, completing it in 1850.

After Mr. Wilson's resignation, Rev. N. C. Helfrich became pastor, and served until October 25, 1874.

Rev. Faris Brown became stated supply for the united charge September 10, 1875, and was installed pastor and still continues in that relation.

In the year 1872, a new site having been obtained in the village of New Concord, a new church building was erected thereon at a cost of $4,000.

The name was changed from Pleasant Hill, to that of New Concord, by an act of the Presbytery.

The following is a list of Elders and Deacons of this church from its organization to the present. The Elders were as follows:

1818—John Reasoner, Solomon Adams, David Hammond.

1819—John Connor, John Shaw, Benjamin Reasoner, Enoch Rush.

1827—William Hunter.

1832—Abraham Pollock.

1833—Robert McGee.

1841—James Bell.

1844—Isaac Storer, Robert Hunter.

1854—George Walters, Jesse Wortman, Nathan Reasoner.

1862—Alex. McKinney, Peter Reasoner, Thomas Conner, Joseph Ainspoker.

1872—Robert Cariens, Andrew H. Marshall.

1877—Stuart Speer, John St. Clair, Robert Daugherty.

The Deacons were as follows:

1844—Jesse Wortman, John Milholland, Robert Comin.

1854—John Whitaker, Peter Reasoner, Sam'l. Pollock, Alexander McKinney.

1862—John Shaw, Robert Speer.

1872—John Halstead, Charles P. Morgan, William P. Gault, James Noble.

The present membership of this church is one hundred and forty-five. During the sixty-two years of its history it has had five pastors and twenty-six ruling elders.

### NEW CONCORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1836, a small class met in the school house at New Concord, with Andrew Magee, as Leader. They continued to meet in the school house until 1850, when they met in the College building.

In 1859, a frame church, 36x44, was erected at New Concord, and dedicated by Rev. D. P. Mitchell.

The present number of members is fifty.

Leaders—William Alexander and V. C. Jenkins.

Stewards—Robert Campbell and Joseph McKinney.

Preacher in charge—Rev. William Peregoy.

### NEW CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. George C. Sedgwick, September 20th, 1829, at Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio.

The names of the original members are as follows:

Isaiah Miller, Esther Miller, Elizabeth Fowles, James Fulk, Matilda Fulk, Fannie Bradford, Sarah Williams, Rebecca Bond, Mary Bond, Sophia Williams, and Emily Williams.

The first Pastor was Rev. William Rees, succeeded by Rev's. William Spencer, Mr. McGowen, William Marz, B. Y. Seigfried, Hugh Brown, Amos Pratt, R. H. Sedgwick, B. Allen, W. D. Seigfried, B. Y. Seigfried, C. H. Gunter, G. W. Churchill, S. C. Tussing, J. C. Skinner, James Herbert, and C. C. Erwin.

In 1860, this congregation built a new church, (frame,) 44x54, at New Concord, and dedicated the same in 1861. It cost $2,500.

The maximum number of members is eighty.

Present number of members, fifty-one.

The present officials are as follows:

Treasurer—James Wilson.

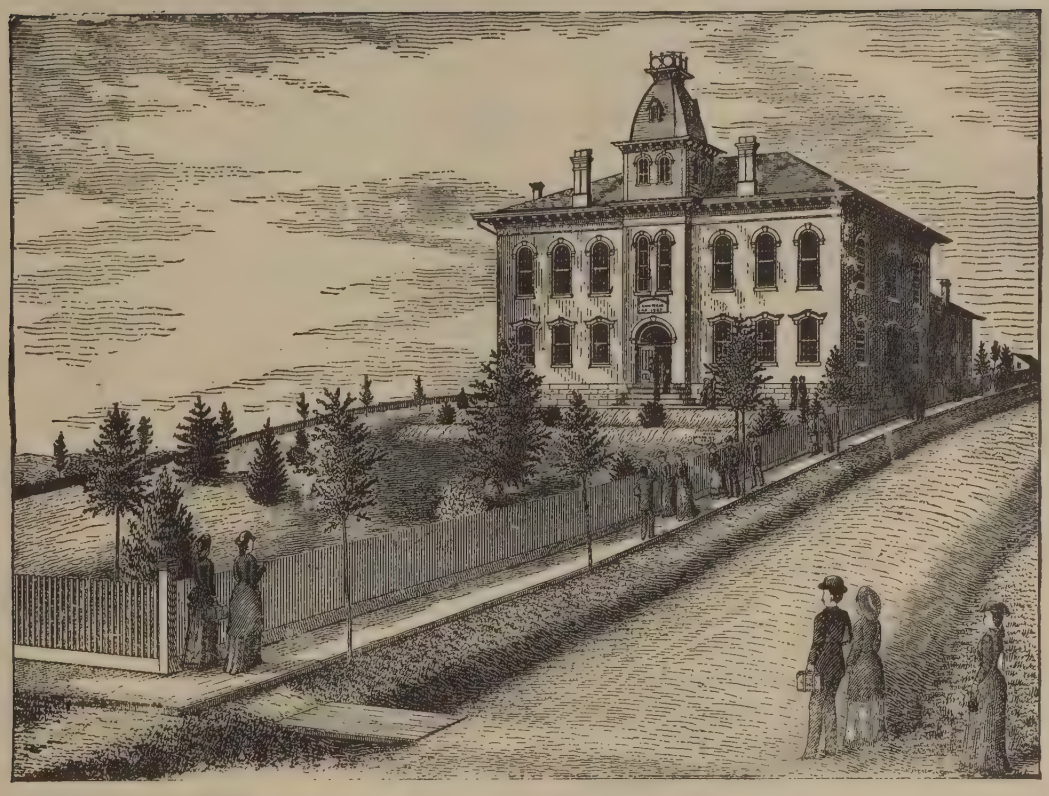
Clerk—W. T. Smith.

Trustees—J. S. McKinney, W. T. Smith, J. H. Dague, Frank Hancock, and J. M. Parkhill.

Deacons—J. S. McKinney, Harrison Dye, and J. H. Dague.

Present Pastor—Rev. Charles C. Erwin.

This church has ordained two ministers, W.



MUSKINGUM COLLEGE, New Concord, Ohio.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE was chartered in 1837. Reverends Robert Wallace, Samuel Wilson, B. Waddle, D. D., Daniel McLane and Messrs. Andrew Lorimer, John Jamison, John McKinney, John Hull and William Finley were the incorporators. The College was founded in the interests of Christian education. Leading Christian men of all denominations in the community united their efforts to secure the education of young men designed for the ministry and other learned professions. In later years the privileges enjoyed by young men have been extended to young women.

The first building was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt. In 1873 an addition 45x70 was erected in front of the old building. Both are now in good repair.

The number of students in attendance, at first small, has steadily increased. The catalogue number for the year ending June 22d, 1882, was 189. The Fall session of the present year marks a gain of eighteen over the same term of the preceding year. Between two and three hundred young men and women have graduated from this institution. About one hundred of these have entered the Christian ministry, and are now laboring both in this country and in foreign lands. Her Alumni are also well represented in the other professions. It is estimated that at least two thousand students have been in attendance during the forty-five years of her existence. It will be seen that Muskingum College has been closely inwrought into the life and prosperity of Muskingum and adjoining counties.

The following persons have served as Presidents of the College: Rev. B. Waddle, D. D., Rev. S. Wilson, Rev. D. A. Wallace, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Milligan, Rev. S. G. Irvine, D. D., Rev. S. McArthur, Rev. J. P. Lytle, D. D. (pro tem.), Rev. H. P. McClurkin, D. D. (pro tem.), Rev. L. B. W. Shryock, Rev. D. Paul, D. D., and Rev. F. M. Spencer.

Until 1877 Muskingum College was simply a local college. At that date she was transferred to the care of the United Presbyterian Presbyteries of Muskingum and Mansfield. In October of 1882 the Synod of Ohio of the United Presbyterian Church voted to accept the care and control of the College. Her doors will, however, still be open to students of all denominations.

It is expected that the endowment of the College will be largely increased during 1883, enabling her to do more and better work than ever before.

President F. M. Spencer will cheerfully give any additional information.

FACULTY.

Rev. F. M. Spencer, President, and Professor of Hebrew, and Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy.

Rev. David Paul, D. D., Vice President (elect).

Rev. J. A. Gray, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

T. H. Paden, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

John McBurney, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

H. McCreary, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Natural Sciences.

Mary Miller, A. M., Teacher of French and German.

J. S. Moffatt, Latin Tutor.

Prof. S. T. Wallace, A. M., Principal of the Department of Music.

Jennie McCartney, Assistant Teacher of Music.

D. Seigfried and C. C. Erwin, and licensed two others, W. B. Watson and W. H. McKinney.

### NORWICH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The "class" from which this church sprang, was originally organized at the house of Martin McCloud, in Perry township, and when Mr. McCloud, in 1827, moved to Union township, his house still continued to be the place of meeting.

The first class was composed of Martin McCloud and wife, Phillip Richcreek and wife, Israel Jennings and wife, "Father" Speck and wife, Mrs. R. Hardesty and two daughters, Thomas Cookston and wife, Lewis Virden and wife, William Jennings and wife, Rev. Manning Putnam, (a local preacher,) Mrs. Lloyd and two daughters, Enos Jennings and wife, Mrs. Passmore, Peter Bowers, Enoch Marple and wife, Sarah Self, and Delphi McCloud.

Phillip Richcreek was the first Leader, followed by Israel Jennings.

During 1829–30, a church, (brick,) 30x40, was erected on lot fifty-one, in the town of Norwich, which stood until 1842, when it was taken down and a new brick structure, 40x60, erected in its stead.

The present number of members is one hundred and thirty-four.

Leaders—Joseph Kelly, Samuel Mock and William Jennings.

Stewards—James C. Wilson, Jesse Hendershot, and J. F. Jennings.

Preacher in charge—Rev. William Peregoy.

### NORWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized October 27th, 1828, by Rev. James Arbuthnot, under authority granted by the Presbytery of Lancaster, Ohio. This organization was mainly composed of members from the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church. Its first pastor was Rev. James Arbuthnot, whose pastorate continued about two years. The original Elders elected, were Robert Miller, John Jamison, John Wycoff, and William McLaughlin.

The first Trustees were: Robert Miller, John McCurdy, John Wycoff, Peter Galliger, John Crawford, and Benjamin Wortman.

In August, 1831, a call was extended to Rev. Samuel Wilson, and he was installed pastor, April 5th, 1832. Mr. Wilson continued his pastorate until April 28th, 1868, a period of thirty-six years, when he resigned on account of ill health.

May 17th, 1870, Rev. N. C. Helfrich was called, and installed November 3d, 1870. The pastoral relation between Rev. Mr. Helfrich and his church, was dissolved in October, 1874.

Rev. Faris Brown became stated supply, September 10th, 1875, and November 21st, 1876, was installed as pastor, which relation he still continues.

This congregation first worshiped in a small frame house, and in the year 1839, a brick meeting house, 45x65, was built at the west end of the town of Norwich, which stood until 1852, when it was replaced by the present frame structure.

The following is a list of Elders, with date of installation:

1828. Robert Miller, John Jamison, John Wycoff, William McLaughlin.

1841. Jacob Glessner, John Miller.

1854. Prestly Hastings, Ezra Lyle, James Day.

1861. Robert Dain, Robert Buchanan, Geo. Miller.

1872. Alfred Taylor, A. M. Glessner.

The following is a list of Deacons, with date of installation:

1854. Robert Dain, Andrew Geyer, Leslie Armstrong, Joseph Sellers, James Hastings.

1861. Prestly McCloud, James Gibson.

1872. C. F. Glessner, Jesse Wortman, Benjamin Wortman.

The present number of members is one hundred and eighty-five, the child having outgrown the parent church.

During the fifty-two years of its history, this church has had four pastors and fourteen ruling Elders.

### NORWICH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized June 8th, 1862, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery, consisting of Rev. G. W. Goudy and Elders Joseph Harper and Samuel Lee.

The original members were, Samuel Hadden and wife, and John, their son, Joseph White and Jane, his daughter, John Henderson and wife, with their sons, Clark and John A., and Julia, their daughter, William Walker and wife, Mrs. Ray, and Richard, her son, James Hastings and wife, John M. Lorimer and wife, Mary and Jane McWhorter, Robert Young and wife, with his son, William, and daughters Eliza, Mary Ann and Nancy, William Wilson and wife, and daughter, Mary, Dr. McCandless and wife, Matthew Cherry and wife, S. P. Moore, Mary Ann Moore, Elizabeth Moore, Robert Moore and wife, and John J. White and wife.

The ruling Elders were Samuel Hadden, John Henderson and William Walker.

The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Boyd, who was succeeded by Dr. David Paul. Rev. S. M. Hutcheson served a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. W. S. Harper. In June, 1878, Rev. E. A. Huston was installed as pastor, and still officiates.

In 1863, a church was erected on lot 11, in the town of Norwich; a frame, 40x50, at a cost of $1,800. Maximum number of members in 1879, was one hundred and nine.

Present officials—Ruling Elders, Joseph White, William Thompson, Dr. R. M. Bainter, David Young, J. R. Starrett, Samuel Hadden and William Walker.

Deacons—John Lorimer, Joseph White and John Cherry.

Trustees—J. G. Starrett, J. A. Henderson, Findley Richie, R. G. Young and John Nixon.

### SCHOOLS.

The first school in Union township was taught by Nicholas Reasoner. He was no pedantic pedagogue, who,

> "With words of learned length and thundering sound,
> Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around,"

But a man suited to the time and occasion, who understood the needs of the hour, and strove to fill a place that, without him, would have been vacant, in the history of civilization.

The old school-house, a primitive affair, stood on the southeast quarter of section ten, near the old Wheeling road.

Rev. James Robinson was the next school-teacher, and after him, came Robert Ardary, followed by the Lorimers.

These rude cabins and primitive teachers have long since passed away, but they have left an impress upon the community not easily effaced.

In the year 1820, a Presbyterian Church was erected on the southeast quarter of section ten, on the land of John Reasoner, near the old Wheeling road. This church was a frame building, forty feet square, and two stories high. One of these stories was designed for, and used as an academy, where the youth of the community might receive more than a common school education. This was the pioneer academy of eastern Muskingum. Who the teachers were, or how long it continued in operation, is not now known.

We next find an academy in operation in the town of New Concord, under the superintendence of Rev. A. M. Black. This school was successfully conducted until it finally ultimated in Muskingum College.

### MUSKINGUM COLLEGE.

This institution occupies a beautiful location just north of the village of New Concord, and overlooks that town. The original act of incorporation is dated March 13th, 1837.

The first Board of Directors was composed of Robert Wallace, Samuel Wilson, Benjamin Waddle, Daniel McLane, Andrew Lorimer, John Jamison, John McKinney, John Hull, and William Findley. The ground for the building was deeded to this Board and their successors in office, by William and Janet Findley, May 10th, 1838.

The first building wrs erected during the summer of 1838. It was of brick, forty feet square, two stories high, and cost $2,479. This building was nearly destroyed by fire in 1850, and was immediately rebuilt—the college classes reciting elsewhere, in the interim.

In 1874, a new front was erected, forty by seventy, making the entire building seventy by ninety—large enough to accommodate one hundred and fifty students—this last addition costing ten thousand dollars.

The following is a list of those who have served as President of the college, and the term of their service:

Rev. B. Waddle, from 1837 to 1838.
Rev. S. Wilson, from 1838 to 1846.
Rev. D. A. Wallace, D.D. LL.D., from 1846 to 1848.
Rev. John Milligan, from 1848 to 1849.
Rev. Samuel G. Irvine, D.D., from 1849 to 1851.
Rev. Samuel McArthur, from 1851 to 1855.
Rev. Benjamin Waddle, from 1855 to 1859.
Rev. J. P. Lytle, D.D., *pro tempore.*
Rev. H. P. McClurkin, D.D., *pro tempore.*
Rev. S. B. Shryock, from 1861 to 1864.
Rev. David Paul, D.D., from 1864 to 1879.
Rev. F. M. Spencer, from 1879 to ——.

Seventeen students are reported to have been in attendance the first year. During the present year, one hundred and forty-eight have received instruction, with an average attendance of about one hundred. Besides the usual college curriculum, this institution includes Hebrew, and pays special attention to music—both vocal and instrumental. The Scientific Course now requires four years of study, and the Classical, six years.

One hundred and eighty-six students have received diplomas, one hundred and thirty-three of these graduating in the Classical Department.

Until 1876, the college was under the fostering care of the several denominations represented in the community. At that time, the entire management of the college was transferred to a Board of Trustees, nominated by the Presbyteries of Muskingum and Mansfield, of the United Presbyterian Church. Since then, twelve thousand dollars of an endowment fund has been raised, and it is confidently expected that it will soon, by additional endowments, be placed upon a firm financial basis.

The following persons constitute the present Faculty and Board of Trustees of the college:

Rev. F. M. Spencer, President, and Professor of Hebrew, and Mental, Moral and Political Philosphy.

Rev. J. A. Gray, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

T. H. Paden, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Rev. R. I. Miller, Professor of Natural Sciences.

H. McCreary, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Natural Sciences.

Mary Miller, A.M., Teacher of French and German.

Prof. S. T. Wallace, Principal of the Department of Music.

Emma M. McClurkin, B.S., Assistant Teacher of Music.

Board of Trustees.—Rev. D. H. French, President, Mansfield, Ohio; H. McCleary, Secretary, New Concord, Ohio; S. Harper, Treasurer, New Concord, Ohio; W. H. Cockins, Zanesville, Ohio; W. Dickson, De Kalb, Ohio; Rev. T. P. Dysart, Utica, Ohio; John Finney, Mansfield, Ohio; Rev. John Comin, D.D., Rixville, Ohio; Rev. J. P. Lytle, D.D., Sago, Ohio;

R. B. Maxwell, Mansfield, Ohio; James McKinney, New Concord, Ohio; Rev. J. W. Martin, North Salem, Ohio; Alex. Speer, New Concord, Ohio; Rev. James White, Mt. Perry, Ohio; Robert Wilkin, Londonderry, Ohio; Rev. W. Wishart, D.D., Ontario, Ohio; Rev. David Paul, D.D., New Concord, Ohio; Colonel R. G. Brown, Lexington, Ohio.

Executive Committee—F. M. Spencer, President *ex-officio*; H. McCleary, M.D., Secretary; S. Harper, Rev. John Comin, D.D., Rev. J. P. Lytle, D.D., Alex. Speer.

The following is a list of the graduates of Muskingum College for 1880:

Artemas M. Bogle, A.B., Mt. Perry, Ohio; John K. Henry, A.B., Lancaster, Ohio; Melancthon T. Huston, A.B., Mt. Perry, Ohio; Hugh T. Jackson, A.B., New Concord, Ohio; James A. Lawrence, A.B., Cambridge, Ohio; William C. Paden, A.B., New Concord, Ohio; Lou. M. Hadden, B.S., Norwich, Ohio; George W. Jennings, B.S., Norwich, Ohio; Frank L. St. Clair, B.S., Cumberland, Ohio; Miss Flora J. Anderson, B.S., Milnersville, Ohio; Miss Anna K. Comin, B.S., Rixville, Ohio; Miss Mary M. Paden, B.S., New Concord, Ohio; Miss Mary J. Shepherd, B.S., Freeland, Ohio.

Muskingum College has been fortunate in its location. The people of New Concord, and vicinity, are stanch, earnest friends of education, while the morals and intelligence of the community are above the average.

### NEW CONCORD GRADED SCHOOL.

This building was erected during 1878–79. It is a neat and tasty structure; material, brick, size, 40x70 feet. Two stories high, and containing four rooms, with a seating capacity for two hundred pupils; cost $8,000; attendance last term, one hundred and twenty. Principal, J. K. Watson. Wages paid, fifty dollars per month for the Principal, and thirty, and twenty-five dollars, respectively, to the assistants.

Norwich graded school is located near the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building is frame, two stories high, twenty-four by forty-eight feet; built in 1874. James M. Starrett, Principal. Wages, two dollars per day.

The first Sunday School was organized in 1827, at Norwich, by A. S. Rau. It was a "Union" school.

Captain Samuel McCune held the first school exhibition in Union township.

### SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.

Norwich Society of Inquiry was organized in January, 1878, and, as its title indicates, is one of research into the hidden mysteries of science, art, and historic lore.

President—G. H. Miller.

Recording Secretary—J. L. Geyer, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary—George L. Foley.

Treasurer—R. Y. Young.

The officers of this society are gentlemen of intelligence and energy, and the character of its members is a sufficient guaranty of its future success. Its motto should be: "*Ad astra per asperum*"—to the stars through difficulties.

### POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in the township was established at the house of Colonel John Reynolds, on the Wheeling road. He was succeeded by John McDonald (familiarly known as "Fox McDonald").

When the stage route was transferred to the National road, Mr. McDonald moved to Norwich, and kept the first office in that town. He lived, at the time, on lot nineteen, where the store of C. C. Taylor now stands, in which the present postoffice is kept.

Mr. McDonald was succeeded by Lewis Virden, he, by Horatio Chandler. Then came Hezekiah Maxfield, and John Tudor, followed by L. D. Stone, 1861, and Dr. J. L. Geyer, in 1876.

Charles C. Taylor, the present incumbent, was appointed April 23, 1880.

This office is in "class four."

A postoffice was established at New Concord, in 1829, with Joseph McKinney as postmaster. He held the office sixteen years, and was succeeded in 1845, by William McClain, who was succeeded by Noble Kelly. Ichabod Drummon followed him, in 1860, and held the office until May, 1864, when Joseph McKinney, the present incumbent was appointed.

New Concord office, is a "money order office," and does a yearly postoffice order business of $20,000. It ranges in "class four." Compensation, $400.

Sundale postoffice was established at the railroad depot, near Norwich, in April, 1880. J. P. Kelly, postmaster.

### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Baldridge was the first resident physician in the township. He dates back to 1818.

After him came Dr's. Hull, Holsten, Berry, Matthew McConnell, James D. Cunningham, James Bell, and George W. Pringle. These practiced in New Concord. Bell left in 1869, and Pringle died in 1876.

When Norwich was laid out in 1827, Samuel and James Lorimer, brothers, built in the town, and practiced there. Samuel died in 1833, and James in 1834. Dillon and Strahl were also early practioners.

Dr. A. B. McCandless came in 1857, and left in 1865. Dr. L. H. Gratigny came in 1860, and left the same year. Dr. Henry McCreary came in 1866, and is still practicing at New Concord.

Dr. Joseph Moorehead, and John Law, were practicing in Norwich, in 1867, but Moorehead left in 1867, and Law in 1868. Dr's. Mitchell and Shillito, also practiced in Norwich.

Dr. Joseph L. Geyer commenced in 1869, and Dr. R. M. Bainter, in 1877. Both are still residents of Norwich, and enjoy a lucrative practice. New Concord boasts an able corps of physicians.

Dr. Henry McCreary came in 1869, Dr. Isaac W. Chisholm, in 1874, S. T. Storer, M. D., in 1878, and Dr. W. W. Pringle, in 1879.

Allopathy is the only school of medicine represented in Union township.

### MILITARY.

Joseph McCune served as a Captain in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself as an aid to General Harrison. He died at Otsego, Monroe township, in 1838.

Isaiah Carr was also a soldier of 1812. He still resides on the old homestead, on the northeast quarter of section five, in the enjoyment of the proper uses of his mental faculties.

Samuel Cummins, another veteran of 1812, resides on the National road, one mile west of the town of New Concord, and at the age of eighty-nine, still lingers on the shores of time, waiting for "taps."

### UNION TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEERS, 1861-5.

Company A, Fifteenth Regiment O. V. I.—Captain, James C. Cummins; First Lieutenant, C. Reasoner; Second Lieutenant, S. T. Storer.

Sergeants—T. Newton Hanson, A.S. Hadden, Jas. S.Boyd, Jos. McKinney, Oliver S. Langon.

Corporals—James Dumer, William S. Scott, Hugh M.Cox, John B. Galbraith, Charles W. Bailey, Carson E. Madden, James Galiher, Wlliam H. Ogg.

Privates—Wm. Alexander, James W. Anderson, Levi Boyer, Benjamin B. Briggs, Joseph S. Brown, Robert B. Brown, John Brown, James T. Case, Jacob Campbell, Wilson Cavey, Thomas B. Cherry, Matthew Cherry, John G. Decker, William Dodds, Samuel Evans, William Ferguson, Samuel B. Few, John D. Fleming, Lewis Forsyth, Peter G. Gardner, George A. Gardner, Hugh Gormley, John S. Gregory, Samuel R. Guthrie, William Guthrie, Jesse Hackett, James D. Hadden, Robert Hammond, Johnson Hammond, Adam Hammond, Emmet Hart, John Hartong, William H. Hatfield, Wm. L. Henderson, James W. Howell, Lloyd H. Jones, Jacob Krissinger, Benona Ledman, Jas. Little, John Masters, John Mercer, John Mitchell, Francis Mount, John W. McCrea, John S. McKinney, James M. McKinney, Charles E. McKinney, John A. McKinney, W. T. McKinney, John A. Nelson, Samuel L. Patterson, John D. Patterson, J. M. Patterson, James Paxton, Wm. I. Permar, Thomas Ramsey, Samuel Rankin, Charles L. Reeder, William Rice, William E. Richey, Samuel Robb, Frank Schreiber, N. A. Smith, William R. Stewart, Thomas W. Skinner, R. W. Thompson, Jas. C. Thompson, Samuel M. Thompson, W. B. White, Isaac B. White, Harvey White, Josiah Whitaker, E. O. Wilhelm, Samuel Williams, James Wilson, John W. Wilson, David Wilson, William Lee Wolf, Joseph Wood, Isaac Wiley, G. Wiley, Convers Wiley.

The following is a list of Union Township Volunteers who served in the Seventy-eighth O. V. I.:

Joseph L. Geyer, M.D., Steward; Gabriel H. Holland, James T. Caldwell, Jr., John B. Dougherty, Hiram Moorhead, Charles S. Wiley, John A. Henderson, Thomas Reasoner, Henry Taylor, Henry S. Chambers, H. A. McDonald, First Lieutenant; Alexander U. P. Hagar, Second Lieutenant; Samuel H. Vankirk, (promoted to Captain); Benjamin F. Tudor, William Gages, Philip Gibbons, William Hadden, Samuel Taylor, Albert G. Gault, William P. Gault, Robert Hancon, (killed); Samuel Hurrel, (died in prison); Levi Hammond. Clinton Jenkins, Jesse M. Moorhead, Joseph Moorhead, Joseph E. McKinney, Joseph Reibardine, John Stoner, (discharged for disability), Solomon Urban, Joseph Vankirk, Wesley West, Alfred Wymer, (promoted to Second-Lieutenant), Lewis H. Wall. David Cherry, John A. McKinney, Oliver P. Yaw, David R. Yaw.

### AGRICULTURE.

Union township is essentially an agricultural district, but has no organized agricultural society. The surface is comparatively smooth and easy of cultivation. The soil is productive, and the farmers in good circumstances.

Wheat and corn were formerly regarded as the staple articles of production, but of late these have given way to wool and stock.

Fine wool is now the principal article of export. Several fine flocks of sheep are to be found; among them are Hadden's, Perkins', and Wortman's.

The rearing of thoroughbred short-horned cattle, has also received considerable attention. Mr. James Perkins having on his farm quite a number of "pedigreed and registered" animals.

The township is drained on the east by Crooked Creek, on the south by White Eyes Creek, and on the west by Self's Run. Springs are numerous, there being no less than one hundred and twenty-five springs in the township, and water for stock abundant. The streams, however, are small, not affording any available water power.

### TIMBER.

The prevailing kinds of timber are: White oak, black oak, red oak, rock oak, walnut, butternut, poplar, hickory, maple, elm, gum, beech, buckeye, sycamore, cherry, sassafras, iron wood, dog wood, and mulberry.

### MINERALS.

No minerals of consequence have been discovered, and even coal has been but slightly developed.

Store of A. SPEER & SON, New Concord, Ohio.

In 1837, on the site of the present merchandise store of H. H. Wilkins, Mr. Speer, a native of Guernsey county, opened out as a dealer in boots, shoes, clothing, and a general line of merchandise. New Concord then boasted but a small population; but the little country store around the corner prospered, and its proprietor gradually accumulated a share of this world's goods. In 1855 he bought a third enterprise, the old Finley & Patterson grist mill, of which he became sole owner in 1860. He is still in active business, and justly ranks among the most progressive business men of the place. Since 1859, with the exception of time spent in the United States service, as private and ranking officer, S. Speer, son of the above pioneer, has been associated with the house, in which he became a partner in 1870.

Store and Dwelling of H. H. WILKIN, New Concord, Ohio.

The above-named gentleman ranks among the leading merchants of New Concord. In 1875 he located at the intersection of Main and Liberty streets, having purchased a half interest with the late Henry C. McDonald. Together they continued in a general merchandise business until 1878, when Mr. Wilkin purchased the entire stock. From this time until the destructive conflagration of August, 1881, quite an extensive business was transacted. The building formerly occupying the present site was a substantial frame, uninsured, and the fire proved a trying ordeal for the young aspirant for commercial honors. Immediately afterward, Mr. Wilkins completed on the site of the ruins the present establishment. Here, in his new and commodious quarters, he solicits the continued patronage of his old customers, and kindly welcomes the new.

## BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

REMARKABLY TRADITIONAL—PAUCITY OF DATES—THE "OLD FEDERAL TRAIL"—PIONEERS—FIRST THINGS — TRADITIONS — PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FIRST GROCERY STORE—PHYSICIANS—SMALL CHANGE — FIRST ORCHARD — SALT WELLS—TOWNSHIP FORMED—ELECTION—OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED WHILE THE RIVER FLOWED BETWEEN THE PARTIES—TOPOGRAPHY—TIMBER—WATER—COAL — FIRECLAY — SALT—GEOLOGY—SCHOOLS—SUGAR GROVE M. E. CHURCH—SAWMILLS—FIRST STEAM GRISTMILL—FRIENDS—BLUE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH—MILITARY RECORD—BLUE ROCK RIFLEMEN—BLUE ROCK IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—ROSTERS—IMPROVED STOCK—WOOL GROWING—FRUIT—AGRICULTURAL RETROSPECT—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—BETHLEHEM M. E. CHURCH—RADICAL METHODIST CHURCH—TEMPERANCE LECTURER—REPRESENTATIVE MEN—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—ROCKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—RURAL DALE—KIEFER—OIL DEVELOPMENT—TELEGRAPH—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—I. O. O. F.—GAYSPORT—OLD SETTLERS YET LIVING.

There are some remarkable peculiarities connected with the settlement of this township; not the least of which is the traditionary record, obtained from reliable persons, but who fail to fix dates to events that seem almost to suggest them. Thus we find it necessary to speak of *first persons, places, and things*, without regard to time, since we have nothing positive on this subject, where the dates do not appear. Then, it is remarkable that so many prominent men should find their way into an unknown region, when the nucleus of settlements, that had been made, still invited any who might be seeking fortune and fame. But, it is more than likely, that the keen eye of Daniel Convers, who carried the first mail by canoe, on the Muskingum River, in 1798, from Marietta to Zanesville, observed the beauteous landscape, as he paddled by Blue Rock, and communicated his views to those he met with. Although "the oldest inhabitant" does not date back of 1805, which indicates that the wave of settlement moved slowly that way.

The following traditions are deemed sufficiently reliable to introduce them in evidence:

The first mail carried through Blue Rock was by canoe, on the Muskingnm River, by Daniel Converse, in 1798, the route extended from Zanesville and back.

The first local mail was carried on horseback, from Zanesville to McConnellsville, by Timothy Gates.

The first mail coach, between the same points, was driven by Zadok Burdick; and to dispose of the subject of mails we will add, that there are three postoffices in Blue Rock township, at this time; one at Gaysport, named Blue Rock; one at Kiefer, in the northeast quarter of the township, and one at Rural Dale.

The first frame house was built by Caleb Hall, near Rural Dale.

The first stone house was built by Joseph McLees, in section twelve, and is now occupied by Thomas McLees.

The first brick house was built by Caleb Butler, on section twenty-eight. The second, by John Trimble, on section twenty-seven; both are now occupied by their descendants.

The first orchards were set out by Levi Reeves, the Silveys, Dutros, Findleys, and Newkirks.

The first surveyed road was from Finney's mill, on Salt Creek, to the present site of Rural Dale.

The first bridge was built across the mouth of Dry Ripple Run, near the "Old Federal Trail," which ran from Wheeling to Limestone (now Maysville, Kentucky), entered Blue Rock township in the northeast corner, on the property of James White, and passsed through the southern portion of the township, crossing the Muskingum River at the Big Blue Rock, on the property now owned by W. E. Bozeman.

David Dutro and Dr. Baker settled on sections five and eight, on the east Bank of the Muskingum River, in 1805. Samuel Dutro (son of David) occupies the old homestead. Sarah Dutro, born December 8, 1805, was probably the first child born in the township. Samuel Dutro (son of David) is the oldest living inhabitant born in the township.

The first marriage was that of Stephen Reeves to Mary Briggs, April 7th, 1803; the ceremony was performed by L. Allwine, Esq.

The first tavern was kept by Lawrence Allwine, just above Gaysport, in 1810. The second was by John Larrison, in Gaysport, and the third by Dr. Sears.

The first graveyard was on the property owned by Tobias Dilley. Among those sleeping there are: Elizabeth Baker, who died in 1811, and this being the first, files the date of beginning of this silent village; then we noted the names of Amanda Newkirk, Mahala Wallace, a child of Wm. Wallace, and Maria Dillon. The next burial place was on land now owned by T.W. Allen.

Benjamin Lee, and wife, married in 1815. Mr. Lee was in his ninety-eighth year when this was gleaned.

The first blacksmith was probably John Bird. His shop was on land now owned by Frederick Osborn, near Rural Dale.

The first wagon-maker was David Dutro.

The first shoemaker was Robert Silvey.

The first wheelwright was Jesse Thomas.

The first wooden plow-maker was J. Revenaugh, Sr.

The first stone mason was John Davis.

The first chair maker was James Burroughs.

The first distiller was Absalom Roberts.

The first tanner was Thomas White.

The first cabinet-maker was Joshua Crumbaker.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There was an organization of this denomination that had a stone building erected on land owned by Jos. Wallace, Sr. The members were Jos.

Wallace, Sr., John Thompson and wife, Samuel Milhouse and wife, Joseph McDonald and wife, James White, Sr., and wife, Thomas Finney and wife, and Mrs. Reed. The society has no regular organization.

### STORES.

The first grocery establishment was kept by John P. Farrell. The first general store was kept by Rufus Putnam. The first store and warehouse at Gaysport, was built by Moses Reeves.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first was Dr. Baker, who came to this township in 1805, and settled on the property now owned by Tobias Dilley. He was succeeded by Dr. Sears, and about 1830, Dr. Flanders came, and in 1836, Dr. Clapp came, and after him came Dr. McNeal. This is a traditionary record, and just what part these sons of Galen played in the drama, besides administering physic, is not recorded. Dr. McCall came to Gaysport in 1844. Dr. Coverdale practiced at Ridgeway, in 1836, and Dr. Wilson, at Rural Dale, in 1837. There was a Dr. Hull in this region, also, but when, and just where, is not known.

Dr. Smith practiced at Rural Dale from 1842, to 1852, and Dr. Register from 1851, to 1860. Dr. Krapps came to Rural Dale in 1853, and practiced there until 1865. Dr. Lewis Haworth was here. Dr. Macomber came to Rural Dale in 1858, since which time the following physicians have succeeded each other: Dr's. Cooper, Kennedy, Jennings, Axline, and Leeper.

In 1850, Dr. J. J. Carlow located in Gaysport, and is still there. He has had, as colleagues, Dr's. Baughman, Hatfield, and Ward.

Small change in Blue Rock, in early times, was made by cutting silver dollars into as many parts as was needed for convenience, but seldom into more than five parts. The half dollars were divided into four parts, and the quarter dollar into four parts. This money they called "sharp shins," because of its cutting its way through the pockets, in a few days, if carried. This was before the institution of banks, or the conveniences now known to the money world.

The first orchard was planted in 1816, by John Finley. The farm was purchased in 1818, by Robert Silvey, a native of county Down, Ireland. He died in 1869, and the farm is now owned by Daniel Chandler.

The first salt wells in this township were sunk by the Ayers family, in a very early day, followed by Silas Stebbins, Milton Silvey, and others. All of these enterprises have been abandoned.

### FORMATION OF BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

December 3d, 1810, the Commissioners' journal contains the following:

"A petition was presented from a number of the inhabitants of the township of Salt Creek, praying for a division of the said township of Salt Creek, which was granted, and ordered to be recorded by the name of Blue Rock township, and that a copy of this division be handed to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas."—[Commissioners' journal, pages 44 and 45.]

There seems to have been no record of what territory was taken from Salt Creek township, and it does not appear what territory constituted Salt Creek township. Blue Rock township is bounded on the north by Salt Creek township, on the south by Morgan county, east by Meigs township, and west by the Muskingum river. The name of the township was suggested by a Blue Rock, on the west bank of the river, at the mouth of Blue Rock Creek.

The first election was held at the house of Lawrence Allwine, just above Gaysport, January 6th, 1814. The first officers were: Justices of the Peace, Lawrence Allwine and Joseph Smith; Trustees, Eli Sherman, James Larrison, and Daniel Boan; Treasurer, David Dutro, Sr.; Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Ayers and Peter Dingman; Fence Viewers, Samuel Johnson and William Eviland; Supervisors, John Larrison and Daniel Bean; Constables, George Watson and James Larrison; Lister, Jacob Ayers; Clerk, Lawrence Allwine. The commissions of the Justices are dated January 13th, 1814, and are signed by R. J. Meigs, Governor.

At one time, when James Larrison was elected Supervisor, Robert Finley was the officer to notify him of his election and administer the oath of office. He started for Larrison's, but the Muskingum river, which was between them, was too deep for fording, and no boat being at hand, he was about to return, when Larrison came in sight, and Finley notified him by hallooing, and then directing him to hold up his right hand, he administered the oath of office across the water, and it was accepted as binding. This was, perhaps, the first legalized swearing done across the water!

The number of votes polled in Blue Rock township, in 1817, was thirty. The number in 1880, was two hundred and eighty. The elections are held at the town house, which is situated on the southwest quarter of section fifteen, near the centre of the township.

The officers in 1880 were as follows:

Justices, Costen Betz and W. E. Bozman; Trustees, Harry Echelberry, Jonathan Bird and Joseph Peyton; Clerk, Abdallah Carlow; Treasurer, John W. Mohler; Constable, Asa Gay, Jr.; Assessor, Wm. Harlan.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of Blue Rock township is very hilly, some of the hills being six hundred feet above low water level in the Muskingum river. The soil, with few exceptions, is clay. In the southern part of the township, especially in the vicinity of Rural Dale, limestone is abundant, and, like all such regions, it is well adapted to grain raising, and wheat is raised in abundance in this locality. Fruit of many kinds does well also. In the northern part of the township, where clay predominates, and there is little limestone, the region is not so fertile.

### TIMBER.

This township has a first claim to being considered well timbered. The tulip tree, otherwise called poplar, finds a congenial home here; fine specimens have grown in several parts of the township, some measuring five and six feet in diameter. And that remarkable tree not often spoken of by its genus, nor understood when we say it is of the genus *juglans*, or, more precisely, *juglans nigra*, termed by the Welsh—in whose country it was highly regarded—"wealth-knut," and that has proven such a source of wealth to the cabinet-maker of this country—I mean the black walnut—has been found here in its most magnificent proportions. Maple, having the beautiful curl in its fiber, and sugar-maple, beech and hickory, with now and then a grand old sycamore, make up the forests so beautiful. Some of the latter, on the banks of the Muskingum river, not far from Gaysport, are yet waving their graceful branches and inviting the traveler to their delightful shade.

### STREAMS.

The Muskingum river runs along the entire western boundary, and several small streams empty into it. The principal one, Dry Ripple run, heads at Rural Dale, and finds its outlet at Gaysport; Man's Fork of Salt Creek has its source on James Wallace's farm, on section twenty-three, and, coursing north, leaves the township, on the land of Mrs. R. Ward, on section four. The eastern portion of the township is drained by Meigs creek, the principal branch of which heads at "Blossom Farm." Kent's creek cuts across the extreme northeast corner of the township.

### COAL.

Two localities, the "Blue Rock" and the "Cumberland," have been worked to some extent. No coal is exported.

### IRON.

The brown hematite variety is quite abundant.

### SANDSTONE AND FIRE-CLAY.

Several fine seams of sandstone, well adapted for building, and excellent for grindstones, are found. Fire-clay, of good quality, is abundant.

### SALT.

Nathaniel Ayers put down the first salt well in this township. It was near the site now occupied by the residence of Robert Gay, in the village of Gaysport, in the year 1822; and during this year, another well was sunk at Gaysport, by Ramey & Turner.

Samuel Culbertson's well, by John Thompson, near James Finley's, was sunk in 1825.

The well above Gaysport, known as the "Absalom Roberts" and, later, as "The George McClure Salt Works," was bored by Silas Stebbins and Absalom Roberts, in 1824, to the depth of five hundred and seventy-two feet. The average yield of salt at this well was ninety barrels per week. "This well contained gas, and blowed regularly every five hours." The works were run by Mr. McClure until 1869, since which time no salt has been manufactured in Blue Rock township.

"The Morrison well was bored by Silas Stebbins, in 1826, and produced one hundred and fifty barrels per week until 1863.

### GEOLOGICAL.

A geological section, taken near Confederate Cross Roads, in section three, Blue Rock township, is as follows:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Limestone, clay, and iron ore | 1 | 0 |
| 2. | Shale | 15 | 0 |
| 3. | Fossiliferous limestone, Ames limestone | 1 | 2 |
| 4. | Laminated sandstone | 30 | 0 |
| 5. | Blossom of coal | ... | ... |
| 6. | Laminated sandstone | 20 | 0 |
| 7. | Shale, bituminous | 4 | 0 |
| 9. | Coal | 2 | 0 |
| 10. | Under-clay | ... | ... |

The lower coal in this section is mined for neighborhood use. Near Rural Dale, in the same township, the following section was taken:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Laminated sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 2. | Buff limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 3. | Shale | 40 | 0 |
| 4. | Whitish limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 5. | Shale | 18 | 0 |
| 6. | Whitish limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 7. | Shale | 27 | 0 |
| 8. | Black slate | 0 | 6 |
| 9. | Coal, Hunter's bank | 3 | 0 |
| 10. | Clay | 3 | 0 |
| 11. | Nodules of limestone | ... | ... |
| 12. | Not exposed | 58 | 0 |
| 13. | Limestone | 3 | 0 |
| 14. | Shales, mostly | 54 | 0 |
| 15. | Bluish limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 16. | Not exposed | 69 | 0 |
| 17. | Sandstone | 10 | 0 |
| 18. | Shale | 40 | 0 |
| 19. | Limestone, fossiliferous, Ames limestone | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | Blue shale | 10 | 0 |

By the barometer, the Hunter's bank was four hundred and twenty-seven feet above low water of the Muskingum river, at Gaysport. The coal is mined for local use, and held in high esteem. The seam is the same as the Cumberland seam, and is found at its proper horizon, in Athens, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Guernsey, Belmont, and other counties.

In this township, many wells were bored for petroleum, during the oil excitement, in 1864, and perhaps earlier.

By reference to the section taken near Rural Dale, it will be seen that the fossiliferous limestone in the deep valley is the Ames limestone. This limestone stratum extends through Morgan and Athens counties. In both counties, oil, in considerable quantities, has been found, in strata

lying from seventy to one hundred and fifty feet below this limestone. I have been unable to obtain any authentic records of borings in Blue Rock township, but it is probable that what oil was obtained there came from proximately the same geological horizon. During the progress of the survey, it has been found that the rocks to the east of this township have a western dip. I regard it as probable that the oil in Blue Rock is found along a synclinal line, where the eastern dip meets the western dip referred to. Of late years, very little attention has been given to the production of oil in this township.—[Geological Report, 1873, vol. I, pp. 341–2; E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist.]

### PIONEER SCHOOLS IN BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

The first school was on the river, as early as 1815. The next, was a Union school, embracing Rich Hill, Meigs, Salt Creek and Blue Rock townships, and was situated in Rich Hill township, on Levi Brady's place. This school house was built about 1819. The men who interested themselves in the school were, Rich Hill, John All, Joseph Starrett, Sr., and William Forsyth; Meigs, Llewellen Pierce, Esq., Jesse Fenton and Mr.———Haden; Salt Creek, William and Phillip Howell; Blue Rock, Frederick Wion, James Starrett, Sr., and William Echelberry, Sr. The teacher was Thomas McCoid.

Those who attended this school, have all gone to that bourn whence no traveler returns, except Mrs. Marshall Stultz, of Zanesville, Peter Wion, James and Joseph Starrett, Polly Fenton and Mrs. Jane Wilson.

The next was a Union school, of Blue Rock, Meigs and Salt Creek townships; the site was on land now owned by Peter Wion; the Trustees were, William Echelberry, Sr., Llewellen Pierce, Esq., and James Starrett. This school house was built in 1821. Among the teachers were, Erastus Hutchings and Thomas Fry.

There was a school on Jesse John's land, in 1821: taught by Jesse John and others.

The next school was a union effort for Blue Rock and Meigs townships, on land occupied by David E. Mitchell; this school house was built in 1824. The Trustees were, Jacob Onstat, Jacob Starrett, Sr., and Henry Onstat. The teacher was Thomas Thornsburg, an Irishman of considerable learning, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

There was also a school on George Stewart's land, as early as 1824. The first teacher was Joseph Webster.

The next school was on James Starrett's land; the house was built in 1828, by John Grindstaff, William Echelberry, James Starrett, Joseph McLees, Benjamin Lee, John Davis, C. Brady, Jonas Shaver, Sr., John Ward, Peter Clapper, John Frazier, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Smith, Quinton Bain, Frederick Wion, David Selix, Patrick McCully, Samuel Nicholson, John Plucher, and Alexander Tucker.

The teachers were, Major Davis John, Dr. John Dar and Alexander Tucker.

In 1830, there was a school on Enoch Harlan's place; the teachers were William Worthington, Erastus Phillips, and others. Phillips was a celebrated grammarian; there was a small school in connection with the Blue Rock church, perhaps as early as 1827. The teachers were, Jeremiah Argo, James Durbry, David Emley, Thomas Starrett, and others.

The free school system was being inaugurated, and a small sum had accrued, but not enough to defray the expenses of a school, and an additional tax of sufficient to meet the indebtedness, was levied *pro rata* on the patrons of the school.

The next school was on Joseph Starrett's place, near Ridgway, or Keifer. This school house was considered a fine affair; it was built by John Ward, a contractor, in 1833; among the teachers were, Nathaniel Carlow, Alexander Tucker, William Hizer, George Briggs, Hannah Starrett and Anna Hale. This school was the parent of the three schools in northeastern Blue Rock, numbered respectively, one, two and six. There were perhaps half a dozen school houses in this township, but no legend or tradition concerning them furnishes the date or place of their existence; the only tradition is that they were of the primitive log, with puncheon floor and slab seat style, with one end for a fire place, and greased paper for "window-lights." And the legend goes, "their first book used to read out of, was the Bible; with the alphabet pasted on a paddle for the little folks, also used in spelling." These were succeeded by Dillsworth's speller and the "English Reader," followed by the United States Speller, Webster's Speller, The Elementary Speller and the Columbian Orator, as a reader. The standards on mathematics, were Dillworth, Pike and Slocum.

The qualification to teach, was to be able to read write and cipher, in the latter, as far as the double rule of three, inclusive; and to ask questions in Grammar and Geography. There were, however, those who knew more, indeed were regarded as fine scholars, who engaged in teaching. And in those humble school houses, some of the noblest minds were developed; some, who have wielded a powerful influence for good in this world, and some who have doubtless gone to sit at the feet of the Master, in the Paradise of God.

In 1880, there were in Blue rock township, nine good frame school houses, in good repair, with modern furniture and the needed appliances, furnished under the free school system. Three of these, to-wit: at Rural Dale, Gaysport, and number six, in northeastern Blue Rock, are regarded as very fine houses. The school houses of to-day, nine in all, have a powerful influence in behalf of education.

### SUGAR GROVE M. E. CHURCH.

Sugar Grove M. E. Church had its inception in the class which met at John Grindstaff's house, in 1817. Prominent among those who met there were, Levi Reeves and wife, John Grindstaff

and wife, Eli Shearman and wife, Jacob McLain and wife, Jacob Lindsey and wife. In 1826, this class numbered eighty members, perhaps the largest class that ever assembled in that capacity, and too large for the house, so they divided into two classes, of forty members each; one, continued to meet at the same house, with John Ward as class leader; the other, met at the house of Jacob McLain, in Salt Creek township, with Eli Shearman as class leader. The pastors were, Rev. Levi Reeves and old Father Carins, of Wayne township. "The circuit rider at the time, was Rev.———Morris, afterwards a Bishop." The result of these two classes, was the formation of the Sugar Grove M. E. Church, in Salt Creek township.

### SAW MILLS.

John Trimble built the first saw mill, just below the present village of Rural Dale, in 1820. Samuel Culbertson built the first steam saw mill, on the land now owned by W. E. Bozman, in 1827.

The first steam grist mill, was built by Worstel Brothers, at Gaysport, in 1872.

The first hand mill was built by Levi Reeves, in 1816.

### SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends built a meeting house on the land of Enoch Harlan, in 1821. They next built on land owned by Warner Mowhorter. This society, has no organization at this time.

### THE BLUE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH.

We are not informed who gathered the little band together, that formed this church; the tradition is, that they met from house to house, and prayed and sang praises together, for some years. This appears to be corroborated by the following narrative: "Father Benjamin Lee had given the beautiful piece of ground in connection with this church, for a burying ground, free to everybody as long as taken care of and used for that purpose. The first death was Emily Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee; she died in 1822; the second, was Eva Wion, wife of Frederick Wion, who died December 1st, of that year; the third, was Nancy Lee, daughter of Benjamin Lee, who died January 20th, 1824."

The first Baptist who preached in Blue Rock township, was Rev. Henry Pringle, at the house of Jesse Johns, in 1822. Rev. George Russell was the second. He preached at the same place on Easter Sunday, in 1823. Rev. Levi Culver was the third. He preached at several places in the neighborhood, when a council was held at the house of John Revenaugh, on the 25th of July, 1828, at which time and place, Blue Rock Baptist Church was organized.

The original members were as follows:

William Echelberry, Frederick Wion, Peter Wion and wife, Benjamin Lee and wife, John C. Guist and wife, Robert Revenaugh and wife, Gleason Brady and wife, Samuel Revenaugh, Catharine Revenaugh, William Roberts, Jane Roberts, Lorena Roberts, Mary Roberts, Thos. Wear, Catharine Wear, Nancy Blair, John Revenaugh, Jane Revenaugh, Elizabeth Wion, and Lydia Mace.

William Roberts was the first deacon, and his wife, Jane Roberts, was the first person baptized in this society. On the following Sabbath, after the organization, being July 27th, the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time. Soon after this, a log house, thirty by fifty feet, was erected. This house was used for a church over twenty years.

Levi Culver was the first pastor; he continued in that relation until his death, having had the care of the church eight years.

After Mr. Culver's death, Rev. Enoch Rector was called, as a supply, and continued in that capacity till May, 1840, when Rev. Reuben Burkley was called, who continued to act as pastor until his death, which occurred two years after. Rev. Benjamin Blake was next called, and remained two years, when Rev. Abel Johnson became pastor, May 1, 1844, and officiated two years. The next pastor was Rev. J. B. Sinclair, who was called in June, 1846, and remained with the church about three years.

In January, 1858, Rev. B. Y. Seigfried was called as pastor, who remained one year, then Rev. Thomas Shepherd took charge of the flock. The next pastor was Rev. James Herbert, whose pastorate lasted seven years.

It was during the incumbency of Rev. Herbert, that the new church was built. It was a frame structure, forty by forty feet square; commenced in 1854, and finished in 1855.

Lewis Madden was called to the charge of the church in 1859, and continued about one year, when Rev. E. W. Daniels was called, December 1, 1860. W. A. Robinson succeeded Daniels in 1869, followed by Rev. J. W. Dunn. Rev. J. W. Herbert again became pastor, after Dunn; he being followed by Rev. J. P. Hunter, the present pastor.

### MILITARY RECORD.

The liability to do military duty, in case of emergency, was not altogether a figure of speech in early times, as every school boy knows. The first company mustering was done at Chandlersville; and the first regimental mustering was at Zanesville. The first military organization in Blue Rock, was in 1822, and consisted of about thirty militiamen. The first Captain was Willis John; the second, Thomas McCoid; the third, Joseph Starrett.

The Blue Rock Riflemen was the next organization, formed in 1835, and composed of fifty able bodied men. Joseph Starrett was their first Captain; James Millhouse was First Lieutenant; Dr. Coverdale, Second Lieutenant. Millhouse succeeded Starrett as Captain. Their uniform was a blue coat, white pants, felt hat, with white plume tipped with red, and green tassel on the hat. They were not uniformed, however, until 1838. The musicians were as follows; Drummer, Roderic Oston—also Drum Major; Fifer,

James Thompson. This company and five others, formed a regiment. The Colonel was Charles Gebant; Major, Joseph Starrett; Adjutant, Noah Grindstaff; Quartermaster, Marshall Stultz; Paymaster, T. Drenon Cooper; Surgeon, Dr. Forbrush.

Colonel Charles Gebant was killed in the battle of Winchester, Virginia. He was a true soldier, and loyal patriot; a good disciplinarian and great commmander.

### THE PART THAT BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP TOOK IN THE WAR, AND MORGAN'S RAID.

In July, 1863, the rebel leader, John Morgan, invaded Ohio, and, crossing the Muskingum river below the Eagleport dam, passed through the south part of Blue Rock township. This brought the war too near home, and her citizens were made to feel the necessity of doing something to put down the rebellion. Accordingly the cry, "to arms! to arms!" rang out, and on the 5th day of September, the following officers were elected to lead on to victory, or death, the valliant sons of Blue Rock. Captain, Henry S. Finley; First Lieutenant, John Craps; Second Lieutenant, John W. Frazier; commissioned September 18, 1863, by Governor Tod. They spent a short time in mastering the manual of arms, and were assigned as "Company E, Ninety-first Battalion." Cyrus Reasoner, Lieutenant Colonel. They received orders to rendezvous at Zanesville, and on the 2d of May, 1864, were consolidated with a Perry County battalion, which created a surplus of officers; and under organization, this company was designated as Company "I", One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Ohio National Guards, Henry S. Finley, Captain; Henry Dellinger, First Lieutenant; Stuart Speer, Second Lieutenant; Cyrus Reasoner, Colonel; and on the 12th of that month were mustered into the United States service to serve one hundred days. They were equipped, and started for the front on the 13th, and joined General Hunter's command at Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley; thence to Woodstock, Martinsburg, Maryland Heights, and the region lying between these places, enduring great fatigue. After wading the Potomac, on the 7th of July, while supporting three pieces of artillery, amid the roar of musketry and cannon, Josiah McLees went down, with a rifle ball through his hips; Captain Finley had his right arm disabled, and many were wounded; some others, mortally. The regiment did duty on the Heights during the remainder of its term, and returning to Zanesville, was mustered out on the 9th day of September, 1864; each member received a roll of honor, signed by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and by the President, Abraham Lincoln.

[The data for the foregoing was kindly furnished by B. R. Cowen.]

The following is the muster roll of Company "E," Ninety-first Battalion, Ohio State Militia, which was organized in Blue Rock township, September 5th, 1863:

Officers—Henry S. Finley, Captain; John Craps, First Lieutenant; Joseph W. Frazier, Second Lieutenant.

Privates—Austin, Jonathan D.; Barr, Geo.; Bird, J. W.; Betz, Costen; Butler, J. C.; Bowers, William; Bird, M. B.; Bird, Josiah; Barr, John J.; Crawford, Matthew; Colman, Moses; Clapper, George H.; Colman, Samuel; Coverdale, L. N.; Close, H. M.; Chilcoat, Robert; Carlow, J. J.; Dempster, Albert; Dutro, Francis M.; Davis, George; Dover, John W.; Dutro, John F.; Dutro, Samuel; Dover, Hannibal; Dingey, Elijah; Dover, Elias H.; Echelberry, Davis; Echelbery, Geo; Frame, Elisha H.; Frame, Elijah J.; Finney, Andrew; Finney, Wm; Frame, John; Fox, Wm. O.; Frazier, Cassius C.; Gossage, William F.; Gander, Thomas; Gay, William S.; Harlan, J. H.; Harlan, J. M.; Hyser, Jefferson D.; Homman, Wm.; Haworth, Stephen L.; Harlan, Enoch; Herbert, James; Hartman, John; Hall, C. H.; James, Andrew; Jones, Franklin; Kirk, Lewis; Lee, Joseph; Logan, William L.; Larue, William; Legg, George; McRoberts, Hugh; McLees, Thomas; McLees, Josiah; Monroe, Peter; McCann, Thomas; Miller, William A.; McLees, J. S.; Morrison, Samuel C.; Mitchell, James; Mohler, John W.; Mawhorter, Israel; McClain, Perry; McDonald, James; Neff, Benjamin; Osborn, Frederick; Osborn, Joseph; Osborn, Samuel; Osborn, Hamilton; Peyton, John Q.; Peyton, Riley; Peden, J. T.; Peyton, Torrence; Pile, I. N.; Reed, Davis; Reed, Moses; Reed, Johnson; Reed, G. S.; Starrett, John B.; Smith, James E.; Sigearz, Alfred; Shilling, James; Starrett, Charles; Scott, Eli; Taylor, John B.; Trimble John; Trimble, S. H.; Taylor, John C.; Taylor, W. W.; Wallace, Hamilton; White, William W.; White, Isaiah M.; White, Michael E.; White, George E.; White, Samuel T.

The following is the muster roll of Captain Henry S. Finley, Company "I," One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G., which was Mustered at Zanesville, Ohio, for one hundred days.

Officers—Henry S. Finley, Captain, (wounded at Maryland Heights, July 7th, 1864); Henry Dillinger, First Lieutenant; Stewart Speer, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—Peter Monroe, First Sergeant; Davis Reed, Second Sergeant; Eli Scott, Third Sergeant; Lemuel Coverdale, Fourth Sergeant.

Corporals—Riley Peyton, George W. Echelberry, John Trimble, John C. Taylor, Isaiah M. White, (died July 5th, 1864, at Frederick City,) William W. Taylor, Joseph Osborn, Isaac H. Harlan.

Privates—Ayers, Lycurgus C. W.; Brown, Abram L.; Barr, George; Bird, Isaac W.; Betz, Casten; Barrett, Joseph; Chandler, Wesley I.; Coverdale, John; Christy, Perry L.; Dutro, John F., (died June 20th, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.;) Dutro, Francis M.; Davis, George E.; Dover, John W.; Dingey, Elijah; Doherty, Wesley; Echelberry, Perry; Echelberry, Wm.; Echelberry, Joseph; Frame, Elijah J.; Finney, Andrew; Gander, Thomas; Gillogly, Henry H.;

Gay, John C.; Hammond, William; Haworth, Stephen L.; Hall, Caleb H.; Huffman, Jacob; Heistand, John; James, Andrew; Kraps, Wm.; Leap, Nicholas; Lee, Joseph; Lyons, William; Lepaye, Thomas; Legg, George W.; Miller, William A.; Morrison, Samuel C.; Mawhorter, Samuel C.; Mawhorter, Israel; McLees, Thomas M.; McLees, Josiah, (killed July 7th, 1864, at Maryland Heights;) Moore, William; McConaghey, John; Neff, Benjamin; Osborn, Samuel; Osborn, Hamilton; Pierce, David; Pierce, Jesse; Pierce, Manly; Rittenhouse, William; Reed, Johnson; Reed, George S.; Smith, David U.; Smith, Nathan L.; Smitley, Horace; Starrett, Charles; Smith, James E.; Smith, Charles W.; Smith, Thomas S.; Taylor, John B.; Trimble, Samuel H.; Whitesel, Phillips; Williamson, Abram R.; Woodburn, James; White, George E.; Swartz, John R.; Soliday, Isaac; Shoemaker, John; Looker, William; Lines, R. D.; Whitesel, Washington.

* * * * * * * *

I certify, on honor, that this muster roll is correct, and that the men have been duly mustered in accordance with the mustering regulations, for the period of one hundred days.

Signed: H. E. Hazen,
Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry,
Mustering Officer.

Zanesville, O., May 13, 1864.

### IMPROVED STOCK.

For many years the farmers of Blue Rock township paid their chief attention to the culture of wheat, as the staple article of export, but began to give some attention to improved breeds of stock. The first thoroughbreds were a pair of Durham cattle, introduced by John Trimble, in 1828. This was a diversion, however, and slowly followed. Mr. Trimble was followed by S. McCune, and their joint efforts soon made a decided impression on the improved stock of the township. James McCune (son of Samuel) now possesses one of the finest herds of thoroughbred stock to be seen in southeastern Ohio.

### WOOL GROWING.

Wool growing, however, is the principal business, all other interests giving way to it. The improvement in sheep commenced about 1845, by Messrs. Talley, Trimble, and others, introducing French Merinos from Vermont; they brought fifty head. J. B. Millhouse, and others, introduced the Spanish Merinos, and from these efforts a great revolution has taken place. Wilkes E. Bozeman has given the wool growing interest a fresh impetus by his zeal and success in the business.

### FRUIT.

The principal fruit growers in the township are: Jesse D. Hall, Joseph Starrett, Thomas McLees, and Isaac Gander.

### AGRICULTURAL RETROSPECT.

The high standpoint among the enterprising farmers of to-day, renders the retrospect to the time of wooden mould-board plows, instead of a few short years, a vast period of time; indeed, it seems almost incredible that the pioneers of this region had to depend on such rude implements, when now every device for the most successful agriculture, with the least outlay of force, is available by every one. The important strides of improvement caused the farmer to unite with his neighbor, for fear his neighbor would know the most, and hence, to secure this, they formed the Agricultural Society, in the year 1858. E. J. Trimble was President, and E. H. Talley, Secretary and Treasurer. They held the first fair on the grounds of W. T. Talley. The second fair was held on James Trimble's place; and the third at James Findley's, on the river bottom.

These fairs were eminently successful, doing much to stimulate a spirit of improvement. The outbreak of the rebellion, however, caused a cessation of their labor during the period of the war, and such havoc was made that some of the hitherto inspiring spirits have not rallied to this standard again.

### BETHLEHEM M. E. CHURCH.

Bethlehem M. E. Church is situated on George Stewart's land, who gave also a beautiful site for a graveyard. The graveyard was inaugurated before the church, by the burial of Mrs. Catharine Wear, who died in 1828. The church was not built until 1830. The members at this time were: Jeremiah Argo, and wife, Samuel Nicholson, and wife, Roderick Oston, and wife, John Coverdale, and wife, Michael E. White, and wife, "Father" Winrod, and wife. Jeremiah Argo was a licensed class-leader, and exhorter. Levi Reeves was the first local preacher. This society moved to Rural Dale, and grew into its present proportions.

### RADICAL METHODIST CHURCH.

This was the third church formed in the township, and located on land owned by William Betts. The prominent members were William Betts, and wife, Dr. Coverdale, and wife, Peter Clapper, and wife, Hiram Sherman, and wife, Henry Crawford, and wife, Margaret Barber, and daughter, and Elizabeth Gibbons. Dr. Coverdale was exhorter, and William Betts was class-leader. The first regular preachers, were: Rev's. Linder and Whitney. This church was moved to a site on Henry Crawford's land, and a good frame church erected; this house is there yet.

### TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

John W. Bear was the first temperance lecturer in Blue Rock. His early education had been neglected, and his youth spent at the forge; with such opportunities, we do not find the power derived from mental culture associated; and yet he had a spark of nature's fire that made him a power on the platform, which he soon discovered, and forsook his anvil for the forum. As a temperance lecturer he was very successful, that is, in drawing houses, but not being himself tem-

perate he weakened his efforts by his inconsistency. Although he was styled a temperance lecturer, his attention was mainly drawn to politics, and, as "a stumper," the Buckeye Blacksmith was sought after by office seekers. He was born in Pennsylvania, and came here in an early day and worked at his trade, at which he was counted a skilled workman. It is said of him, after he took the platform, that he believed in "moral suasion," and a favoite saying with him was, "wean the calves and the cows will go dry themselves." Politically, he was a Democrat, until after hearing noted speakers at the convention that met at Columbus, in 1840, and nominated William Henry Harrison as the Whig candidate for President of the United States, at which time he became a Whig, and to illustrate his change of mind he turned his coat inside out, and appeared on the platform, declaring his change in political sentiment, and it is said he made one of the ablest speeches of the Convention. "He told them *why* the West should nominate General Harrison for President, and elect him, and they believed him; he told them he was the celebrated Buckeye Blacksmith from 'Blue Rock,' and he was loudly cheered. And after stumping the State of Ohio, under appointment of the Central Committee, he was sent to Pennsylvania, his native State, where immense crowds gathered to hear him, and so great was his power of oratory that his opponents said, 'this is no illiterate man, but a well educated man passing himself off for a Buckeye Blacksmith;' whereupon, Bear replied, 'to-morrow, at the town I speak at, bring on my stand or forum, a full set of blacksmith's tools, such as a good blacksmith would use, and I will turn and finish a complete horse shoe at one heat, ready for driving, which generally takes two heats, or more.' The crowds came the next day to see the Buckeye Blacksmith, who was on hand, and completed the shoe with one heat, as he had said, and cast it down before them to look at, while it was still red hot!"

The tide in the affairs of men is not always to the haven of prosperity and safety, and John Bear, through intemperance, passed into obscurity.

### REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

This might include almost every man who has lived in Blue Rock township, but the caption is used to designate those who served in Legislative Halls.

Major Davis John was a Representative in the Legislature of the State of Ohio in 1842, and made an enviable record.

John Trimble was a member of the House of Representatives in 1844, and also won to himself a good name.

E. J. Trimble, son of John Trimble, was a member of the House of Representatives in 1859, and did honor to his sire.

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Thompson, after two terms of acceptable service, was promoted to be County Commissioner, which responsible position he held two terms. He was succeeded by Jonathan B. Millhouse, who served as Commissioner two terms, and was succeeded by Robert Silvey, Jr., who served two terms, and passed into the Treasurer's office, which he held two terms. There were no "third termers" among them.

### POSTMASTER.

Major W. S. Harlan, having served his country during the Rebellion, has since been the acceptable Postmaster at Zanesville.

### ROCKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rockville Baptist Church was organized on the thirteenth day of August, 1844, under the shade of a large forest oak, on the summit of the hill south of Rockville, near where the present meeting-house stands.

The members composing the Council called for its organization, were from Blue Rock, Windsor, Rich Hill, Bristol, and Four Mile, churches. The sermon was preached by Rev. William Stone, of Columbiana county, Ohio, from Daniel xliv, 22, after which sixteen persons with letters of dismissal from Blue Rock Church, were duly organized into a separate church.

The names of these members were as follows: James and Elizabeth Burris, John and Lorenzo Gossage, George Bird, Jesse and Joanna John, Sarah Scott, Letitia John, Eleanor Burris, Maria Scott, Sarah Harlan, Phebe Briggs, Rebecca Frame, and Hannah Bird.

Abel Johnson was chosen first pastor, and Jesse John, Clerk; George Bird, first Deacon, ordained October 20th, 1844.

Rev. Abel Johnson concluded his ministry the first Sabbath in October, 1850. During his pastorate, the church attained its maximum membership—one hundred and nineteen.

Rev. J. Chambers acted as a supply for a short time, and, on the 6th of April, 1851, Rev. T. M. Erwin was called to the pastorate, and officiated until May 15th, 1857, when Rev. J. Herbert was called, who continued until June 25th, 1859.

On the 23d of July, 1859, Rev. Lewis Madden was called to the care of the church, and remained one year.

In January, 1861, Rev. E. W. Daniels took charge of the church, and ministered to the congregation until March 4th, 1870.

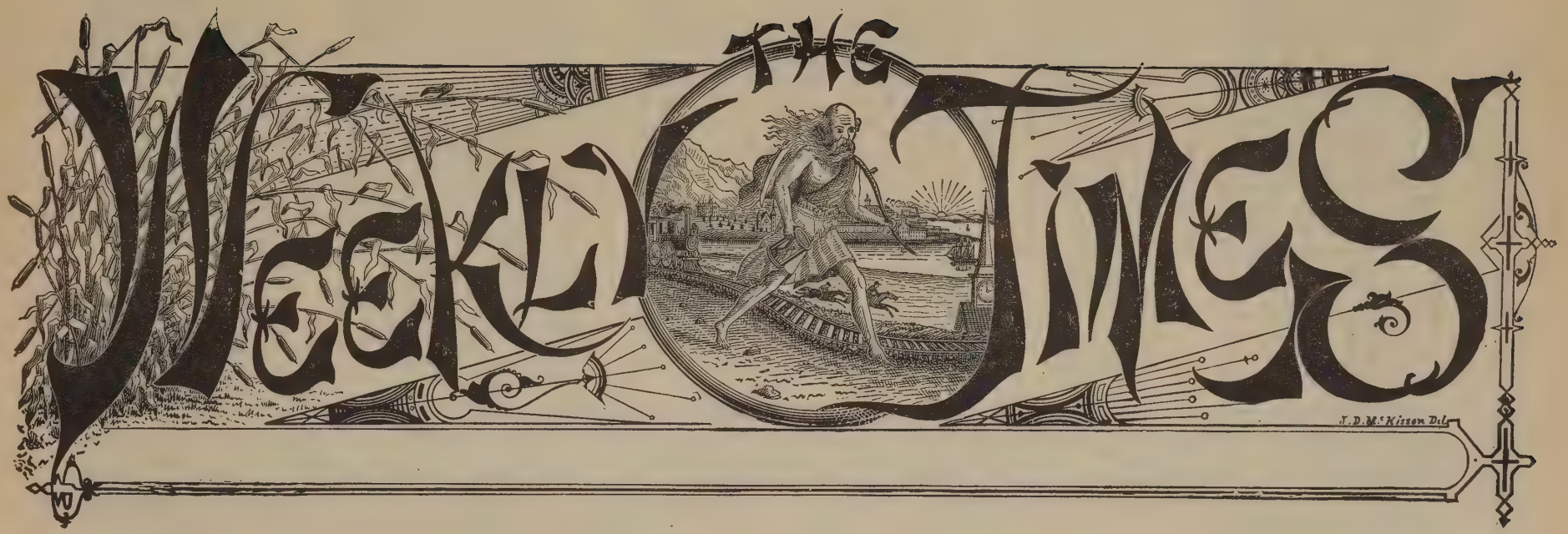
June 25th, 1870, Rev. J. Herbert was called, as a supply, and remained until June 24th, 1871, when Rev. W. A. Robinson was called to the pastorate, and resigned, February 25th, 1873.

Rev. J. W. Dunn was called to the care of the church, June 1st, 1873, and resigned, December 26th, 1874.

Rev. H. H. McLaughlin became pastor in April, 1875, and resigned, August 21st, 1875.

Rev. J. Herbert was again called, February 26th, 1876, and his resignation took place May 26th, 1879.

October 25th, 1879, Rev. J. P. Hunter, the present pastor, was installed.




THE Weekly Times and the Daily Morning Times are printed and published by the firm of Sullivan & Parsons, who also conduct a large business in printing, book binding, blank book making, and are general stationers, at No. 25 Maginnis Block, Zanesville. Having been established in business fifteen years, and grown from small proportions to their present large business, they have no need to boast. Their newspapers speak for themselves, and they presume their patrons in their other lines of business would not deal with them if they were not satisfied with their manner of treating them. Their friends are always welcome at the above mentioned location, and they can rest assured of honorable and fair treatment, and of obtaining value received for whatever they may invest with them.

The pastors of this church are all living at the present time, except Lewis Madden.

Eight Deacons have been chosen, as follows: Caleb Hall, George Bird, Thompson Robinson, Isaac Peairs, James Trimble, William Roberts, and T. L. Elwell. The four latter are the present Deacons. C. H. Trimble is Clerk, and James Trimble, Treasurer. T. L. Elwell has been licensed to preach, and is the present Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

Present membership of the Church is seventy.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Rockville Division of Sons of Temperance, No. 585, was organized at Rockville, May 1st, 1849, by William Logan, J. P. Smith, Samuel Harlan, A. Hoopes, and D. T. Johnson. The Division continued until 1852 in a prosperous condition, when it began to decline, and closed its labors in December of that year.

### RURAL DALE.

This village is situated on the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, on land owned by Samuel Millhouse in 1828, and was laid out by J. B. Millhouse in 1854; most of the houses having been built previously, the first one by George Gibbons as long ago as 1816. This building is still there.

The name of the village was originally Rockville, but was changed to Rural Dale at the time the postoffice was established there. The first store at this place was opened by Briggs & Kearns in 1836, and the first tavern about the same time, by William Kirk. The village contains two stores, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one saloon, a church, a postoffice, and one hundred and ten inhabitants.

### KIEFER.

This beautiful hamlet is situated on the northeast quarter of section eleven. When it was laid out it was called Ridgeway, and bore that name until the Postmaster General found the inhabitants wanted a postoffice, and, in order to avoid confusion in mail matters, he recommended them to change the name. The postoffice being inaugurated, the name was changed to its present name, in honor of General Kiefer; and it is altogether likely that it will prove worthy of the promotion to postal honors, and of the new name. "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

### OIL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. J. J. Starrett informs us that the spring to which the early settlers resorted, for oil, was on William Smith's land, on Kent's run. They secured the oil, which floated on the surface of the water, by brushing it into a vessel, with a feather. This oil was obtained for home use. It was in this run that Benjamin Crane & Co. first bored for oil, in 1860. They struck oil, but got their tools fast, and had to leave them, and they are there to this day.

The oil excitement on Man's Fork creek was in 1866. Here, also, was the famous Woodbury well, yielding, it is said, a hundred barrels per day. There were other wells—the Gray Eagle, Coquette, Pee Wee, California, and Clover Creek—yielding from twenty-five to seventy-five barrels of oil per day. Prices for land were wild. The Border farm sold for fifty thousand dollars. Father Peyton sold fourteen acres of ground for fourteen thousand dollars, in cash. Business points sprang into existence; trade was lively; work, abundant; wages, good; and money, plenty. A thousand men scattered over our hills and dales, and the ring of a hundred drills could be heard at once. A large, wooden tavern was built, for the accommodation of boarders; a saloon and a grocery were opened, and everything seemed moving. But the bubble burst when the oil was found to be too light to pay for getting and preparing for use, and the excitement died out, as the trade failed. There are, however, several companies operating for oil at this time, on Kent's run and Man's Fork creek—the Carr Bros., Gorby, Tally & Co., Maher & Co., and others. Abram Linn has never abandoned his oil well, but pumped it, and made it pay, and, more than anyone else, has kept the oil trade alive.

William M. Carr submits the following information in regard to oil:

"As early as 1819, oil was taken from a spring by Martin Smith, on his farm, located in the northeast corner of Blue Rock township, in quantities of a gallon at a time, daily. It was then used for medical purposes, and people came from a distance to get it. This was the first natural oil spring discovered in America. The first oil well drilled in this country was on Smith's farm, in 1861, and was located near the oil spring alluded to. The second development was made in January, 1866, on the farm now known as Nathaniel McDonald's, situated forty-five degrees west of south from Smith's spring (in this township); here oil was struck at a depth of one hundred and eighteen feet, that produced sixty barrels per day for six months. This was known as the Woodberry well. A short time after this, a well was located a half a mile north, and east of this, on the Rees Fox farm, and after being drilled seventy-eight feet, a column of oil and water, four and one-half inches in diameter gushed forth, spurting into the air in a column seventy-five feet high, which continued with great force, and a noise that could be heard half a mile distant, for many days; this was known as the Cagua well.

"The next important well was on the Fred. Shaver farm, three-quarters of a mile northeast from the Cagua well. Oil was found at the depth of one hundred feet, and the pumps put to work, which, to the surprise of the owners, yielded two hundred and forty barrels per day.

"The excitement consequent on these wonderful discoveries was intense, and thousands of dollars changed hands daily. Men seemed unable to buy or lease land fast enough, even at the in-

flated price of $1,000 per acre. The royalty to land owners sold for fabulous sums. Shipment was made to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the nearest point for refining, and the report came back that the oil contained so little illuminating property (only thirty per cent. of carbon oil) that they could not compete with the Pennsylvania oil; so that all wells producing less than five barrels per day were then abandoned; while large wells were paying handsomely, even at the low price; but their production failed shortly after the abandonment of the small wells; or rather, the entire business was reduced to two wells, which were operated steadily till the spring of 1878. Why this great flow should cease was an exciting inquiry. The answer is found that the oil being found in "oil sand," was not permanent, because the sand was not penetrated deep enough, or the oil sand was not deep enough. The theory of oil men, in Pennsylvania, is that the oil is the product of what is termed 'oil sand,' in certain quantities. The first wells in Muskingum County penetrated the oil sand but a few inches; the second wells were drilled standing full of surface water; while the oil wells in Pennsylvania are drilled through the oil sand. The surface water is excluded from the well while drilling, by the use of wrought iron casing, and the torpedoes of nitro-glycerine are exploded in the body of the oil sand. The chief cause of failure in Muskingum county, was the entire absence of a knowledge of oil sand. They believed that they had found the oil in a tight rock, encased in a crevice, and invariably stopped drilling when the oil was first reached. It is now settled by practical demonstation, and precedent, that the oil filters through a porous sand rock; and to produce it in given time, the oil sand must be found in sufficient thickness, drilled through, and then properly treated. This theory is sustained by the "Oil City DERRICK," a paper of well known sagacity and veracity, and devoted to the oil interests; vide a few quotations:

"CLINTONVILLE, PA., March 1, 1879.

Special to Oil City DERRICK by Western Union Telegraph.

"Surrena No. 2.—We got through the sand this evening; had eighteen feet of nice sand; the hole is full of oil; she made one small flow this afternoon; it has scarcely any third sand gas; she will probably be a forty barrel well."

"COLE CREEK, PA., September 19, 1879.

Special to Oil City DERRICK, by Western Union Telegraph.

"Painter & Tack's well, No. 4, on their lease just south of town, is about thirty feet in the sand. It will make one hundred and fifty barrels."

"BRADFORD, PA., February 19, 1880.

Special to Oil City DERRICK.

"Lockhart & Archibald struck on Rixford's farm, Saturday, and are now forty-seven feet in the sand, and flowing through the casing. It will start at fifty barrels or more."

"And many more of the same kind, showing that this theory is maintained by statistics. The observations made from the "Derrick" statistics are: "Fifty feet of sand is a deep sand; twenty-five feet is a medium sand; fifteen feet of sand produces oil in paying quantities. And where there is less than eleven feet of sand, oil is not produced in paying quantities."

"The second and last reason for the short life of the Blue Rock wells, is found in this, that when the non-paying wells were abandoned, the tubing or pumps were removed in a manner that permitted the surface water to flood them, and thus drive the oil from its original locality to a point not penetrated by the drill; and the owners of the wells being inexperienced as to the cause of the loss, felt compelled to abandon their wells."

In this abandoned condition the territory remained, with the exception of two wells, which yielded steadily in paying quantities for twelve years, when, in 1878, William M. Carr, a gentleman of nine years experience in the great oil fields of Pennsylvania, visited this region and examined the condition, and came to the conclusion that an oil belt one mile wide, and ten miles long, existed in Muskingum County, at about one hundred feet below the earth's surface. So confident was he, that he returned to Pennsylvania and formed the company known as "The Carr Oil Company," of Muskingum County, Ohio, composed of William M., H. B., and F. A. Carr, all practical operators, with William M. Carr as manager. They first secured a small tract of land, and drilled one well in search of the great requisite, "oil sand," which they found equal to any oil sand in Pennsylvania, and of sufficient quantity, if practically treated, to guarantee a large and lasting production. The company then secured all the territory within their defined lines, within a period of eighteen months, during which, William T. Ford, George W. Beatty, Gilbert Beatty, William Dickinson, F. Maher, William Thatcher, and several other enterprising capitalists, connected themselves with the enterprise. The company then procured the necessary machinery, including drilling tools, and are engaged in developing the belt, and feel sanguine their wells will produce oil that will attract capitalists from our great cities to Muskingum County. And that the quality of oil will enable them to find a ready sale, at remunerative prices.

### TELEGRAPH LINE.

The telegraph line, from Zanesville to McConnellsville, was erected in 1867, but the wire being galvanized, it went down, and was rebuilt in 1880. An office was established in Gaysport, in December, 1877, and is still nominally in operation, but very little business is transacted in it.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Blue Rock Grange, No. 359, P. of H., was organized at Rural Dale, Blue Rock township, December 27th, 1873, by D. D. G. Master, S. H. Phipps.

The first officers of Blue Rock Grange were as follows:

Master—T. M. Allen.
Treasurer—E. W. Harlan.
Secretary—C. Frame.

The regular meetings of this Grange are held the second Saturday of each month.

The whole membership since the organization has reached one hundred.

The present officers are as follows:

Master—Clarke Roberts.
Treasurer—Wm. B. Hunter.
Secretary—C. Frame.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

RURAL DALE, O., January 30, 1875.

A few thoughts in regard to the institution and progress of Rural Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., by one who has followed its fortunes through sunshine and storm for the last twenty-four years, may not, I hope, be void of interest to its members.

At a session of the Grand Lodge, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1850, Brethren J. P. Smith, W. A. Hawley, J. B. Milhous, Abram Morrison and C. H. Trimble, made application for, and were granted, a Charter for Rural Lodge, and on June 13th, of the same year, the Lodge was instituted by the then acting Grand Master, William C. Earl, assisted by brethren from Muskingum, Moxahala, and Valley Lodges. Among the prominent ones, the writer remembers, with warmth of feeling, Bros. Thos. Durban, Silvers Porter and L. Brenholts, of Zanesville; James Gaylord, J. C. Stone and others, of Valley Lodge.

The Charter members had only advanced as far as the Second Degree, consequently the third, fourth and fifth Degrees had to be conferred at the time of the institution of the Lodge. The Lodge was instituted and declared ready for work, when the following brethren were elected and installed as officers, for the first term:

N. G.—J. P. Smith.
V. G.—W. A. Hawley.
Secretary—J. B. Milhous.
Treasurer—C. H. Trimble.

There was received, by initiation, at the first meeting, eight members, making the total number of members at the close of the first working session of the Lodge, thirteen.

The brethren went to work with a will. The first term was continued until the first meeting in January, at which time it had increased to twenty members; there having been received by initiation, fourteen, on card, one, and withdrawn by card, one.

The officers elected and installed for the term, commencing January, 1851, were as follows:

N. G.—W. A. Hawley.
V. G.—J. B. Milhous.
Secretary—C. H. Trimble.
Treasurer—Wm. T. Talley.

The Lodge continued to work, gradually increasing in numbers, all the members taking the degrees as fast as time would admit. We worked then with a very primitive set of implements, made by our ingenious brother, William Stirk.

There was received, by initiation, during this term, sixteen; and on card, one; there being none withdrawn, dismissed by card or expelled. The total number of members at its close was thirty-seven.

June 24th, 1851, the following brethren were elected to fill the offices for the next term:

N. G.—J. B. Milhous.
V. G.—C. H. Trimble.
Secretary—Henry McGuire.
Treasurer—Eli Smitley.

The Lodge thinking it unnecessary to have a Permanent Secretary, there was none elected, though the membership had increased to thirty-eight.

We find that the percentage to the Grand Lodge, for the previous term, was $18.27. During the term ending January 1st, 1852, there were added to the membership of the Lodge, by initiation, nine, and on card, three, making the total additions, twelve.

The officers for the term commencing January 1st, 1852, were:

N. G.—C. H. Trimble.
V. G.—Gibbons Harlan.
Secretary—Joseph Dye.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—J. P. Smith.

Brother Smith was the first Permanent Secretary whom the Lodge elected. We here have proof of the willingness of the brethren to work as Secretary, the Lodge numbering fifty members before any Permanent Secretary was elected, the Recording Secretary doing all the work of both offices, for the honor of passing the chairs. Brother Silvers Porter was District Deputy for the years 1851 and 1852, and installed the above officers. It was at this time that the Rebekah Degree was introduced into the Lodge, and during this term, was conferred on the greater part of the brethren, and also, several of the sisters were introduced into the Lodge. April 27th, cards were granted to Bros. Casey and Ray, for the purpose of instituting a Lodge at Cumberland, Ohio. During this term, there were added to the membership, by initiation, ten, on card, none, withdrawn by card, four.

By reference to the minutes we find that the chair was filled at every regular meeting during the term, and also at three special meetings, called for the purpose of conferring the Degree of Rebekah.

For the term commencing July 1st, 1852, the officers elected were as follows:

N. G.—Gibbons Harlan.
V. G.—Joseph Dye.
Secretary—Enos. T. Hall.
Treasurer—James Trimble.

The officers for this term were installed by the Deputy Grand Master, Porter.

There appears to have been nothing of particular interest occuring during this term. The

additions were, by initiation, five; on card, one; expelled, one; withdrawn, one.

At the election of officers for the term commencing January 1st, 1853, the Lodge chose as follows:

N. G.—Joseph Dye.
V. G.—E. T. Hall.
Secretary—G. W. Harlan.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—Samuel Harlan.

June 13th, of this year, the Lodge took possession of the hall which it now occupies, the building having been erected by brother J. B. Milhous, and publicly dedicated to the use of the Order. They also provided themselves with all the emblems necessary for a working Lodge. The initiations were three. It was during this term that brother W. A. Hawley was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

District Deputy G. M., David H. Mortley, installed the following as officers for the term commencing July, 1853:

N. G.—E. T. Hall.
V. G.—G. W. Harlan.
Secretary—E. I. Trimble.
Treasurer—James Trimble.

During this term, there was nothing of especial interest transpired in the Lodge, although the membership had increased to about seventy. There were added to the Lodge, by initiation, nine; died, one.

December 27th, the following brethren were elected:

N. G.—G. W. Harlan.
V. G.—E. I. Trimble.
Secretary—Samuel Harlan.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—C. Frame.

During the week succeeding the election of officers for this term a gloom was cast over the Lodge, occasioned by the death of Brother G. W. Harlan, the Noble Grand elect. The resolutions adopted by the Lodge demonstrate the fact that he was held in the highest esteem by the members of the Fraternity, and also by the community generally. January 10th, Brother C. H. Trimble was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother Harlan.

The officers installed for the term were:

N. G.—C. H. Trimble.
V. G.—E. I. Trimble.
Secretary—Samuel Harlan.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—C. Frame.

The Lodge moved along during this term without anything particularly interesting occuring, the additions being, by initiation, eight; withdrawn by card, one; died, one.

The officers installed for the term commencing on the 1st of July, 1854, were:

N. G.—E. I. Trimble.
V. G.—Samuel Harlan.
Secretary—Samuel McCune.
Treasurer—James Trimble.

January 1st, 1855, the officers of the Lodge were as follows:

N. G.—Samuel Harlan.
V. G.—Joseph Dye.
Secretary—W. T. Talley.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—C. Frame.

January, 1856:

N. G.—W. T. Talley.
V. G.—John Krapps.
Secretary—S. M. Harlan.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—William Logan.

January, 1857, Brother J. V. Ramsey, of Valley Lodge, installed the officers elect, as follows:

N. G.—S. M. Harlan.
V. G.—C. Frame.
Secretary—A. G. Harlan.
Permanent Secretary—C. H. Trimble.

January, 1857, Installation by Brother Milhous, as follows:

N. G.—C. Frame.
V. G.—E. I. Trimble.
Secretary—Willam Finney.
Treasurer—James Trimble.

The officers chosen and installed for the term commencing January, 1858, were as follows:

N. G.—E. I. Trimble.
V. G.—William Finney.
Secretary—James Trimble.
Treasurer—S. M. Harlan.
Permanent Secretary—C. H. Trimble.

It was during this term, that a full set of emblems were procured, those which are now used by the Lodge. We were called upon to part with Brother William A. Hawley, one of the charter members, during this term; he having applied for, and received, a card of dismissal.

The officers for the term beginning July, 1858, were installed by Brother George Holliday, of Valley Lodge, who was at, that time, District Deputy Grand Master. There were chosen for officers the following members:

N. G.—William Finney.
V. G.—James Trimble.
Secretary—John Trimble.
Treasurer—G. W. White.

During this term cards were granted to six Brothers, to form a Lodge at High Hill; this being the third Lodge which has been formed from Rural.

During this term two were initiated, six admitted on card, and one expelled.

The officers for the term following the above were:

N. G.—James Trimble.
V. G.—John Trimble.
Secretary—A. G Harlan.
Treasurer—George White.

The officers are now given for each year, omitting Lodge work, and are as follows:

1859. Installation by D. D. G. M. of the following officers:

N. G.—John Trimble.
V. G.—A. G. Harlan.

Secretary—William Logan.
Treasurer—G. W. White.

January, 1860. Installation by D. C. Pinkerton of the following officers:
N. G.—A. G. Harlan.
V. G.—Daniel Border.
Secretary—H. W. Grubb.
Treasurer—G. W. White.

July, 1860.
N. G.—Daniel Border.
V. G.—H. W. Grubb.
Secretary—G. W. White.
Treasurer—C. H. Trimble.

January, 1861. Installation by J. B. Milhouse of the following officers:
N. G.—H. W. Grubb.
V. G.—G. W. White.
Secretary—W. S. Harlan.
Treasurer— C. H. Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—John Krapps.

July, 1861. Installation by G. W. Welsh, D. D., of the following officers:
N. G.—G. W. White.
V. G.—W. S. Harlan.
Secretary—Jacob Rutledge.
Treasurer—C. H. Trimble.

January 7th, 1862. Installation by D. D. G. M. of the following officers:
N. G.—W. S. Harlan.
V. G.—Jacob Rutledge.
Secretary—James McCune.
Treasurer—James Trimble.
Permanent Secretary—C. H. Trimble.

From this date the names of the Noble Grands are given, each having passed to the chair in the regular way: Jacob Rutledge, G. W. White, Samuel McCune, A. N. Jewett, A. R. Starrett, W. S. Harlan, J. B. Milhous, Jos. Reed, F. Cooper, Joseph Osborn, Joseph P. White, A. G. Harlan, E. W. Daniels, Costen Betz, J. T. Matchett, T. L. Elwell, C. C. Frazier, L. C. Betz. During this term, January, 1871, the Lodge purchased a full set of officer's regalia, at a cost of $110. N. G's., continued: Edward Miller, Joseph E. Peyton, James A. Woodburn, Enoch Harlan, B. V. Woodburn, A. Lynn, W. S. Parker.

We find that there have been taken into the Lodge by initiation about one hundred and sixty members, and quite a number on card. Of this number twelve have died, some have left the Order, and many have withdrawn by card and removed to other places.

We have furnished charter members for the institution of four Lodges, viz.: Cumberland, Wood Grove, High Hill, and Taylorsville. We call to recollection the following who have been removed from us by death:

Brothers G. W. Harlan, Eli Smitley, John F. Briggs, L. S. Frazier, Lewis Young, Madison Dye, John M. Sevall, John Trimble, George Matchett, Samuel McCune, S. M. Harlan, and E. I. Trimble.

The Lodge has made donations in small amounts, for different charitable purposes, amounting to $1,000.80, and have paid weekly benefits amounting to near $1,500. The Lodge has also paid funeral benefits amounting to three hundred dollars, making the aggregate donations and benefits amount to about $2,800. There were two brothers who were not entitled to benefits at the time of their death, on account of non-payment of dues.

The following is a list of members of Rural Dale Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F., together with their rank and remarks:

J. P. Smith, charter member; died, 1872.

W. A. Hawley, charter member; died, 1873.

J. B. Millhouse, charter member; withdrawn by card.

C. H. Trimble, charter member; remains a member.

Abram Morrison, charter member; dropped.

Samuel Harlan, P. G.; withdrawn by card.

Eli Smitley, P. G.; died December 31, 1853.

Geo. W. White, P. G.; remains a member.

Alex. Clancy, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

W. T. Talley, P. G.; remains a member.
Henry McGuire, P. G.; dropped.
Gibbons Harlan, P. G.; dropped.
D. T. Johnson, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
Wm. West, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Wm. Stirk, Fifth Degree; dropped.
J. T. Bird, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Enos Smitley, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
J. W. Bird, Fifth Degree; dropped.
Enos T. Hall, P. G.; expelled.
W. P. Hall, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
C. Frame, P. G.; dropped.

G. A. Alexander, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

Joseph Dye, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
James Trimble, P. G.; remains a member.
Abram Hoopes, P. G.; dropped.
Jas. Finney, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
John Reed, Fifth Degree; dropped.
G. W. Harlan, V. G.; died January 2, 1854.
John M. Roberts, V. G.; dropped.
Madison Dye, V. G.; died December 28, 1860.
A. G. Harlan, P. G.; remains a member.
John West, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

J. M. Sevall, Fifth Degre; died November 13, 1860.

Josiah Jackson, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

E. J. Dye, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

Robert Young, Fifth Degree, withdrawn by card.

L. L. Frazier, Fourth Degree; died October 7, 1856.

Joseph Osborn, P. G.; dropped.

Ezekiel McCune, Fifth Degree; dropped.

J. D. Hall, Initiate; dropped.

C. H. Hall, Initiate; withdrawn from Order.

I. N. Pyle, Second Degree; dropped.

W. B. Hunter, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

D. J. Harlan, Initiate; dropped.
John Krapps, P. G.; dropped.
A. N, Jewett, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
John Trimble, P. G.; died October 25, 1866.
Daniel Jewett, Fifth Degree; dropped.
Charles Hurd, Initiate; dropped.
W. W. Roup, Fourth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Norris Hall, Second Degree; dropped.
H. W. Carlow, on card; dropped.
Samuel Ingram, Initiate; dropped.
H. W. Grubb, P. G.; remains a member.
William Finney P. G., withdrawn by card.
Lemon Fouts, Fifth Degree; expelled.
Filson Cooper, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
John W. Gray, Fifth Degree; dropped.
A. J. Imlay, Fifth Degree; dropped.
Philip Schaus, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Nathan Jewett, Fifth Degree; dropped.
J. P. White, P. G.; remains a member.
J. W. Macumber, Fifth Degree; dropped.
Jacob Peyton, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
Robert Whitehouse, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
William Marshall, Initiate; dropped.
Philip Denick, Initiate; dropped.
J. S. Groves, Initiate; dropped.
Peter Hoppstater, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
Jefferson Blazier, Initiate; dropped.
Peter Bussamer, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
A. Lyons, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
James Gallogly, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
John M. Finney, Initiate; dropped.
Davis Johns, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
Frank Umpenhour, on card; withdrawn by card.
John Denick, Second Degree; dropped.
W. S. Harlan, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
A. R. Starrett, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
Jacob Rutledge, P. G.; remains a member.
S. H. Trimble, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
Joseph Matchett, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
Costen Betz. P. G.: remains a member.
E. W. Daniels, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
T. L. Elwell, P. G.; remains a member.
Thomas Allen, Second Degree; dropped.
J. H. White, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Peter Coss, Second Degree; dropped.
Bishop D. Stahl, Second Degree; dropped.
R. E. White, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Edward Miller, P. G.; remains a member.
G. E. White, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
William Reed, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
J. W. Ruby, Fourth Degree; withdrawn by card.
S. C. Lindsay, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Daniel Meloy, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
N. S. Way, Fourth Degree; dropped.
James A. Woodburn, P. G.; remains a member.
John Kennedy, Initiate; withdrawn from Order.
Riley Peyton, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
C. C. Frazier, P. G.; withdrawn by card.
L. C. Betts, P. G.; remains a member.
T. G. Lawrence, Second Degree; withdrawn by card.
Joseph E. Peyton, P. G.; remains a member.
E. H. Daw, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
Harry Echelberry, Second Degree; remains a member.
J. Q. A. Peyton, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
Milton F. Ward, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
T. C. Gander, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
Hunter Hough, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
A. M. Frazier, Second Degree; dropped.
B. V. Woodburn, P. G.; remains a member.
Gilbert Newell, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
Christian Hock, Fourth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Sidney Wagstaff, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Lewis H. Dutro, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
George W. Gander, Fourth Degree; withdrawn by card.
Orlando Ethell, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
Enoch Harlan, P. G.; remains a member.
William H. Ethell, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
James H. Gander, Third Degree; remains a member.
W. S. Parker, P. G.; remains a member.
Zachariah Riley, Second Degree; withdrawn by card.
N. A. Smith, Fifth Degree; remains a member.
A. Linn, P. G.; remains a member.
Jacob Hall, Second Degree; withdrawn by card.
James Beardsley, Initiate; withdrawn by card.
T. C. Hatfield, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.
J. H. Harlan, N. G.; remains a member.
S. L. Haworth, V. G.; remains a member.
Warren Pitts, Second Degree; withdrawn by card.
W. A. Robinson, Fifth Degree; withdrawn by card.

William Miller, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

John Osborn, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

D. J. Smith, Fourth Degree; remains a member.

J. T. Peyton, on card; remains a member.

J. B. Taylor, Secretary; remains a member.

S. H. Ross, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

J. S. Baughman, Second Degree; withdrawn by card.

E. C. King, Initiate; remains a member.

James Herbert, Initiate; remains a member.

J. A. Winder, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

Robert Reed, Fourth Degree; remains a member.

J. W. Monroe, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

William Harlan, Fourth Degree; remains a member.

John A. Blackson, First Degree; remains a member.

J. A. Brown, Fifth Degree; remains a member.

G. B. H. Blackson, Initiate; remains a member.

E. A. Jennings, Initiate; remains a member.

The greatest number of members was ninety-five. The officers, when this history was gleaned, were as follows: N. G., J. M. Revenaugh; V. G., B. F. Harlan; Secretary, Nathan Jewett; Permanent Secretary, T. L. Elwell; Treasurer, C. H. Trimble.

The amount of funds and other property, belonging to the Lodge, is about twenty-five hundred dollars.

### GAYSPORT.

The site on which this village is laid out is part of the northeast quarter of section twenty, and was owned by Jacob Ayers. Asa Gay, Sr., bought the land of the Ayers heirs, and laid out the town, March 20th, 1880, naming it for himself. It contains two stores, one hotel, one steam gristmill, one blacksmith shop, one grocery, and a postoffice. The population is about ninety inhabitants.

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society, formed for the purpose of aiding in the compilation of the History of Blue Rock Township, and which furnished the data herein contained, also report that the following persons live on the farms on which they were born, in this township: Samuel Dutro, T. N. Pyle, H. S. Finley, D. Howard Proctor, Howard Osborn, James Shilling, William Echelberry, Caleb H. Trimble, Miss Mary Lee, Miss Rhoda Ward, Joseph Lee, Edward Smith, and Thomas McLees—all over fifty years of age.—[Signed: Thomas McLees, Secretary Historical Society, Blue Rock Township, April 27th, 1880.]

## RICH HILL TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICALLY—TOPOGRAPHICALLY—INDIANS—OLD FORT—PIONEERS—FIRST CABIN—FIRST FARM HOUSE—FIRST STONE HOUSE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST DEATH—CEMETERY—FIRST SCHOOL—FIRST BLACKSMITH—FIRST STORE—NO TAVERN—FIRST GRIST MILL—FIRST SAW-MILL—FIRST PHYSICIAN—ORGANIZATION—WHO NAMED THE TOWNSHIP—NO RECORD OF THE FIRST ELECTION—TRADITIONAL ACCOUNT GIVEN—OFFICERS—RIXVILLE AND ITS DIRECTORY—POST OFFICES—RICH HILL M. E. CHURCH—GOSHEN BAPTIST CHURCH—RIXVILLE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—RICH HILL BAPTIST CHURCH—RICH HILL REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—MT. ZION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—AGRICULTURE—SOIL—PRODUCTS—WOOL GROWING—FIRST ORCHARD—IMPLEMENTS—IMPROVED STOCK.

Suggests the words of the poet—

> "A gentle hill,
> Green, and of mild declivity.
> But a most living landscape; and the wave
> Of woods and corn fields, and the abodes of men,
> Scattered at intervals."

Rich Hill township is located in the eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Union township, and the military base line; on the east, by Guernsey County, Ohio; on the south by Meigs township, and on the west by Salt Creek township. It is a full Congressional township, and contains thirty-six sections, each a mile square.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

Although named Rich Hill, this township can not be called hilly, as compared with some other townships of the county. There is very little land that could not be cultivated, if cleared.

Buffalo, and Williams Fork, of Salt Creek, drain the western portion, while McKee's and May's Forks, of Wills Creek, drain the eastern portion of the township. Water is abundant, and, although strongly impregnated with lime, it is good.

No minerals of any consequence, except coal, are found. A few coal seams have been opened, but the deposit has not been sufficiently developed to determine its extent and quality.

### LEAD.

That irrepressible "lead mine," in its peregrinations through the country, has not failed to visit Rich Hill township, but, unfortunately, its exact location cannot, at present, be pointed out by the "oldest inhabitant."

### TIMBER.

The kinds of timber prevailing in this section are, oak, in its different varieties; walnut, poplar, butternut, hickory, chestnut, maple, in its different varieties; gum, elm, beech, buckeye,

sycamore, cherry, iron wood, sassafras, dogwood, mulberry, etc.

### INDIANS.

During the spring of 1807, a band of Shawnee Indians numbering about thirty warriors, was encamped on Salt Creek bottoms, near the house of Abraham Warne. The white settlers had cleared land and planted corn, and were apprehensive that the Indian ponies might destroy the growing crops. They therefore waited upon the chief, informed him of their dependence upon their crops for the support of their families, and their fears in relation thereto, and ended by asking him to remove his camp. He replied that he would consult with the hunters when they came in.

The result was, that they "folded their tents like Arabs, and as silently stole away;" leaving the pale faces in full possession of their former homes.

Would the white man have done the same? "Alas, for the rarity of Christiancharity!"

### THE OLD FORT.

On a point of land between the two branches of Williams Fork of Salt Creek, and just about the center of the northeast quarter of section five, owned by T. W. Moore, is situated one of those curious structures—the land marks of that mysterious people called mound-builders. It is a military earth work of the defensive class. Its form is nearly circular, being an irregular polygon of twelve sides, the faces varying in length from ten to twenty yards. The diameter of the figure is seventy yards, and the circumference, two hundred and twenty. The ditch has originally been about five feet deep, and the excavated earth, thrown inward, must have raised the parapet eight or ten feet above the bottom of the moat, forming an effective barrier to an approaching foe. The works are at present overgrown with forest trees.

### PIONEERS.

A German by the name of Lawrence, with his step-son, Leonard Stitchler, located on the school section sixteen, in 1805. They are thought to be the first settlers in Rich Hill township.

In 1806, Lewis Pierce, with his three sons, Llewellyn, Jonathan, and Andrew, came from Pennsylvania with Abraham Warne, John Moore, William Robison, and John and Neal McNaughton. They landed at Duncan's Falls, May 12, 1806, and proceeding up Salt Creek, located on sections nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine, of the present Rich Hill township—being town thirteen, of range eleven. About the same time, William Herron settled on the southwest quarter of section eighteen.

Daniel Monroe, John Jones, John Reynolds, Adam Shaner, William Ivers, and a man named Crow, located on section sixteen, in 1807, and Michael Hammond and Abraham Pollock, settled on section one.

During 1808–9, Philemon Johnson, Hezekiah Hyatt, and Israel Robinson came. Johnson was a revolutionary soldier, and came from Vermont.

Caleb Monroe and Cleason Brady came in 1811, and Thomas Brady and Thomas Elliott, in 1812. The Spillmans, Dixons, Crawfords, Givens, Sims, Aulds, Forsyths, Gregorys, Fosters, and St. Clairs, were also early settlers.

The first log cabin was built by Leonard Stitchler, on section sixteen, in 1805.

The first frame house was built by Andrew Howell, on the northeast quarter of section twenty, in 1819.

Neal McNaughton built the first stone house, in 1827. Andrew Foster's stone house, built the same year, is still standing.

The first brick house was built by James Calhoun, in 1828, where the hamlet of Rix Mills now is. The house is not now standing.

Samuel Gregory built the first frame barn, on the northwest quarter of section two.

The first road surveyed through any part of the township, was the Zanesville and Marietta road, which passes through the southwest corner of the same. The next was the Salt Creek and Guernsey road, from Chandlersville to Cambridge. Thomas Brady says this road was surveyed in 1810.

The first birth in the township was that of John Moore, in March, 1807. The next was Pierce Warne, in August, 1807, who is still living within sight of the place where he was born, and is the oldest native resident of the township. The oldest resident is Mrs. Sarah Gregory, widow of Noble Gregory, who came to Rich Hill in 1813. She is now in her ninety-fourth year, and says she "never took a dose of medicine in her life, and is still able to work."

The house of John Gregory, her grand-son, with whom she resides, contains four generations of Gregory's.

The first marriage was that of James Dixon, to Ann Herron. The next was Caleb Monroe, to Deemy Hyatt, in 1812.

The first death was that of a little girl named Elizabeth McNaughton; the second, an old lady by the same name; the third, a man named Martin. All buried on McNaughton's land, in 1812.

The first public cemetery was established on the southwest quarter of section nine, on land leased of John Reynolds, in 1814. This location being found unsuitable, on account of being too wet, the cemetery was removed to a lot located on the line between sections nine and sixteen, now known as the "Methodist Graveyard."

Here lie buried many of the sturdy old pioneers, with their faithful companions beside them. No "storied urn, or animated bust," but a simple sandstone slab records:

> "Their name, their years, spelt by the unlettered muse,
> The place of fame and elegy supply;
> And many a holy text around she strews,
> That teach the rustic moralist to die."

The first school was taught by John Jordan, in the year 1814, in a little log school house, which

Interior View of the SIGNAL OFFICE, Zanesville, Ohio. See pages 206-207.

stood on the northwest quarter of section twenty, near the present residence of Pierce Warne.

There are, at the present time, nine schools within the bounds of the township. Their history is not exceptional.

The first blacksmith in Rich Hill township, was John Officer, in 1812. The next was a James Crawford, in 1814.

The first store was kept at Rix's Mills, by James Calhoun.

At the present time there are four stores in the township, viz.: Two at Rix's Mills, (which see) one at Freeland P. O., by E. G. Warne, and one on section twenty-three, by E. Hickman.

There never was a tavern in Rich Hill.

The first gristmill was built by Neal McNaughton, in 1818. It was built on the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, on the east branch of Salt Creek, and contained but one run of buhrs. Mr. McNaughton owned it twenty-one years, and then sold it to Thomas Randolph, who sold it to Jesse Hayden. While in possession of Mr. Hayden, it was burned down, and never rebuilt.

The first sawmill was built by Abraham Warne, in 1824.

James Calhoun built a gristmill at Rix's Mills, about 1837. It contained three run of buhrs and did a good business. It is still running, and is owned by Mr. John Smith.

Dr. Daniel Bliss was the first to practice in Rich Hill, but he resided in Salt Creek township. It is not now known who was the first resident physician.

Dr. W. D. McCreary is the practitioner at present.

### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Rich Hill township was organized in 1815, as the following "order" from the Commissioners' journal attests:

"A petition was presented to the Commissioners from a number of the inhabitants of Salt Creek township, praying that they would incorporate the thirteenth surveyed township, in the eleventh range, to be erected into a township, called and known as Rich Hill township, to which is added the twelfth surveyed township, and that part of the eleventh surveyed township, in said range, which lies in Muskingum county.

"Ordered by the Commissioners that the township be erected.—March 8th, 1815."

The township was named, by John Reynolds, Rich Hill, "because it was rich and hilly."

No record was kept of the first election, and it cannot now be gathered from the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." All agree, however, that the election was held at the house of Daniel Monroe, on section sixteen.

Israel Robinson, a Justice of the Peace, lived in Rich Hill when it formed a part of Salt Creek township, and when Rich Hill was set apart he was retained Justice for the new township. Esquires Sims and McVey were also early dispensers of justice to the inhabitants of the new organization.

Abraham Warne was one of the first Trustees.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The present board of township officers are constituted as follows:

Justices of the Peace—Frank Richie and R. L. Porter.

Constable—George Swingle.

Assessor—Joseph Paine.

Clerk and Land Appraiser—S. G. Cox.

Trustees—Joseph Echelberry, Robert Moorehead, and C. W. McCutcheon.

Board of Education—Frederick Herron, Samuel Pollock, S. U. Elliott, George Moore, Lansing Acheson, Lee Warne, Henry Ledman, John White, and E. G. Warne.

Supervisors—Lewis Robinson, William D. West, Frank Nelson, Nathan Kirk, Samuel McDowell, Lee Warne, George W. Cariens, William Pearson, R. Tom, and Samuel Colville.

### VILLAGES.

Rich Hill township contains no villages of importance.

Rixville is situated in the center of the northern tier of sections in the township. It was laid out by William Reynolds, in 1854, and contains one church, (United Presbyterian); one gristmill, (John Smith, proprietor); two stores, (R. A. Cockins, and J. N. Barnett); one physician, (W. D. McCreary); two blacksmiths, (A. Young and G. R. McGrath); one saddler, (W. K. Ramsey); one tailor, (C. C. Hillman); one milliner, (Mrs. Young).

### POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice was established at John Randall's, and called "Rich Hill Postoffice." In 1846, it was moved to Rix's Mills, John Moore, postmaster. The postoffices of Rich Hill appear to have been of the peripatetic order, changing location with the complexion of the administration.

An office was established at Thomas Shepherd's, then moved to Morgan Morgan's; again to Watt Henderson's; then to John Pierce's; vacated in 1861, and re-established February 17, 1874, at E. G. Warne's store; now known as "Freeland Postoffice."

R. A. Cocking was appointed postmaster at Rix's Mills, in April, 1878, and is the present incumbent. The mail is supplied from Zanesville, via Chandlersville, tri-weekly.

### CHURCHES.

*Rich Hill M. E. Chapel.*—The first church built in Rich Hill, was called Monroe's Meeting House. A class was formed at the house of Daniel Monroe, in 1812, and was composed as follows:

Daniel Monroe, and his wife, Mary, Philemon Johnson, and his wife, Philomela, John Reynolds, and his wife, Mary, William Herron, and daughter, Jane, Robert Monroe, and Jane Hammond. Daniel Monroe was leader for fifteen years. The first quarterly meeting was held in his barn. Rev. James Finley, Bishop Morris, and Dr. Durbin, when "to fortune and to fame unknown," all preached here.

In the year 1813, a log meeting house, 20x26, was built on John Reynolds' land, near the present residence of James Sims. This was known as "Monroe's Meeting House," and served as a house of worship until 1836, when a frame, 36x50, was built, on the southeast quarter of section nine, on land bought of Frederick R. Winrod. The building cost one thousand two hundred dollars, and stood until 1861, when a new frame was built on the same foundation, costing one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and was dedicated by Rev. Hiram Miller, in 1862.

Class Leaders—S. T. Elliott, and John Gregory.

Stewards—James Herron, Henry Sniff, and Johnson Houseman.

*Goshen Baptist Church.*—This society was organized October 18, 1822, by Elders Debott and Rees. For two years the services were held at private houses. From 1824 to 1849, the church at Flat Run, Guernsey county, was the place of meeting. At the latter date, a new church was built on section ———, in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, and is still used as a meeting house.

The original members were as follows:

William Newland, Levi Culver, George Baugher, Henry Ross, Daniel Newland, Phillip Culver, Isaac Baugher, Elisha Smith, Nancy Agnew, Susanna Ross, Nancy Culver, Mary Vanpelt, Elizabeth Culver, Elizabeth Baugher, Mary Secrist.

The first Deacons were Levi Culver and Henry Ross. In December, 1822, Elder Rees was called to the care of the church, and continued in charge until 1832, when Elder McGowen became pastor. He remained until 1836, and was succeeded by Elder Sperry, who officiated until 1846. Elder Peter Ogan was pastor about thirteen years; Elder M. Brown, one year; Elder Harper, one year. In April, 1862, Elder J. Brown became pastor, and was succeeded by Elder John Pritchard, the present pastor, in 1864. Elder George D. Burley served from 1878 to 1879.

*Rixville United Presbyterian Church.*—About the year 1825, Rev. David Proudfit, organized a United Presbyterian, then known as Associate Reformed Society, in the northwestern portion of Rich Hill, called the Salt Creek Associate Reformed Church, which met at first, for worship, in private dwellings. Amongst the original members were: David Forsyth, and wife, Francis Moorehead, and wife, Samuel Crawford, and wife, Barnet Vandever, and wife, ——— Hadden, and wife, and Mrs. Pollock.

D. Forsyth was the first Ruling Elder. Subsequently, Andrew Proudfit, and James McVey, were elected Elders.

In 1850, a frame building, 50x50, (its predecessor having been destroyed by fire), was erected on the southwest quarter of section nine, at a cost of one thousand six hundred dollars, and, for the sake of convenience, the congregations were consolidated into one organization, making a membership of two hundred and thirty-five, with the pastor, Rev. John Comin, D. D., preaching alternately, at Rixville, and Salt Creek churches.

Rev. D. Proudfit was the first pastor, and was followed by Rev. Johnson Welsh, who remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. B. Waddle, in 1836. In 1850, Rev. John Comin took charge of the congregation, and still ministers acceptably to their spiritual wants.

Ruling Elders—A. Lorimer, R. Wilson, Thomas Jamison, James Reynolds, S. Kyle, John Hastings, John Watson, and William Mackey.

Deacons—W. G. Crawford, J. S. Paisley, William Shepherd, William A. Given and R. H. Moorehead.

*Rich Hill Baptist Church.*—This society was in existence in 1833, but at present little can be learned in reference to it. The meeting house stood on the creek bottom, on the east side of section twenty-nine, but no traces remain.

*Rich Hill Reformed Presbyterian Church.*—In the year 1836, a church stood on section thirty, with the title, Rich Hill Reformed Presbyterian Church. The pastor was Rev. Robert Wallace. The ruling Elders were, John Auld and Charles Starrett. It, at one time, attained a membership of one hundred and thirty, but is not now in existence.

*Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church.*—A committee, appointed by the Presbytery, consisting of Rev's. William Wallace, Samuel Wilson and Elder William Cooper, organized Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church, August 24th, 1839.

Robert Henderson and his wife, Jane, Robert Spratt and his wife, Sarah, Henry White and his wife, Mary, Robert Lyons and John Lyons, constituted the original members.

Ruling Elders—Henry White, Alexander Henderson and Robert Lyons.

Clerk—H. White.

The first church building, a frame, 26x36, was erected in 1841, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, and is now used for a parsonage.

The present building, a frame, 44x56, was erected in 1864, near the old one, and cost $1,811.

The first pastor was Rev. William Wallace, next, Rev's. William Reed, John Arthur and Robert McCullough. Here occurred a vacancy, during which Rev. William Aiken acted as a supply. Rev. John Kelly was next installed as pastor, followed by Rev's. John Arthur, C. C. B. Duncan, Wm. J. McConkey, Samuel Mahaffey and Charles L. Work, the present pastor.

Ruling Elders—Henry White, John White, John McGreggor and Hugh S. Elliott.

Clerk of Sessions—Rev. C. L. Work.

Maximum number of members, two hundred and sixty. Present number, eighty-eight.

A Sabbath School is connected with the church. Rev. C. L. Work is Superintendent.

### AGRICULTURE.

Rich Hill is essentially an agricultural district.

The soil is composed chiefly of lime, with sufficient sand to render it very pliable, and is of superior quality. All kinds of crops grow abundantly. The farming is above the medium grade, consequently profitable. Corn and wheat were formerly the staple products, but the distance to market induced the farmers to turn their attention to wool-growing, as the product of the farm can, in that shape, be more easily disposed of. A few cattle and horses are raised for market, but wool is the article of export.

Abraham Warne probably set out the first orchard in Rich Hill. He also brought the first mould-board plow (Wood's patent).

The first threshing machine was introduced by a Mr. Mayers, date unknown.

First merino sheep brought into the township was by D. Irwin, from Washington county, Penn.

The first attempt to improve the breed of cattle, in Rich Hill, may be credited to Abraham Wells, who, in about 1836, procured a few short horns from John Draper, of Morgan county. The first successful improver of stock, however, was Jas. Herron. In the year 1856 he bought some thoroughbred short-horn Durhams from Jas. McCune, of Blue Rock township, Muskingum county, and in 1876 he bought three head in Athens county, O. In 1876, Mr. Daniel Tom introduced a pair of fine Devonshires from Guernsey county.

So Rich Hill is in a fair way to keep pace with her sister townships.

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## MEIGS TOWNSHIP.

A CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY—ITS NAME—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER—HIGH HILL—MINERALS—COAL—LIMESTONE—TIMBER, IN "YE OLDEN TIME"—PIONEERS—LITTLE NANNIE GREEN—NOTED PERSONS DINE OFF A STUMP—FOUR YEARS WITHOUT MONEY—SCHOOL TEACHING, FOR FIFTY CENTS A WEEK, IN TRADE—FIRST ROAD—"OLD FEDERAL TRAIL"—FIRST HEWED LOG HOUSE—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—FIRST CLEARING AND ORCHARD—SEVERAL "FIRST BORN"—FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST DEATH—CEMETERIES—FIRST SCHOOL—TANNERY—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST STORE—FIRST WAGON-MAKER—FIRST BLACKSMITH—DISTILLERY—FIRST GRISTMILL—FULLING MILL—CARDING MILL—FIRST SAWMILL—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTION—JUSTICES OF MEIGS TOWNSHIP—"THE COLOR LINE"—PRESENT OFFICERS—MEIGSVILLE—MUSEVILLE—HIGH HILL—HOPEWELL CHURCH—SALEM M. E. CHURCH—LYTLESBURG M. E. CHURCH—PLEASANT HILL M. E. CHURCH—ARK SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH—SCHOOLS—NIGGER IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM—POSTOFFICES—POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS—MEIGS TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEERS—COLORED VOLUNTEERS—THE SOIL—WOOL-GROWING—SHORT-HORNS—FIRST GRAIN CRADLE—FIRST METAL PLOW—FIRST MOWING MACHINE—MORGAN'S RAID.

Meigs township consists of an entire Congressional township, of thirty-six sections. It is bounded on the north by Rich Hill township, on the east by Noble county, Ohio; on the south by Morgan county, and on the west by Blue Rock township. It is, therefore, the extreme southeastern township of Muskingum county.

It received its name from the principal stream in it—Meigs creek—the creek, itself, having derived its name from Governor Return J. Meigs, of Marietta.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of Meigs township is very hilly, the streams having cut deep ravines through the lime and sandstones of the lower coal-measures. The soil of the lowlands is not of the best quality; that of the hills, composed of disintegrated limestone, is generally good, but deteriorated, to some extent, by injudicious farming.

Meigs creek drains the southwestern portion of the township; Dyes Fork of Meigs creek, the southeastern; Collins Fork of Wills creek, the northeastern; and Dents creek, the northwestern portion. The branches of these streams ramify throughout the township.

### HIGH HILL.

High Hill, as its name indicates, is an elevated knob, situated on the southwest quarter of section four—said to be the highest land in Muskingum county. The summit is 1,375 feet above the level of the sea.

This knob is the source of four streams, viz.: a branch of Meigs creek, one of Wills creek, one of Salt creek, and one of Kents creek—all of which rise within two hundred yards of each other. A mound crowns the summit, from which twelve counties are visible. Tourists often visit High Hill—as the Zanesville and Marietta Road runs by its base—to enjoy the delightful prospect.

### MINERALS.

No valuable minerals are found in Meigs township; the "lead mines" having a "local habitation"—principally in the imagination of the inhabitants.

Five seams of coal crop out in the township, two, only, of which are worked. The coal is of fair quality, but is only used for home consumption.

Limestone is abundant, but very little is burnt, as the farmers evidently think that

"Butter to butter is no sauce."

Iron ore exists, in considerable quantities, but entirely undeveloped.

### TIMBER.

Meigs township was originally covered with the following varieties of timber: White, red, black and rock oaks; hickory, maple, beech, elm, sycamore, buckeye, gum, walnut, butternut, cherry, tulip-tree, ironwood, ash, dogwood, and willow. The rougher lands are still covered with the same varieties.

PIONEERS.

The first white settler of Meigs township was Archibald Bowles, who came from Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and settled on the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, erecting his cabin on the east bank of Meigs creek, near the present residence of William Dunlap, who pointed out to the writer the remains of the ancient fireplace.

Elijah Collins, Jacob Baker, John Bean, Samuel Allen, Andrew Wolf, and David Stevens, came in 1808–9, and David James, in 1810. These settled on Collins' Fork of Wills creek, in the northeast corner of the township.

Mrs. Nancy Bell—then Mrs. David James—is still living, and is the oldest citizen of the township. She is the mother of twelve children, has sixty-three grandchildren, seventy-five great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren. She resides with her son-in-law, Dr. Charles Hurd, in Lytlesburg, and, at the ripe old age of ninety-two, her eye will kindle, and her voice grow strong and animated, as she recalls with vividness the scenes of eighty years ago. The story of one of her experiences runs as follows:

"LITTLE NANNIE GREEN."

John Green, a son of the Emerald Isle, lived on the Alleghany river, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. Not being satisfied with his location, he built a cabin and made a "claim" in the woods, four miles distant.

Now, in order to prevent the claim from being "jumped," it was necessary to occupy the cabin daily, for a stated period; but, as John had business at the county town, he took his little daughter Nannie, aged ten years, and her little brother Tommy, aged seven, to the cabin, gave them possession, and started for Franklin, fourteen miles distant, intending to return before night; but—

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft aglee."

At the town, John Green met some good fellows, who, like himself, had "a very sthrong wakeness" for

"Inspiring, bold John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou cans't make us scorn."

"The night drave on, wi' songs an' clatter,
And ay the ale was growing better."

Meanwhile, how fared it with little Nannie and her baby brother? All day long they had amused themselves as best they could, and, as the sun began to sink behind the Venango hills, she cast many an anxious glance down the path, hoping to see her father approaching; and, as the shadows deepened into twilight, she could scarcely repress her tears, while she strove to calm her little brother's fears, and repeated:

"Why don't he come? why don't he come?"

Night, with all its attendant horrors, closed in upon her, and still he came not. But, if her father and protector did not come, something else did—the wolves, attracted by the offal of a deer dressed at the cabin the previous day.

The situation was now a trying one, sufficient to make an older person than little Nannie quail—the wolves howling at the door, which there was no means of closing, no one to protect her, little Tommy to care for, and no means of escape. But, under that homespun pinafore, beat a brave heart, and Nannie was equal to the occasion.

Directing Tommy to put his arms around her neck, "hold tight, and keep quiet," she climbed to the rude joists, and, sitting astride of one, held her little brother between her and the wall, while he slept, until near morning.

As the first faint rays of light streaked the east, the howling demons retreated to their dens; then, brave little Nannie, almost fainting from exhaustion, climbed down, deposited her precious burden on the ground, and fell asleep.

When she awoke, the sun had climbed above the tree-tops and chased the gloomy night away. It was still three hours before her eyes were gladdened by the sight of

"The man approaching from the town."

To-day, her one hundred and fifty descendants can ponder on "what might have been," had little Nannie Green been less brave.

Later, Philip Yanger, Jacob Onstott, Jesse Sutton, Jeremiah Sutton, and Thomas Mitchell, came from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and settled on Meigs creek; and Joseph Taylor, Thomas Gilkison, John Green, Samuel Paxton, and Adam Grindstaff, located on Collins Fork of Wills creek.

The Hammonds, Hyatts, Hedges, Hollenbecks, Shaws, Chapmans, and Dunlaps, were also early settlers.

As illustrative of the privations and inconveniences the pioneers were subject to, the following incidents may be given:

David Stevens entered the northeast quarter of section nine, in 1808, on the Zanesville and Marietta road, and erected a log cabin over a huge chestnut stump, which served for a table, from which Bishop Asbury, General Cass, Governor Meigs, and other noted men were glad to dine.

Mrs. Israel Dunlap relates that her sister, Elizabeth Mitchell, carried butter, on horse back, twenty-four miles to Zanesvile, and then sold it for four cents per pound.

William Dunlap says that in March, 1818, he saw the last dollar that greeted his vision until 1822; that during these four years the people were absolutely without money, barter being the only means of exchange.

Miss Hannah Bliss taught school for fifty cents a week, and took her pay in maple sugar and feathers.

The consciousness of having well performed an arduous duty, is said to be sweet. In this case the reward was literally both sweet and soft.

The first road surveyed through the township was the Zanesville and Marietta road. It enters on section six, and following the dividing ridge between Wills and Meigs creeks, it passes into Morgan county on section thirty-four.

The "Old Federal Trail" struck Meigs township on Asa Jordan's property, section twenty-five, crossed the Marietta road at Hollenbeck's tavern, followed down Guist's Fork and crossed Meigs creek on section thirty, thence passed into Blue Rock township.

Archibald Bowles built the first hewed log house.

The first frame house is believed to have been built by John P. Farrell, and the first frame barn by William Yanger.

The first brick house was erected in 1833, by Casper Hollenbeck, on the Zanesville and Marietta road, and used for a hotel. David DeLong now owns the property.

The first ground cleared, and orchard set out, were by Archibald Bowles. A few of the trees, or scions from them, are still standing in William Dunlap's field.

John Hammond was also an early cultivator of fruit.

Several persons claim to be "the first person born in the township," and the chronicler does not presume to decide the point.

The first marriage on record, is that of John Briggs to Mary Bowles.

Thomas Carlin was married to Margaret Hyatt, in 1819, and Samuel Davis to Elizabeth Mitchell, in 1821.

The first death was a child of Thomas Carlin.

For a long time after the settlement, there was no regular graveyard, but each family buried their dead on their own premises.

After the building of the Hopewell church, a cemetery was established at that place, which is thought to be the first in the township.

There was also a cemetery established at a very early day, on the northeast quarter of section four, near the Salem M. E. Church, and thought by some to antedate Hopewell burying ground.

The first school was taught by a Mrs. Harkness, on Wills creek, in the northeast part of the township, in 1813.

A tannery was built on "Collins Fork" on the northeast quarter of section twelve, in 1815, by Thomas C. Gilkison. He afterwards sold out to Chauncey DeLong, who operated the tannery for many years, and still occupies the premises.

The first tavern was kept by Casper Hollenbeck, on the Zanesville and Marietta road, situated on the northwest quarter of section twenty-three. He kept accommodations when the stage coaches ran through from Marietta to Zanesville, having located there in 1813.

The first store was kept at Lytlesburg, by John P. Farrell. It was a small affair, and scarce deserved the name. Regular stores were opened about the same time at Lytlesburg and High Hill, by George Lytle and William E. Walker, respectively.

Benjamin B. Seamans was the first to manufacture wagons. His shop was on the Marietta road, on the northeast quarter of section ten, in 1816.

Levi Thomas was the first blacksmith in Meigs. He kept a shop on Guit's Fork, in 1820, and subsequently at Lytlesburg or Meigsville.

William Dye was the first distiller.

The first horse mill was erected by Jesse Fenton, in 1820.

The first gristmill was built by Joseph Reasoner, in 1823, on "Collins Fork," of Wills creek. This was a small mill with but one run of buhrs. About the year 1829, James McGlashen built a fulling mill on the southeast corner of section twenty. Cards were afterwards added, and the mill run for some years, by William Yanger. No trace of the mills now remain.

A sawmill was built by Jacob Onstott, in 1832, on a branch of Meigs creek, which is thought to be the first mill built exclusively as a sawmill.

### TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The following "entry" is copied from the Commissioners' journal, dated July 13th, 1819:

"A petition was presented to the Commissioners praying a division of Rich Hill township. The Commissioners therefore erected the twelfth original surveyed township, in the eleventh range, to be a separate township called Meigs township. The qualified electors to meet at the house of Zoath Hammond, on the last Saturday of the present month, to choose township officers."

In pursuance of the above, the first election was held at the house of Zoath Hammond, on the northeast quarter of section nine. John Hammond and Llewellyn Pierce, were elected Justices of the Peace, and Jacob Wortman Clerk. Who the other officers were, is not now known.

The following list of Justices, for Meigs township, is copied from the records at Zanesville.

1832—Llewellyn Pierce and John Hammond.
1835—John Hammond and C. J. Gibeaut.
1838—Thomas Green and Llewellyn Pierce.
1841—Thomas Green and David Hughes.
1844—C. J. Gibeaut and Thomas Green.
1847—Matthew Fisher and William T. Mason.
1850—William McIntire and Matthew Fisher.
1853—Alexander Armstrong and Matthew Fisher.
1858—Alexander Armstrong and William T. Mason.

Shortly after the first election, the polls were moved to Richard Bush's, on section twenty-one; again to Charles Ewing's, on section ten, where they remained until 1855, when another move was made to the center of the township, which constituted the voting place until 1879, when, by a vote of the people, it was again moved; this time to Russel Bethel's, on the Marietta road.

### "THE COLOR LINE."

Charles Lucas was the first colored man who voted in Meigs township, under the decision of

the courts that a man who had more white blood than black in his veins, was entitled to vote. He voted in 1853, the Trustees being, William Shaw, Thomas Green and William Gallogly, but as he was understood to have voted with the regnant party, after some "tall" swearing the matter was dropped.

At the spring election, in 1864, Joseph Tate and several persons, of more or less color, offered to vote, but were refused by a majority of the Trustees, the Board consisting of William Dunlap, William Imlay and Israel Clark; whereupon Mr. Tate sued the Trustees. But before the cause came to trial, the fall election came off, and Mr. Tate and several others again offered to vote, and again were refused; the Board, at this time, consisting of Samuel Culbertson, J. J. Cline and Thomas Fenton. Mr. Tate proceeded to read the law under which he claimed to vote, when Mr. Fenton exclaimed: "Things have come to a pretty pass, when a white man must listen to a nigger reading law to him!"

Suit was now brought by Aquilla Lett and four others, against the Trustees, for refusing their votes.

Tate's suit came before Judge Granger, in Zanesville, in February, 1865, when he obtained a verdict of $240.00 damages, against William Imlay and Israel Clark (Mr. Dunlap being exonerated, on the ground of his having offered to take Mr. Tate's vote), and the township paid the cost. The other suit was made up, by the Trustees paying all the costs.

Now, all that is changed. The colored man's vote is not only taken when offered, but is sought after, a fact which sufficiently vindicates the wisdom of the law, which granted the privilege.

### TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices—William Ewing and L. H. West.
Constable—Nathaniel M. Dempster.
Assessor—Russel Bethel.
Treasurer—M. D. Gallogly.
Land Appraiser—P. G. Dye.
Clerk—James Hutcheson.
Trustees—William McIntire, David McClurg, and John Knight.

The Board of Education is composed of the following gentlemen:

No. 1, G. W. Brown.
No. 2, Robert Kingston.
No. 3, Johnston Imlay.
No. 4, H. M. Starrett.
No. 5, George Little.
No. 6, Edward Bethel.
No. 7, W. G. Richie.
No. 8, William P. Doan.
No. 9, John Trainor.
No. 10, J. W. Lett, (colored).

The Board of Supervisors is as follows:

No. 1, E. Connor.
No. 2, W. H. Wilson.
No. 3, Adam St. Clair.
No. 4, Robert Kingston.
No. 5, David Seright.
No. 6, Samuel Sutton.
No. 7, W. H. Onstott.
No. 8, George Dickson.
No. 9, J. L. Hyatt.
No. 10, E. Moore.
No. 11, Thomas Mitchell.
No. 12, Charles Cline.
No. 13, William Hyatt.
No. 14, Asa Jordan.
No. 15, James Simons.
No. 16, Judson Lett.
No. 17, David Flowers.
No. 18, M. M. Reasoner.
No. 19, John Downing.
No. 20, W. P. Wallace.
No. 21, John McCarty.

### VILLAGES.

The villages of Meigs township are small and unimportant.

Meigsville is situated on the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven, and was laid out by Gilbert Bishop, in 1840, and William Betz made an addition in 1846.

Stores were kept at various times by J. P. Farrell, George Little, James Hutcheson, John Hardesty and E. A. Dye.

It contains at present, one store, one postoffice, one physician, two boarding houses, one blacksmith shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

Museville is a small hamlet, situated on Meig's creek, on the northeast quarter of section thirty, and contains one store, one postoffice, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop and a few dwellings.

High Hill contains two stores, one postoffice, one Odd Fellow's Hall and a few dwellings.

Zeno and Coal Hill each contain a postoffice, store and blacksmith shop.

Stores—Meigsville, Elza A. Dye, proprietor; Zeno, William Ewing, proprietor; Museville, John Revenaugh and Joseph Trainor, proprietors; High Hill, William Gallogly and N. Chapman, proprietors; Coal Hill, Jesse Frazier, proprietor; Oak Grove, George Knight, proprietor.

### CHURCHES.

*Hopewell Church.*—In the year 1830, the citizens of the southwest portion of the township, joined together and put up a meeting house, a frame, 30x40, on the land of Philip Yanger, (southwest quarter of section twenty.) It was used by all denominations until 1846, when the Presbyterians, becoming the more numerous, a church was organized by Rev. John Arthur, and the property deeded by Mr. Yanger to the society. There were, at this time, about twenty members. Robert Lyons and John Trainor were the ruling Elders.

This society continued until the Presbyterian church was established at High Hill, in 1878. The building is now occupied by the Methodist Protestant Society, but the title is still vested in the Presbyterians.

*Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The aggressive missionery spirit of pioneer Methodism was here, as elsewhere, manifest in the early formation of a "class."

In 1820, John Crawford was appointed "leader," and a class formed with the following persons as members:

John Crawford, and Sarah, his wife, William Gallogly, and Frances, his wife, Aaron Foster, and Rebecca, his wife, Patrick McCullough, and Sarah, his wife, Ambrose Joselyn, and wife, Jonathan, and Sarah Lawrence, William and Sarah Roxwell, Mrs. French and daughter, Mary, Priscilla Howell, Elizabeth Wharton, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

In 1830, a meeting house, a frame, was built, which stood until 1853, when a new frame, 40x50, was erected, on the southwest quarter of section three.

Present number of members, seventy-five.

Leaders—John Harris, and James Herron.

This is the oldest society within the bounds of the township.

*Lytlesburg Methodist Episcopal Church.*—John Hardesty and his wife, Sarah Ann, John Carrell and wife, David Cline and wife, Samuel Huffman and wife, Parker C. Gorrell and wife, Mr. Gordon and wife, and Jemima Priest, were members of the first class.

Parker C. Gorrell was Leader, and John Hardesty, Steward.

The church, a frame, 26x36, was built in 1854.

Present number of members, eighty-four.

Leaders—Crawford C. Wilson, and M. Reed.

Stewards—Jesse Wilson, and William Ross.

Pastor—Rev. John Doan.

*Pleasant Hill M. E. Church (Colored).*—In the year A.D. 1824, Rev. Mordecai Bishop preached in the southeast corner of the township, and formed a class at Lazarus Marshall's.

The members of that class were: Lazarus Marshall and his wife, Mary, David Blackburn and wife, Arthur Ginn and his wife, Mary, James Mitchell and his wife, Mary, James Guy and his wife, Deborah, William and Mary Guy, and Elizabeth Blackburn.

Arthur Ginn was Leader.

This society was composed of both whites and blacks; the meetings being held at private houses, until 1836, when a hewed log church was built, on section twenty-four, called "Wesley Chapel," and all went well for awhile. But as the society grew in numbers, "vile self got in." Some of the white members of the congregation entertained conscientious scruples against worshiping in the same house with the colored members, and particularly against partaking of the Eucharist at the same table.

Much dissatisfaction and not a little trouble, (to put it mildly), arose from this cause; when, for the sake of peace, twenty-three of the colored members withdrew, in 1843, and built a hewed log church, 24x30, on section twenty-three, for themselves, which stood until April, 1854, when it was burnt. In the spring of 1857, a frame, 28x32, was built on the same ground, and is still standing, (called "Pleasant Hill" Church.)

After the withdrawal of the colored people, the society at Wesley Chapel went gradually down, and, the property falling into the hands of a Mrs. Tate, the Church was torn down and transformed into a dwelling.

The congregation at "Pleasant Hill" is rather small at the present time and has no settled pastor.

*Ark Spring Baptist Church.*—In the month of January, 1852, Rev. Thomas Shepherd held a series of meetings in school house No. 5, in Meigs township, at which meeting several persons were baptized into the fellowship of the Rich Hill Church, and the following spring Rev. J. Winters, assisted by Rev. Benjamin Thomas, pastor of the Brookfield Church, held a meeting at school house No. 6, and baptized several persons into the fellowship of the Brookfield Church.

At the above named meeting, seven members of the Rich Hill and Brookfield Churches were formed into a society, called the western branch of the Brookfield Church, and J. C. Moore was elected clerk.

In 1853, a frame meeting house, 30x40, was finished at a cost of four hundred dollars.

Rev. Benjamin Thomas preached for this branch of the Brookfield Church until he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Jones, in the spring of 1853. Rev. Warwick succeeded Jones, and was himself succeeded by Rev. A. J. Buell, who continued as pastor until the western branch was organized into a separate church.

At a meeting held June 25, 1859, it was resolved to "form a separate organization on the Saturday preceding the fifth Sunday in July."

In pursuance of this resolution, a committee composed of Rev's. William Sedwick, A. J. Buell, and Washington Glass, with Deacons Jesse Leasure, John James, and Thomas Moore, met at the time indicated, and organized the branch into a regular church, called "Ark Spring Baptist Church," with Rev. W. Glass as pastor; J. C. Moore, Clerk; William Brown, Treasurer; J. C. Moore, William Brown, and Wm. Watson, Trustees; Jesse Leasure, Deacon.

The following are the constituent members of the Ark Spring Baptist Church:

J. C. Moore, William Brown, William Watson, J. W. Watson, Jacob Gallogly, David Babb, John Frazier, Horace James, Ulysses Frazier, Jesse Frazier, W. T. Hollenbeck, J. A. Brown, Eliza James, Mary J. James, Rachel James, Mary Frazier, Francis Bethell, Mary Bethel J. A. Riddle, Nancy Riddle, Rebecca Ewing, Miranda Ross, Margaret Graham, S. A. Leasure, Mary Leasure, Rachel Graham, Jane Rogers, Eleanor Mitchell, M. C. Hatton, C. G. Hatton, Maria Brown, Annie Kennedy, Margaret Brown, R. A. Hollenbeck, F. A. Brown, Nancy Moore, Isabella McClurg, M. S. McClurg, Margaret Kennedy, Isabella Kennedy, Espey Watson, Minerva Baldwin, M. J. Marshall, Jane Marshall, A. C. Marshall, Clara Bethel, Lucy Bethel, Harriet Crawford, Betsy

Leasure, Sarah Leasure, Miriam Babb, Sarah Benjamin, Lucy Crawford, L. A. Armstrong, John McIntire, Jacob Hayden, Hannah Mitchell, Andrew James, Julian Mitchell, Susan Fisher, Victoria Wortman, Jesse Hyatt, Celia Lett, Rachel Armstrong, Jesse Leasure, Hannah Hayden, Louisa Hayden, James Kennedy, Mary Armstrong.

The names of the ministers, who have served as pastor, are as follows: Rev. Washington Glass, Rev. George Jones, Rev. Washington Glass, Rev. G. W. Churchill, Rev. James Herbert, Rev. Henry Ward, Rev. Thomas Erwin, and James Herbert, the present pastor.

Present Clerk—J. C. Moore.

Present Deacons—John James, Jesse Frazier, and Jesse Leasure.

Present Trustees—J. C. Moore, and John James.

Present Treasurer—David McClurg.

Present number of members, ninety one.

### SCHOOLS.

The history of the schools in Meigs township furnishes a striking proof of the strength of the prejudice against the descendants of Ham, that formerly existed in this locality, as the following incidents will illustrate:

In the year 1845, there lived in the southeastern corner of Meigs township a colored man (a quadroon) named Aquilla Lett. This man owned a good farm, and, paying a good round tax, naturally enough conceived the idea of educating his children. With this idea in view, he sent his daughter, Margaret, then twelve years of age, and his two younger children, Henry and Susan, to the district school.

The news soon spread like wild-fire that there were "niggers in the school," and the Directors (Jacob Wharton, David McCarty and Burr Reed) ordered the teacher, Miss Louisa Harmon, to put the "niggers" in a corner by themselves until a meeting could be had. The teacher attempted to comply, but Margaret refused to be separated from the other scholars, on the plea that she "was not a nigger."

The next day the Directors came and ordered the teacher to separate the scholars, as per previous instructions. The teacher then refused, on the ground that Mr. Lett's children were attentive and orderly, and she would not disgrace them by any such unenviable distinction. She also refused to point them out.

Mr. McCarty, after some parleying, addressed Margaret with, "Say, my gal, ain't you one of them?"

Margaret inquired: "One of what?" "Why, Africans." The rejoinder was: "No sir, I am as white as you are." Mr. Wharton then attempted to pick out the offending niggers, but unfortunately got hold of McCarty's daughter (about the size and age of Margaret), when McCarty interfered with: "Hold on, that's my gal."

McCarty next essayed the difficult feat, and got hold of Wharton's daughter, when Wharton exclaimed "his gal." This rather disconcerted the directors, but something had to be done, and as the teacher refused to "put the niggers on the jim crow seat," she was dismissed and another employed, named Eliza Wood.

The white children—instructed, no doubt, by their parents—inaugurated a system of persecution and intimidation, to drive the Lett children from the school. But Margaret was plucky, and when any of the scholars tried to frighten her with clubs she would herself pick up a club, and resolutely charging, put the enemy to flight.

The Directors came frequently to the school and dismissed the same, but as often set the teacher to work again, thinking, apparently, that Mr. Lett would refrain from sending his children.

One old man visited the school and informed the teacher that "niggers did not need any teaching, as they had no souls."

Previous to this time, one school house had been torn down and another burnt, to prevent the colored children from getting an education, as "niggers knowed too much already."

Mr. Lett, being threatened with the destruction of his property, concluded to appeal to the law for protection in the exercise of his rights; accordingly, in December, 1846, he sued the directors, before Matthew Fisher, for debarring his children from the public schools. Colonel C. J. Gibeaut, counsel for Lett. Verdict for plaintiff.

Whereupon a separate house was built on the land of J. Lett, and a separate fund created for the purpose of schooling the colored children. This house was rebuilt in 1853, and in 1864 a good frame was erected, in which the colored children—fifteen or twenty—are still taught. Since 1856, the colored people are allowed to choose their own Directors.

### POSTOFFICES.

Meigs township was, for a long time, without any regular postoffices, the inhabitants going to Cumberland and Duncan's Falls for mail.

In the year 1845, offices were established simultaneously at High Hill and Meigsville (Lytlesburg), with C. J. Gibeaut and William Betz, as Postmasters.

The Museville office was established in 1853: Henry Onstott, Postmaster.

"Zeno" was made an office in 1862: Edward Bethel, Postmaster.

Coal Hill in 1876; Jesse Frazier, Postmaster.

The present Postmasters are as follows:

High Hill—Frederick W. Vogt, Postmaster.

Meigsville—("Young Hickory") Peter Henry, Postmaster.

Museville—John Revenaugh, Postmaster.

Zeno—Edward Bethel, Postmaster.

Coal Hill—Jesse Frazier, Postmaster.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who practiced in Meigs township, was Dr. Clark, who resided in Morgan county. After him, came Doctors Dalton, Wilson, and some others, but they did not remain

The WEEKLY VISITOR AND HOME MONITOR was originated at Frazeysburg, Ohio, in 1880, by M. W. Acton, pastor of the M. E. Church at that place. It was first issued under the name of the DISTRICT VISITOR, and attained a circulation of about six hundred during that year. In the fall of '81 its originator was sent to South Street M. E. Church, Zanesville, and immediately established the VISITOR office, enlarging the paper to a seven-column folio. The office was located on South Fourth street, and the enterprise originated on the slender capital of $200. In September of 1882 it was removed to the second floor of the new Shinnick Block, on Main street, a cut of which accompanies this article. Large additions were made to the office, increasing its value to $3,200.00, and the VISITOR enlarged and changed in form from a seven-column folio to a five-column quarto. Its subscription steadily increased until at this date (February 1, 1883,) its list contains fifteen hundred names, representing the best class of citizens in Zanesville and vicinity.

Politically, independent; religiously, non-sectarian, its aim has always been to advocate personal morality and fight public evils. Realizing intemperance as one of the greatest, it commenced, in the fall of 1882, a vigorous exposure of the criminal methods of the traffic in Zanesville, and has ever since been noted for fearless speech and the purity of its columns. Its course has made bitter enemies of the lawless classes and warm friends of all order-loving citizens. It has awakened a greater interest in the question of practical temperance than has been known for years. No time has been wasted in the useless discussion of extreme legislative measures. On the contrary, its efforts have been addressed to the task of the enforcement of existing laws and the kindling of sentiment in favor of the suppression of illegal liquor sales.

In style and appearance it is the handsomest sheet issued in the city, and the cheapest, the subscription price being but $1.15 per year. The Job Department is well supplied with new type, new presses, and fine workmen. A full stock of bill, letter and note heads, &c., kept constantly on hand. The VISITOR presses are run by a Backus Water Motor.

In December, 1882, the VISITOR offered $50.00 in cash for the four best temperance stories, written by subscribers to the paper, and other valuable premiums amounting to $75.00. A large number of competitors sent in their productions, and they are, at this date (February 28, 1883,) in the hands of the Awarding Committee. The temperance stories will appear in the VISITOR from time to time, affording the people of Muskingum county the opportunity to judge of the merits of home talent, and also encouraging the same. Whether the VISITOR will become a financial success remains to be seen. Its purpose, and the energy and enterprise of its originator, deserves success; but the history of temperance publications is not encouraging.

**Established 1881.**

**THE WEEKLY VISITOR,**

**Terms: $1.00 Per Year.**

Its Motto: "God and Humanity."

long, probably because the climate was too warm for "resurrectionists."

Dr. Joseph Register came to Lytlesburg in 1842, and remained until 1855.

In 1846, Dr. Charles Hurd settled in Meigsville (Lytlesburg), and still resides there, having a large practice and an excellent reputation.

Dr. James Gallogly located at High Hill in 1847, where he practiced fifteen years, and then removed from the township.

Drs. N. W. Spring and Lewis Marshall are young physicians, recently located in the township, and are making fair bids for public patronage.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEERS, 1861–5.

Arter, Abel; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Atchinson, John; regiment unknown.
Bethel, Russel; First Lieutenant, O. V. V. I.
Berry, Patrick; Nineteenth O. V. V. I.
Bay, William; regiment unknown.
Babb, Thomas; Nineteenth O. V. V. I.
Brown, James A.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Barr, Eli; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Cramblet, Isaac; One hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Crawford, James; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Crawford, Isaac; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Crawford, Elias; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Craig, Absalom; Sixty-second O.V. V. I.
Crawford, Elisha; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.
Coffee, Richard; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.
Crawford, Stephen D.; Thirty-second O.V. I.
Cramblet, John; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Cox, Hugh M.; Fifteenth O. V. V. I.
DeLong, William L.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Echelberry, John; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Flowers, Chas. D.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Fisher, Israel; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Fisher, James; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Flowers, Adam H.; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.
Frazier, Ulysses; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.
Flowers, Horace; Ninth O. V. I.
Frazier, Jackson; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Fisher, Absalom; One Hundred and Twenty-second O.V. I.
Gallogly, William; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Gibeaut, Peter, Sr.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V.I.
Gibeaut, Peter, Jr.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Gibeaut, Charles; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Gay, James W.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Grandstaff, Geo.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Grandstaff, Andrew; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.
Grandstaff, Leander; Thirty-second O.V. V. I.
Gay, Eli; Ninth O. V. C.
Hall, Charles; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Hardesty, John C.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Haskins, Jacob; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Hutchinson, Benton; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Hatten, Isaac; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Hatten, William; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Hedge, Charles; Ninety-seventh O.V. I.
Hyatt, Jesse; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Haskins, Joseph B.; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Johnson, Abraham; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Jordan, Asa L.; Sixty-sixth O.V.V. I.
Johnson, John; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Johnson, Al.; Ninth O. V. C.
Johnson, Hugh; regiment unknown.
Lyons, John; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Lee, Charles W.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Little, William; Thirty-second O.V. V. I.
McClurg, Leander; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
McClurg, Wm.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Mitchell, Thomas, Jr.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Marshall, Seth; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Mitchell, Thomas, Sr.; Ninety-seventh O.V. I.
Mitchell, Clarkson; Ninth O.V. C.
Marshall, Samuel; Ninth O.V. C.
Marshall, Josephus; Ninth O.V. C.
Marshall, Richard; Ninth O.V. C.
McLucas, James; Seventy-eighth O.V.V. I.
McRoberts, Hugh; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Morris, Wm. W.; Sixty-second O.V. V. I.
Marshall, Frank; Sixty third O.V. V. I.
Mitchell, Simon; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. V. I.
Murphy, Martin; One Hundred and Twenty-second O.V. V. I.
McDade, John; Second West Va. V. C.
Mitchell, Samuel; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Mitchell, John; regiment unknown.
Moore, John; regiment unknown.
Onstott, John; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Ross, William; Second Sergeant, Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Rogers, Robert; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Rogers, Thomas; Seventy-eighth O.V. V. I.
Riddle, Joseph, Forty-third O. V. V. I.
Robinson, James; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Reeds, William H.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Starrett, Joseph; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Shaw, James D.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I., (died recruiting).
Schreiber, Frank L.: Fifteenth O. V. V. I.
Simons, Joseph; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Sims, Israel; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Sims, William; regiment unknown.
Sims, Adam B.; regiment unknown.
Sutton, John; regiment unknown.

Sutton, William; regiment unknown.
Turner, Eleven; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Turner, Daniel; One Hnndred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Turner, John; regiment unknown.
Wilson, William; Thirty-second O. V. V. I.
White, James; Thirty-second O. V. V. I.
Watson, James W.; Seventy-eighth O. V. V. I.
Wilson, James; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Williams, Samuel; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Wilson, Samuel H.; Ninth O. V. C.
West, Charles; Ninth O. V. C.
Wharton, Isaac; Sixty-second O. V. V. I.

*Colored Volunteers.*—The following is a list of the colored soldiers from Meigs township in the late Rebellion:

Brown, James C.; regiment unknown.
Brown, Al.; regiment unknown.
Clifford, John; regiment unknown.
Clifford, L. D.; regiment unknown.
Caliman, Nelson; regiment unknown.
Grey, Eliphalet; regiment unknown.
Johnson, William; regiment unknown.
Lett, Othias; regiment unknown.
Lett, Samuel; regiment unknown.
Simpson, Joseph; Eighty-eighth U. S. C. I.
Simpson, Daniel; One Hundredth U. S. C. I.

### MORGAN'S RAID.

William Ewing, Esq., furnishes the following reminiscence of Morgan's passage through Meigs township:

Thursday morning, July 23, 1863, the sun rose clear and bright, shedding his beneficent rays on the citizens of Meigs, who went as usual to their daily and peaceful occupations, little thinking of the approach of a hostile foe.

But ere the sun had reached his meridian height, the quiet and peace of the neighborhood were disturbed by the roar of cannon at Eaglesport, on the Muskingum River. Involuntarily, the question sprung to every lip, "What is it?" "What does this mean?" They were not long left in suspense. A cloud of dust was seen ascending from the highroad, in the southwestern portion of the township, and runners announced that John Morgan's rebel cavalry was in our midst.

The excitement that followed can be more easily imagined than described. "There was hurrying to and fro." Some were hiding their horses and valuables, while others, who thought themselves more brave, brought out their weapons, and prepared for a defensive warfare.

But, when the enemy came near, their courage failed, discretion took the place of valor, their small guns were secreted, and the owners sought positions as far removed from danger as possible.

Morgan, with his three hundred men, (which rumor magnified to a thousand), came into Meigs township from the southwest. Descending the hill to the forks of Meigs Creek, they met "Old Billy Dunlap," (as he is familiarly called), and demanded his horse, which he quietly gave up, taking off his saddle, when they informed him he must leave the saddle on the horse. But when one of the bareheaded cavalrymen demanded his hat—Dunlap replied, "I'll be d—d if I give you my hat," and he didn't.

On the way to Zeno, they relieved Jesse Leasure of one horse, J. C. Guist of two, and T. O. West of one. They struck the Marietta road at the old Stephens tavern stand, where they coveted a fine charger belonging to Mr. E. Stephens.

Here one of Morgan's men, who had been wounded in the back during their skirmish that morning with the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, (that came from Zanesville to intercept them) at Eaglesport, could go no further, and was left. He was taken care of by the citizens and sent to Marietta.

It was near two o'clock in the afternoon when the raiders arrived at Zeno. Here they scattered in search of food for themselves and feed for their horses, appropriating everything they could find that a man or horse could eat, and taking all the horses they could get.

Having taken a horse from Mr. C. Fuller, they next repaired to the stable of Russel Bethel, then in the Union army, with the intention of capturing a very fine horse, belonging to that gentleman. But, before they could accomplish their purpose, Russel's mother had placed herself in the stable door, and barred the passage. They could not get the horse out without passing over her, so they were obliged to abandon the enterprise, and the horse was saved by the intrepid woman.

Morgan had taken a number of prisoners on his way west of the river, among them Col. Z. M. Chandler, Rev. Maccabee, and Judge Ezra Evans, of Zanesville. These gentlemen had gone out into Perry county to look after Morgan, but it seems *he* looked after *them* and kindly took them in. One mile east of Zeno they were paroled and permitted to return home, satisfied, no doubt, with their brief military experience.

John James, Jesse Frazier, and James McClelland, each lost a horse, while the "rebs" patronized Chauncy DeLong to the extent of three head, leaving, generally, however, their own worn out and broken down horses instead.

About four o'clock p. m. Morgan halted his command at C. H. DeLong's, on Collins' Fork, in the northeastern corner of the township, and his men commenced pillaging every dwelling, spring house and granary in the neighborhood. While this was going on T. Frazee's grocery was doing a "wholesale" business, supplying the thirsty Johnnies with whiskey.

Perhaps Mr. Frazee was not responsible for Morgan's kindness in placing a guard over the grocery, and permitting his men to take only that which they paid for, but the circumstance was regarded as significant at the time.

Six of Morgan's men found a boon companion in a Rich Hill farmer. Their friendship became so firmly cemented that they found it impossible to separate, so the soldiers went home with the farmer and remained there until they got sober, when they were taken to Camp Chase. One of them was a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, named Bradley.

Near Cumberland, another of Morgan's wounded soldiers fell out of ranks. He was taken in and cared for at the house of James McClelland, Sr., where he lay for several weeks before he was able to be taken to Columbus.

Morgan passed through Meigs township diagonally, from southwest to northeast, a distance of near nine miles.

General Morgan's troops were followed closely by General Shackelford, with his Kentucky cavalry.

Being obliged to recruit his exhausted stock on the same ground passed over by Morgan, he necessarily followed at a disadvantage. Still, so closely did he follow, that he entered Cumberland on the morning of the 24th, only one hour after Morgan left.

### AGRICULTURE.

The soil of the uplands of Meigs township is strongly impregnated with lime, and had it been properly cared for, would still have been very productive. The numerous worn out, bare and abandoned fields that meet the eye, are suggestive of reckless husbandry, and the deep rain-washed gullies that traverse them are neither ornamental nor useful.

Wool is the principal article of export. Israel and Benajah Doan were the first persons who introduced fine sheep into the township.

During the year 1843, they bought three hundred head of merinos from Colonel Laughlin, near Cambridge, in Guernsey county.

William P. Doan has, at this time, a fine flock of eight hundred head. David Paisley also possesses a very fine flock.

Andrew and Hugh Lyons were the first to improve the breed of cattle, by the introduction, in 1850, of a pair of Durhams.

In 1877, Israel Doan went to Kentucky and purchased thirteen head of "short horns," and is now the owner of the best herd in the township.

The first grain cradle was brought into the township by Joseph Taylor, in 1825.

David James introduced the first metal plow in 1825.

Samuel Culbertson was the first to adopt mowing machines. His was one of "Ball's" pattern.

## HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

"THE OLDEST INHABITANT"—PIONEERS—DEEDS OF EARLY DATE—THE ONLY BRICK HOUSE—FIRST BLACKSMITH—PUBLIC ROAD—FINE SHEEP—FINE CATTLE—TOWNSHIP LIMITS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—THE MILLS—METHODIST CHURCH—BLOOMFIELD U. P. CHURCH—ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES UNITED — FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—FIRST STORE—TANNERY—FIRST PHYSICIAN—BLOOMFIELD—SAGO POSTOFFICE—POSTOFFICE—POSTMASTERS—BLOOMFIELD ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PROTESTATION—M'CORKLE COLLEGE—BLOOMFIELD CEMETERY—MILITARY RECORD—COMPANIES A. AND F., 78TH O. V. I—62D O. V. I.—122D O. V. I—160TH O. S. M—15TH O. V. I—97TH O. V. I.

To begin at the beginning, in recounting the settlement of any important portion of our country, is manifestly the thing to do in order to be exhaustive, and more particularly to discover the germ of the settlement, which so often gives character to it. But it is not likely that Highland township owes much to the first settler or his associates in this respect, since whatever else he did he failed to impress his individuality or his times so as to perpetuate his memory, and his cotemporaries have left no record that is available, from which we can define that period; we only know that they penetrated an unknown region, and it is presumable that "darkness was upon the face of the deep," and we know that it remains, concerning that period. "The oldest inhabitants" have the following tradition:

Matthias Trace came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled on the northeast quarter of section eleven, in 1808. Lot Wortman came and entered the northeast quarter of section sixteen, and James Honnold entered the northwest quarter of section fifteen. The latter was from Loudon county, Virginia. Peter Bond came from Maryland, some time between 1810 and 1812, and located on the southeast quarter of section thirteen, now occupied by P. B. Geyer. Thomas Rambo located on the southwest quarter of section nineteen, about 1813; the place is now occupied by Geo. Fisher. Alex. Mays and J.K. McCune settled on section twenty-two about the same date. Edward Ostler settled on the northwest quarter of section nineteen, in 1814, and Jacob Honnold on the northwest quarter of section fourteen, in 1816. From deeds made at an early day, it appears that the name now written Honnold was then written Hannald. John, Casper, Peter and William Bradford, David, Benjamin, John and William Davis, all came in 1813. The Bradfords located on section eight, and the Davis' on section seven. The Geyers, Michaels, Fells and Shroyers, were also early settlers, but nothing definite appears on record as to their location. James Honnold, Andrew Geyer and John Bradford had frame houses in 1835. This is spoken of as evidence of an advanced state of home comfort, although the first good frame house was built by Samuel Scott, in 1845. It does not ap-

pear in what this degree of excellence consisted, as in contrast with those named before it.

The first and only brick house in the township was built by Thomas Roberts, near the Bethel Church, in 1850.

The first blacksmith was Robert Baxter, whose shop was located on the Adamsville road, in the "long ago." James Honnold was a knight of the anvil near about the same time.

Peter Bond brought the first wagon into the township—the remains of which are now in the possession of his grandson, Peter B. Geyer—and show by contrast the wonderful improvements that have been made in wagons in three quarters of a century.

The first public road was laid out from Cambridge to Dresden; about the year 1806. The next was from Findley Mill Dam, south of Concord, to the mouth of Wills Creek, through Highland township, in 1815. It was surveyed by Charles Roberts. Peter D. Reasoner and James McMichael were the viewers.

Joseph K. McCune surveyed a road "from James Sprague's, in Highland township, to John Reynold's store, on the Wheeling road," thirteen miles, and made return of the same, May 29th, 1817.

Fine sheep were introduced by John Bell, in 1857. He bought three hundred and eighty head from various parties in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Harrison and Guernsey counties, paying $50 per head for the best. In 1863, he went to Vermont and purchased forty-five thoroughbred sheep, of Merrell, Bingham, and Rockwell, of Middlebury, and in 1864, he bought six head of Mr. Peck, of Vermont, for $800. In 1879, he bought of T. & J. Close, Belmont county, Ohio, one ram for $150, and twenty-five thoroughbred ewes. Mr. William Caughey bought eighteen head, and Mr. George Fisher bought seventeen head, at the same time, paying $40 per head.

Mr. Bell was also an importer of short horn Durham cattle. In 1866, he purchased of G. J. Hagerty, Esq., of Licking county, Ohio, "Victoria," for $225, and "Strawberry" for $150: and of H. H. Hankins, Clinton county, Ohio, "Emma," (a yearling), for $80: and from John Hamrickhouse, of Coshocton county, Ohio, "Boothe," (a bull eleven years old), for $125; and of D. Beecher, of Otsego, "Sulltana" and "Boone," and many other valuable purchases.

### HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP LIMITS.

"A petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of the northeastern division of Muskingum county, praying that the fifth and sixth ranges; thence south, to the line that divides the first and second townships; thence east, to the county line; thence north, to the place of beginning, may be incorporated into a new township, by the name of Highland, and the election ordered to be held at the house of William Dennison, on the first Monday in April, 1814, to elect township officers.—March 11, 1814." Dennison lived one and a half miles southwest of Adamsville. Highland township was reduced to its present dimensions, July 2d, 1819. Whether there was any record of that election, or not, does not appear. Tradition has it, that the first Justices of the Peace were Joseph K. McCune and Joseph Williamson.

The township is bounded, on the north, by Monroe township; on the east, by Guernsey county; on the south, by Union township, and on the west, by Salem township. It is situated on the divide between White Eyes creek, on the north, and Crooked creek and Salt creek, on the south, and, being an elevated region, the name "Highland" was sugested, and it was so called. It is equivalent to town two, range five. The central and southern portions are comparatively smooth and easy of cultivation, while the northern portion is uneven and hilly.

The Highland township officials are as follows:

Justices—William Hammond and A. L. Anderson.

Constable—Jacob Campbell.

Clerk—Alexander Wilson.

Treasurer—J. M. Lane.

Assessor—H. K. Ballentine.

Land Appraiser—A. H. White.

Trustees—James McCormick, Alexander Roy, and D. W. Ross.

Board of Education—Districts numbered as follows: 1, Peter B. Geyer; 2, James McCormick; 3, Robert Jamison; 4, J. C. Bell; 5, William McCoy; 6, James Davis.

### THE FIRST MILL.

The first mill built in Highland township was erected by Noah Decker, on the northwest quarter of section fourteen, in 1815. It was first a sawmill, then a distillery—at which time a pair of buhrs was put in, to chop grain for the "still." These buhrs were brought from Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, after Decker's mill was a thing of the past, these stones did service in several localities. They are now lying near Mr. T. Marks' mill, at Bloomfield. There is no distillery in the township now.

About the year 1830, James McMichael built a gristmill, on the northwest quarter of section twenty-one. This was what was termed "overshot," with two run of buhrs; but he could not get the privilege of the main creek, and was obliged to abandon the enterprise, in 1842; and at this time, a "tramp wheel" was put in and a carding-machine set up, which is still in operation.

John Geyer built a small gristmill, in the south part of the township, at an early day, but the precise time cannot now be stated.

In 1833, William Reynolds erected a sawmill, on White Eyes Creek, on the land now owned by James Wilson. It was designated as a "flutter-wheel" mill, and was not very effective in manufacturing lumber.

A few years later, Andrew Henderson erected a mill, one mile further down the stream, and used a "Parker wheel." It worked well, but the patentee took the wheel away, and the mill

ceased. About this time, Hugh Simms erected a sawmill, on a branch of White Eyes creek, where Hugh Simms, Jr., now lives. He had one pair of buhrs, and ran the mill about five years.

In 1843, James McDonald built a sawmill, one mile south of the present site of Bloomfield, and, in 1846, sold it to Martin McLane, who put in a pair of buhrs and ran the mill four or five years.

In 1853, John Buchanan and Samuel Moorehead built a gristmill, on the southwest quarter of section ten. It was a frame, twenty-six by thirty-two, and had two run of buhrs. It passed from one owner to another, until it became the property of Joseph Selders, who last operated it, in 1871.

In 1873, Theophilus Wark erected a mill, a little further east, also a frame, and thirty-six by forty, three stories high, with two run of buhrs and a hominy mill. It has a saw and planing mill, twenty-six by fifty-two, attached. This is the only mill now in operation in Highland township. It is run by steam, and does a good business. Mr. Wark is said to have been the first to introduce a circular saw in this township —about 1859.

CHURCHES.

*Methodist Church.*—In 1816, Rev. William Knox organized a class, composed of Jacob Honnold and Abigail, his wife; James Honnold and Elizabeth, his wife; and Lot Workman and Margaret, his wife. Jacob Honnold was leader. This was the first Methodist class organized in Highland township. In 1820, Samuel Honnold, George Geyer and family, Amos Fell and wife, Peter Hammond and wife, James Hammond and wife, and Philip Richcreek, were added to the class.

In 1828, a hewed log meeting-house, thirty by forty, was erected, on a lot deeded for that purpose by Lot Workman. This house stood until 1830, when a brick church, thirty-five by forty-five, was erected on the same site. This was destroyed by fire, in January, 1854. The Trustees, at that time, were Thomas Roberts, Jacob Shively, William Armstrong, Daniel Geyer, Jacob Honnold, James Honnold, and Hamilton J. Honnold. They immediately called a meeting, and contracted with Jacob Y. Honnold to build a frame church, forty by fifty, for $1,251. This church was named "Bethel M. E. Church." This appointment is on the Adamsville Circuit. The steward, in 1880, was Clinton Taylor: the leaders, Peter Galigher, Isaac Hanks, John Sauerbaugh, and Newton Shroyer. The membership at that time was one hundred strong.

A Sunday School was organized at Honnold meeting-house by Rev. Joseph Carper, and is still in operation and a valuable adjunct to the church.

*Bloomfield U. P. Church.*—This congregation was originally known as the Bloomfield Associate Presbyterian congregation, and therefore its history dates back to the inception of that church.

The first sermon was preached January 10th, 1818, by Rev. Robert Douglas, at the house of David Duff. The congregation was organized by Rev. John Walker, March 20th, 1818, at the house of Mr. Duff. The first communion was held by Rev. Wm. Wilson, in September, 1818, at the Spring, on the property of Rev. J. P. Lytle, (then owned by D. Rankin). The congregation was at first composed of the families of David Duff, Joseph K. McCune, William Simpson, Thomas Ramsey, and John Atchison. The following persons, with their families, soon after became connected with the congregation: James Black, Robert Wilson, James Moorhead, David Atchison, John Weylie, A. Darragh, Mrs. Forsyth, Alex. Wilson, David Monroe, and Alex. Duff. Joseph K. McCune, David Duff, and Robert McCall were made ruling Elders. Some years later, Jacob McNight, David Little, and John Officer were chosen. At the third election, John Dunlap, Robert Atchison, James Morrow and Robert Wilson were chosen. These were succeeded by David Conaughy, Martin M. Lane, William Marshall, John Monroe, Thomas Clegg, William Weylie, Samuel Scott, Matthew Atchison and John Jamison. Rev. Daniel M. Lane first preached for the congregation in 1823, and in 1824, a call being extended to him, he became the first regular pastor of the Bloomfield Associated Church, and continued in that relation until 1854, when he resigned. Rev. J. P. Lytle became pastor in July, 1855; and continues to minister to that church.

The first tent for preaching stood near the site of the present meeting house. A tent was afterwards erected about one mile north of Mr. Russell's farm, and served until a meeting house was built, near the eastern side of the present graveyard, on the line between sections ten and eleven. It was of log, 24x24, and built in 1822. The next house of worship was built near the site of the present. It was a hewed log structure, 25x40, with two wings, or additions, one each side, 10x10; built in 1831.

The third house was frame, 50x60, located on the present site, in 1847, and cost $1,300.

In 1858, by common consent, the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches united, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. At this time, the A. P. congregation consisted of one hundred and ninety members, of which one hundred and seventy went into the Union, and twenty members declined to do so, and built a church for themselves.

At the first election after the Union, (in 1863), Robert Thompson, Hugh Wilson, and John McDonald, were elected elders, and in 1872, John Miller, Joseph A. Thompson, John G. Eakin, and Jeremiah Monroe were elected Deacons; they elected in the congregation for the first time, about 1860, viz: Alex. Russell, John Bennett, and John Miller: in 1863, John G. Eakin, John Simms, and Eli Osler; in 1872, Thomas H. Wilson, Hugh Lines, W. McCoy, James Hogseed, and Alex. McConaghy were elected Deacons, ordained and installed.

The present number of members is two hundred and ten.

This history, up to the time of the Union described, is the history of the Associate Presbyterian Church.

*Bloomfield Associate Presbyterian Church.*—June 12th, 1858, the congregation met at the semi-annual meeting, and, whereas the Chairman and Clerk, with a number of the congregation, having gone into the late Union with the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches, Dr. J. M. Lane was called to the chair, and John Bell appointed Clerk, when the following preamble was read and adopted:

"WHEREAS, We the undersigned, members of the Associate Congregation of Bloomfield, not seeing our way clear to enter into the Union that has been consummated at the late meeting of the Associate Reformed Synods, do therefore declare that we will stand firm to the doctrine held to and witnessed for the Associate Church of North America, and do further declare ourselves to be the Associate Congregation of Bloomfield, and as our present pastor, Rev. J. P. Lytle, has gone into the above named Union, we declare ourselves vacant; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, through a committee, call upon our brethren in the ministry of the Associate Church, for supplies of preaching; and, also, that we defray the expense of the same.

"Therefore, on motion of James Achison, John Bell and Neal McNight were appointed said committee, and the above resolutions adopted and signed by the following members of said congregation, who protested with others.

"JOHN M. LANE, Chairman.
"JOHN BELL, Clerk.

"PROTEST.—Robert Achison, John Bell, James R. Achison, Juliana Achison, Rose A. Achison, John M. Lane, Susanna Lane, John Achison, Ebenezer Achison, M. R. Achison, Messer McNight, Neal McNight, Margaret McNight, Mary Bell, Jane Bell, Mrs. John Bell, Harriet Bell, and others. Said committee immediately corresponded with the Northern Indiana Presbytery, asking to be taken under their care, and supplied with preaching, as the ministers of Muskingum Presbytery had all gone into the U. P. Church, to which said Presbytery responded immediately, and in September following, the Rev. James Dixon was sent as supply, by authority of said Presbytery, and an election of Elders was had in April, 1859, resulting in the election of Robert Achison, Joseph McCune and Ephraim McKeenan; at the same time, and by the same authority, a call was moderated by Rev. Samuel Hindman, which resulted in the choice of Rev. William Ballentine, who continues to be the pastor."

The persons leaving this church to unite with the new church, retained possession of the church edifice, and in 1863, this church erected a meeting-house for themselves, and have continued to occupy it. In 1865, the following officers were elected:

Ruling Elders—Robert Maxlock, Eli Fisher and John Ballentine.

In 1872, the following were also elected: Geo. Fisher, John Bell, J. M. Lane and Matthew R. Achison. The session has been reduced by death, to seven members; the congregation by death, and removal, to twenty-eight families—about eighty members.

### M'CORKLE COLLEGE.

In 1862, Rev. William Ballentine, a minister of the Associate Presbyterian Church, invited several young men to engage in preparation for the ministry, offering to hear their recitations in his study. They accepted his proposition, and were joined by others, until his study was insufficient for their accommodation, when the meeting-house was offered and accepted by them. This new-born institution, was named the Bloomfield High School. The students were studious, and when ready to enter the senior class, in 1866, the Synod took notice of the promising school, and determined to give it an earnest support, and to that end passed an act appointing Robert Achison, John Bell, William Finney, Samuel McKee, Robert Hyslop, Robert Brown, A. McCreery, J. H. Johnson and John Baird, a Board of Trustees.

Bloomfield Academy was incorporated in 1869, and a home purchased for the use of the students. Such was their progress, that a college building became a necessity. J. Bell, as President of the Board, was appointed general financial agent, and, in that capacity, raised funds sufficient to warrant them in entering upon the erection of the college building. In the fall of 1872, the foundation was laid, and the spring term of 1873 was held in the basement. A charter was obtained February 12th, 1873, and the institution was clothed with university powers. Rev. W. Ballentine, A. M., was elected President; James Hindman, A. B., Vice President; and R. C. Kerr, A. B., Professor of Languages.

The college has an endowment of eight thousand dollars, and, including the value of buildings and grounds, a capital of twenty thousand dollars. The situation, in the eastern portion of the village, is pleasant and attractive, and the accommodations are ample.

### BLOOMFIELD CEMETERY.

The site, having been selected by the citizens, was donated by Walter Hogseed; the deed, however, was not recorded. In 1879, an additional one-third of an acre was obtained, and a deed made for the whole by James Hogseed, the tract then comprising three and one-third acres. The first person buried there was Lorenzo Dow, a school teacher, in 1818.

*Petrified.*—Peter Bond was buried just north of Peter B. Geyer's house, in 1853; his friends determined, in 1878, to remove his remains to Bethel Cemetery, and found his body completely petrified; probably caused by being saturated by a stream surcharged with limestone.

### TANNERY.

In 1835, David T. Bigger erected a small tannery, on the road from New Concord to Bloomfield, and continued the business about ten years.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician in the township was Dr. E. S. Wortman. He lived on the northeast quarter of section sixteen, in 1839.

Dr. A. B. McCandless came in 1850, and located in Bloomfield, and remained four years.

Dr. R. T. Wark began practice in Bloomfield in 1850, and remained twenty years.

Dr. J. Morris Lane located in the village in 1848, and is still in the service, much to the gratification of his patrons.

### BLOOMFIELD.

The town site of Bloomfield, was originally owned by David Rankin. In 1853, Thomas Clegg bought a few acres and laid out lots seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, north of the Cambridge road. William Weylie laid out lots one, two, three, four, five and six, south of the road, and Daniel McLane laid out lots fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, west of the others. The surveying was done, November 8th, 1853, by Joseph Fisher. John D. Hogseed made an addition in March, 1873, and J. P. Lytle made another in September, 1879. Bloomfield contains McCorkle College, William Ballentine, principal; an U. P. Church, Rev. J. P. Lytle, pastor; an A. P. Church, William Ballentine, pastor.

Sago Postoffice, W. A. Mintier, Postmaster; he also keeps a store; J. Morris Lane, M.D.; a grist and saw mill, Theophilus Wark, proprietor; Mrs. M. Guthrie's grocery; J. W. McKinney, blacksmith; J. L. Morrow, shoemaker; William Hammond, undertaker; Mrs. Guss Parr, milliner.

### BLOOMFIELD POSTOFFICE.

The first Postmaster was John Crooks, who was appointed August 29th, 1857; his successor was William Weylie, appointed in 1862, who served until September 14th, 1865, when Robbert Guthrie was appointed. Mr. Guthrie died, and Mrs. Guthrie was appointed, June 24th, 1868, and served until October, 1874, when she was succeeded by Alexander Wilson, who was appointed October 1st, 1874, and served until January, 1876, when he was succeeded by John J. White, who was succeeded April 1st, 1877, by W. A. Mintier, the present incumbent.

The mail is supplied to this office from New Concord Depot.

### SCHOOLS.

The first school house was a round log structure, 24x24, with puncheon floor and furnishings. It stood on the northwest quarter of section eleven, then (1818) owned by Walter Hogseed. It served the double purpose of school house and "meeting house." This building was subsequently moved further down the Cambridge road, just beyond the present residence of Theophilus Wark. It gave way in after years to a hewed log hexagonal building. There were two other buildings of this shape, used for school purposes, but they have disappeared.

The first teacher was Lorenzo Dow. He died, and was buried near the scene of his labors, in 1818, and was the first person buried in the grounds that became Bloomfield Cemetery. It is said that John Bell introduced into school No. 4 the first blackboard in eastern Muskingum. It was made by Peter B. Geyer, one of his scholars, in 1843.

There are six good frame school houses, in as many districts in this township, at this time, and under the management of a Board of Education, who are proud of our public school system, and do what they can to secure its advantages to the pupils.

### STORES.

The first store was kept in the house where Samuel Moorehead now lives, by Joseph Graham, in 1833. The next was kept by William Mason, between the roads opposite Mr. T. Mark's house, east of the village of Bloomfield. He carried on the business there from 1835 to 1843. The next store was located in the triangle formed by the junction of the Adamsville and New Concord roads, in Bloomfield, in 1848, and was conducted by George Buchanan. He was succeeded by William Weylie, who built a new store on the corner, lot No. 3, opposite the present postoffice, in 1851, and continued in business until 1866. In 1852, Thomas Forsyth began business in the old store, between the Concord and Dresden roads, and, in 1854, built a store on the corner, lot No. 13, now occupied by W. A. Mintier. He retired from business in 1857. After Forsyth, came Atchison & Bell, then Atchison & Bro., James Black, J. F. Warrick, and Thomas Mackey. W. A. Mintier, the present occupant, began business in the same building in 1877.

### MILITARY RECORD.

The following list embraces nearly all of the patriots of this township who dared to fight for and preserve our country in the hour of peril, when rebel hordes would have desolated our homes and given birth to something akin to despotism. The list was furnished by Mr. T. Wark, and is doubtless as near correct as it is possible to make it at this late date. We give the names and regiments in the order furnished, which are as follows:

Companies A and F, Seventy-eighth Regi-

ment O. V. I.—G. H. Hobland, J. L. Geyer, D. R. Bell, John McWhirter, Hiram Moorhead, John P. Ross, Mathias Trace, John R. Wilson, David Wilson, John W. Sarbaugh, John H. Trace, Charles S. Wylie, Alexander McConaughy, Joseph Ramsey, Jefferson H. Miller, Joseph G. Thompson, J. B. Case, John McCune, J. A. Newell, J. R. McHary, A. D. Simpson, A. G. Scott, A. H. White, James Galiher, Joseph Scott, John B. Scott, Thomas C. Wilson, Isaac H. Bradford, Joseph Simpson, Samuel Paxton, Jasper Halsey, James McDonald, H. A. McDonald, John Holland.

Sixty-second Regiment O. V. I.—A. L. Anderson, Joshua Wright, W. C. Ramsey, George Jones.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment O. V. I.—Jefferson McMillen, John McMillen, John Fell, Peter Hammond and his son —— Hammond, Benjamin Angell.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment O. N. G., in Shenandoah Valley.—Commissioned officers: Captain, Matthias R. Trace; First Lieutenant, Joseph Scott; Second Lieutenant, Adam L. Hammond; Sergeants, Robert M. Atchison, George Fell, John S. Duff, David W. Ross, Thomas B. Glass; Corporals, William Hammond, Adam L. McMichael, Washington N. Geyer, James A. Atchison, William Duff, Leonard Featherbee, John Davis, Jerome Waters; privates, Alexander Arneal, Adam N. Anderson, Joseph B. Bell, James H. Bell, Ephraim Barnett, James M. Bigger, John M. Baird, Isaac D. Bradford, William Caughy, William Cowden, James N. Cowden, Andrew G. Carns, Charles H. Emmach, Valentine H. Forsyth, Thomas M. Fisher, George Fisher, John W. Fisher, William Fell, Thomas J. Geyer, John Glass, Samuel J. Geyer, John Guthrie, Daniel G. Geyer, Matthias Hogseed, John T. Howell, Robert Jamison, Andrew G. McCall, David Martin, Matthew McNeal, Robert Moorhead, James C. Moorhead, James M. C. Moorhead, Alexander McBride, William Marshall, William L. Miller, Alexander Maxwell, William McCormick, John Osler, Samuel Ramsey, Oliver Rankin, James Ramsey, Austin J. Starrett, Robert Scott, John B. Scott, William T. Smith, James McC. Smith, James M. Scott, Jacob Simpson, Thomas F. Shaw, James Trace, Daniel F. Trace, David G. Thompson, Thomas Vickes, Thomas H. Wilson, Joseph White, William Weyle, James Wilson, Benjamin B. White, Samuel C. Wortman.

Fifteenth Regiment O. V. I.—P. Patterson, John D. Patterson, Jacob Campbell, John Wilson, David Wilson, James Wilson, James Galiher, A. L. Hammond, Solomon Hammond, Albert Hammond, James Anderson, Samuel Guthrie, Robert Thompson, William Guthrie, James Thompson, Samuel Thompson, John Thompson, James Paxton, James Case, Charles Simpson, Matthew Cherry.

Ninety-seventh Regiment O. V. I.—George Fell, George Bell, and George Wires.

## MONROE TOWNSHIP.

DERIVATION OF NAME—FIRST SETTLER—FIRST LOG HOUSE—FIRST ORCHARD—WA-KA-TOM-I-KA—INDIAN VILLAGES—PIONEERS—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—FORESTS—COAL—ANCIENT SCRIPTURE ON ROCKS—RESERVATION, FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES—FIRST ROAD—BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIP—OTSEGO, AND ITS DIRECTORY—FIRST ORCHARD, AGAIN—FIRST TAVERN, OR HOTEL—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—STONE HOUSE—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST SCHOOL—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—FIRST CEMETERY—FIRST DEATH—MILLS—DAM—FIRST MARRIAGE—MAYSVILLE M. E. CHURCH—TANNERY—PLEASANT VALLEY M. P. CHURCH—PHYSICIANS—FIRST STORE—FIRST THRESHING MACHINE—BLACKSMITH—CARPENTER—OTSEGO BAPTIST CHURCH—OTSEGO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—FIRST MOWING MACHINE—UNION CHAPEL M. P. CHURCH—FINE STOCK: HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP.

This township was named for James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, who was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1758. His father's given name was Spence; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and, immediately after leaving college, identified himself with the Colonists, in their struggle for freedom. It was the memory of this characteristic that induced the colonists of this township to choose him for their patron saint—and so they named the township Monroe.

The first settler in this region was Charles Marquand, who immigrated from the Island of Guernsey, France, and located on Wills creek, in the northwest corner of Monroe township, with his family, in 1810. John Marquand, his grandson, occupies a part of the old homestead. Charles Marquand built the first log house in the township; he cleared the first ground and set out the first orchard, which was on the northwest quarter of section one.

James Sprague came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and located at Wakatomika, Ohio, in 1802. In 1812, he, with his sons, Samuel, Jonathan, and Elijah, cut a road from Symmes creek to White Eyes creek, and to the Indian village that occupied the same site now occupied by the village of Otsego, and moved there in May, of that year. They planted corn on the site of the deserted village, but it did not ripen on account of early frost, and they were obliged to procure corn from Wakatomika for the first year's provision. His first house was built on the northwest quarter of section thirteen, and was raised by himself and family. At that time there was no land entered within the bounds of Monroe.

Jacob Bainter also came from Pennsylvania, and bought lots twenty-nine and thirty, of the "School Land," and located upon the same in 1812. Adam Bainter located on lots six and seven, of School Lands, at the same time.

John Stoner, also from Pennsylvania, settled on the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the

year 1814. David Richardson came from Vermont in 1816, and bought Stoner's place. His wife, Mary, taught the first school in the neighborhood—in her own house. She died in 1880, in the ninety-second year of her age.

In 1817, Tunis Elson came from Pennsylvania, and settled upon the southeast quarter of section two, now owned by Decatur Buker. Jared Cone came from New England, and bought of James Sprague the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in the year 1813.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The territory comprising this township is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Muskingum county. It is drained entirely by "White Eyes" creek, (so named in commemoration of the noted Indian by that name, who, notwithstanding he was indeed the white man's friend, was murdered by white men). The stream traverses it from the southwest to the northeast corner. Wills creek just touches the northwest corner of the township, and effects very little drainage.

In the southern portion of the township, the hills are of comparatively easy ascent and descent, but the northern part is more broken. The soil is well adapted to some kinds of farming—generally a preponderance of sand, supplied from adjacent cliffs. There is need of skillful labor, and hence, as this is the price of good crops, the fields present an appearance of thrift. The famous forests of southeastern Ohio are well represented here, though not nurtured. Coal of good quality, and in apparently inexhaustible quantities, is found here.

### ANCIENT SCRIPTURE ON THE ROCKS.

On Robert Wilson's land are to be seen a number of rocks engraved with characters not familiar to our people. They are believed to be chiefly English letters.

When the Government surveyed this township, the southwest quarter was reserved for school purposes, and surveyed into one hundred acre lots, numbered from one to forty, commencing at the southeast corner of the four thousand acre tract, and ending on the northwest corner of the same.

The first road was made between Symmes creek and the present site of Otsego, by James Sprague and sons, in 1812. The first regularly laid out road was surveyed by Charles Roberts, in 1815, from James Lindley's, in Union township, to the mouth of Wills creek. The next was from James Sprague's, in Monroe township, (then Highland township), to Colonel John Reynolds' store, on the Wheeling road, in Union township, in 1817, by Joseph K. McCune, surveyor.

The County Commissioners, July 2d, 1819, defined the boundaries of Monroe township, as follows: "Beginning on the northeast corner of Muskingum county, thence west to the line dividing the sixth range; thence south to the line dividing the second and third townships, in the sixth range; thence east to the county line; thence north, with the county line, to the place of beginning."

The place of election for township officers was James Spragues'.

### OTSEGO.

There is but one village in Monroe township. The site occupied by it was entered by James Sprague, in 1811, and afterwards sold to Moses Abbott and Francis Wires. In 1838, they procured the services of James Boyle, the County Surveyor, and laid out the town. The eastern portion was laid out by Abbott, and the western portion by Wires. The town was named after Otsego, New York, by Dr. Alonzo DeLamater. It has never been incorporated. It is a desirable point for business, and contains a Methodist church (T. H. Scott, pastor); a Baptist church; a postoffice, with A. V. P. Hager as Postmaster; three physicians (named under the title of "first physicians"); a hotel, by Joseph C. Miller, and another by Joseph C. Simmons; a general variety store, by A. V. P. Hager, and one by Boyce & Cowden; a drug store, by Dr. A. L. Jackson; a grocery, by Thomas H. Davis; shoe shop, by Thomas H. Davis; blacksmiths—James T. Case and Isaac McGraw; wagon shop, by John Hammond; harness shop, by Marquis Norris; tannery, by Walker & Co.; a carpenter—Thomas Riney; a cabinet maker, E. H. Bradford; milliners—Catharine C. Wortman and Phœbe Riney; coal dealers—William and Alfred Smith. The village has twenty-seven houses, and one hundred and twenty inhabitants.

The first orchard in the township was set out by Charles Marquand. James Sprague and sons hauled a load of apple trees from Wakatomika, on a sled, through the woods, and set them out in the woods, where Otsego now stands. This was in April, 1812.

The first wagon was brought to the township by James Sprague, in 1812.

The first hotel, or tavern (the latter term was more familiar), it is believed, was kept by David Richardson. He built the house now kept by Joseph C. Miller, about 1837, and "kept hotel." After him came George Hahn and Thomas Miller, who kept tavern in a house erected upon lot nine, opposite the present store of A. V. P. Hager. This tavern was burned in 1870, and never rebuilt. In 1865, Joseph C. Simmons opened hotel on lot four, and ten years later moved upon a farm. In 1876, he again opened a hotel on lot fifteen, in Otsego, (Abbott's part of same.)

The first frame house was built by Martin Richardson, in 1813, on section nineteen, where Harrison Honnold now lives. The first brick house was built by David Richardson, on the southeast quarter of section thirteen (now owned by Caleb Buker), in 1819, and is still standing. The first stone house was built by Caleb Buker, and is occupied by his son.

The first person born in the township was Levinia Sprague, daughter of James and Susanna Sprague, July 29, 1814.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Mary

Stoner, in her own house. Her husband brought her from Pennsylvania, and settled on the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in the year 1814, and she oped school soon after. The next school was taught by Mary Richardson, from Vermont, in 1816–17. She taught in her own house, one half mile south of Otsego, and had ten or twelve pupils, four of whom were living in 1880, viz: Samuel Sprague, Elijah Sprague, Frederick Bainter and John Bainter. The first school house built for that purpose was on the southwest quarter of section eight, now owned by Benjamin Bradford. This was in 1817.

The First Baptist church basement was also used for a school room.

There are now five good school houses, distributed for the convenience of the township.

### MILLS.

The first sawmill in the township was built by Martin Richardson, in 1817, on White Eyes creek, where Harrison Honnold now resides. The first gristmill was built by Tunis Elson, in 1819, on White Eyes creek, on the northwest quarter of section one. John Dill was the millwright. This mill did good service, although it had but one run of buhrs. About 1840, Messrs. McDonald and Achison became proprietors, and ran the mill four years, when it passed into the hands of H. and J. Bradford, who still own it.

A dam was built across Wills creek in the northwest quarter of section five, in the year 1819, by Charles and Peter Marquand, who then erected a sawmill, to be run by this power, but did not complete it until 1820. They built a carding and gristmill, which went into operation in the fall of 1829.

The carding mill was operated until 1850, when it ceased, and was started again during the war of the Rebellion, and run for about two years.

In 1867, J. M. Johnson became proprietor of the gristmill, which contained three runs of buhrs, and he continues to operate it.

Samuel Sprague built a sawmill in 1839—location not known—and sawed a large proportion of the lumber for the buildings in Otsego, at that time.

The first marriage was solemnized between Samuel Sprague and Mary Smoot, in October, 1820.

### CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first in the township. It was gathered together in 1816, by Jacob Young and Wm. Knox, who organized the first class, which comprised the following members: George Bainter and Lydia, his wife, and their son, John; Ashfield Watrous and Elizabeth, his wife; Samuel Sprague, Catharine Kelly, Miss Jack and Charles Marquand.

Charles Marquand was the Class Leader. Preaching occurred at the house of George Bainter.

This class was merged into the Methodist Protestant Church in 1828.

The first public graveyard was on Caleb Buker's place, south of Otsego. Francis Richardson was the first person buried there, in 1817.

The first death in the township was that of Timothy Watrous, in 1818. His daughter died about the same time, and they were buried where Walker's tannery now stands, and, after four years, they were taken up and buried in the Water's graveyard, situated on section ten.

*Maysville Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In the year 1822, Rev. J. P. Durbin, of the Zanesville circuit, organized a class at Hugh Ballentine's house, with the following members:

Hugh Ballentine, wife, Mary, and family; Wm. Clark, wife, Nancy, and family; Charles Wilcox, wife, Nancy, and family. Meetings were held at Ballentine's house until 1848, when a church was built, on the northwest quarter of section five. This was a frame structure, 30x40. It was burned in 1854, and rebuilt, of the same size, in 1855, and is yet standing.

The maximum number of members was eighty. The present number is seventy-five. The pastor, Rev. J. Wilson, is of the East Plainfield circuit.

The Leaders are Charles Wilcox, August Erman, John Edwards, and A. Roderick. The Stewards are Simon Roderick and J. M. Johnson.

The first person buried in the graveyard, connected with this church, was Catharine Preston, in 1841.

*Pleasant Valley Methodist Protestant Church.*—This class was organized in 1828, or '29, by Rev's. Myers and Gibbons, and composed of the following members: James Holcomb and Electa, his wife; Phineas Palmer and Margaret, his wife; David Richardson and Mary, his wife; James Sprague and Susanna, his wife; Samuel Sprague, Elijah Sprague and Elizabeth, his wife. Phineas Palmer was Leader.

The first meeting house was built in 1835. It was a frame structure, 35x42, located on the site now occupied by the cemetery. It was removed in 1870, and the present edifice built by Thomas Riney. It is a neat and comfortable house, 28x50, pleasantly situated, in the valley just north of the town of Otsego.

The membership numbers one hundred and fifteen. The pastor is Rev. Thomas H. Scott. The Leader, Martin R. Palmer; the Steward, Decatur Buker; the Trustees, D. J. Abbott, Joseph C. Miller, Lafayette Buker, Richard Boyce, and Harrison Honnold.

*Otsego Baptist Church.*—This society was composed of members who withdrew from the church at Adamsville, Elder William Spencer, pastor, for the convenience of church organization nearer home. The pioneer preachers in this region, before the formation of a church, were: Rev. Barton Hawley, Elders Rees, White, William Spencer, and Rev. William Mears.

The following persons having obtained their letters from the Salem township Baptist Church, were, on the 20th of July, 1844, constituted the Otsego Baptist Church, by Elder William Sedwick, who, from that date, took charge of the congregation, and served as pastor until May 19, 1849, when he resigned:

Jared Cone, Sr., Eliza Cone, Nelson F. Richardson, Drusilla Richardson, Elizabeth Emler, Sarah Bradford, Phillip Darner, Rebecca Darner, Harriet E. Frazier, Maria Wortman, Ellen Trimble, Charles Foster, Margaret Foster, Elizabeth Buker, James Trimble, Mary Trimble, Robert Trimble, William Hague, Lewis Lane, Gilbert Ross, Casper Bradford, Barton Cone, Charles Frazier, Rebecca Trimble, Margaret Ross, Abraham Emler, Mary Emler, Daniel Milton, Susan Milton, George Milton, Mary J. Milton, David McVicker, Elizabeth McVicker, Sarah Sprague, James Reed, Matilda A. Reed, Asheba Lane, G. C. Sedwick, H. C. Sedwick, Ruth Nash, William Emler, and Mary Emler.

January 3d, 1849, Elder D. L. Clouse, took charge of the church and served as pastor until November 30, 1850, when he resigned to accept another charge. The church then called Rev. J. B. St. Clair, who began his pastorate February 8, 1851, and served until May, 1851, when death closed his earthly career, and the congretion mourned the loss of a good man.

In August, 1851, Rev. B. Allen came to the pulpit, and served the congregation until August, 1854, when he took charge of the church at New Concord. The church was then supplied by Rev. E. W. Handel, for one year, from September, 1854, when Elder Hugh Brown became the pastor, and served until September, 1859. In October, of that year, C. T. Emerson, a licentiate, from Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, moved into the vicinity of the church, was ordained, and became their pastor, and served until September, 1862, when he resigned.

Elder William Sedwick, of Adamsville, was called a second time to the pastorate of this church, in October, 1862, and served until August, 1866,. He was succeeded in September, following, by the Rev. G. T. Jones, of Antrim, Guernsey county, Ohio, who served two years; and in April, 1868, Rev. J. G. Whitaker, was called to the pastorate, and continued until March, 1872, when he alternated with A. Jordan, and J. C. Skinner, until June, 1873, when Rev. A. Woder, of Coshocton, became pastor for one year. In 1875-6-7, the Rev. J. G. Whitaker served them as pastor, and in September, 1878, S. R. Mears, a licentiate, and graduate of Denison University, was called, ordained, and installed as pastor.

The first church was built of brick, thirty by forty feet, at a cost of one thousand dollars, in 1840. The second church was built in 1869; was forty by fifty feet, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars.

The officers chosen at the organization were: Deacons, Jared Cone, Sen., and Gilbert Ross. The Trustees were: David Richardson, Sr., Philip Darner, and Jared Cone, Sr.

The present officers are as follows:

Deacons—George Bradford, and William Walker.

Clerk—Charles Walker.

Trustee—Benjamin Bradford.

Treasurer—Robert Walker.

*Otsego Presbyterian Church.*—In 1848, the Rev's. William Wilson, and William Wallace, being appointed by Presbytery, organized the church, which was named, "Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church," with the following members: Malcolm McNeel and Isabel, his wife, John McNeel and Margery, his wife, Malcolm McNeel (the less) and Eliza, his wife, Mary and Margaret McNeel, James McNeel and sisters, Margery, Margaret, Sarah, and Mary, Arthur Hamilton and Catharine, his wife, Samuel Hamilton and wife.

The Elders elected, were: Malcolm McNeel, John McNeel, and Arthur Hamilton; the Deacons were: Samuel Hamilton, and Malcolm McNeel, (the less).

A frame church, 30x36, was erected on the northeast quarter of section nineteen, on lands of Malcolm McNeel, one acre and a quarter being subsequently donated for this purpose, by the McNeel heirs; the church was finished in 1849, and is still occupied by the congregation.

Rev. William Wallace was the first pastor, and officiated until 1852, when he died, and the church had no settled pastor for a few years. Rev. Robert Marquis was next called, and remained with the church three years, preaching one-half of his time, and was then employed for his whole time by the Cambridge congregation. The Rev. W. V. Milligan was his successor in this church, serving three years. There has been no regular pastor since that time, but the pulpit has had occasional supplies; of these, principally, were Revs. Watson, Russell, Alexander, McBride, March, and Williamson. Rev. McKnight Williamson is the present pastor.

The Elders are James Lane, John Glenn, and Arthur Hamilton. Deacons and Trustees—L. C. Hamilton, Joseph Young, and Isaac McGraw.

The name of the church was changed from "Pleasant Hill" to "Otsego" Presbyterian Church at the time of the union of the new and old school divisions of the church.

*Union Chapel Methodist Protestant Church.*—Anno Domini, 1860, a number of the citizens of the neighborhood, where this society was formed, assembled at a private house, in the capacity of a prayer meeting, and so earnest was the desire for an outpouring of God's Spirit on the little band, that it came, and they were revived to that degree that they determined to organize a class, which was done, the Rev. H. T. Lawson officiating. The following persons became members of the class: Robert Donaldson and Nancy, his wife, Frances Holcomb and Susan, his wife, Elijah Sprague and Elizabeth, his wife, G. W. Vensel and Sarah Ann, his wife, Samuel Echelberry and Charity, his wife, Hannah Elson, and Alice Elson.

The Leader chosen was Robert Donaldson; the present Leader is Jerome H. Waters, who is also Steward.

### MOWING MACHINE.

The first mowing machine was introduced by John S. Abbott, in 1855.

### TANNERY.

The first tannery was inaugurated by Joseph Walker, in 1826. It was located on lot No. one, of the school lands, and in 1831, he moved it to lot thirteen, where he conducted the business until 1870, and then removed to Otsego, and built on lots thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six and thirty seven, of Wires' addition to that town plat. It is now operated by R. A. Walker, son of Joseph W. Walker, and is the only tannery in Monroe township.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first resident physician was Dr. Cass, in 1830. He made his home with David Richardson.

In 1832, Dr. Alonzo DeLamater arrived from Otsego, New York, and began the practice of medicine, and continued until death closed his career, in 1839. He was succeeded by Dr. G. W. Mitchell, who practiced one year, and was succeeded by Dr. William DeLamater, brother of Alonzo D. Dr. James Hull began the practice of medicine in 1841, and was shortly after succeeded by Dr. McVickers, who remained about two years, and was succeeded by Elijah Wortman, in 1848. Dr. J. M. Lane commenced practice at Otsego, in 1865, and was followed by Dr. Nathan B. Ridgeway, in 1870, and was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Jackson, in 1878. The present physicians are Dr's. A. L. Jackson, J. J. Bradford, and Abraham Walker.

### STORES.

The first store in Monroe township was that kept by Charles and Peter Marquand, on Wills Creek, in 1834. The first store in Otsego was kept by Alonzo and Ralph DeLamater. They built their store-house where Boyce & Cowden now keep about the year 1837. The next merchant was Thomas Wilson; and about this time Thomas McCall opened a store in the building now occupied by Joseph C. Simmons as a hotel.

In 1839, James Bell built the corner storehouse, occupied by the postoffice, in 1880; he carried on the mercantile business four years, and was succeeded by 'Squire Marshall; after him, came Caleb Buker, and then, (1865), A. W. Hague, the present occupant. William and Clark Ford also kept store in Otsego for a short time. In 1871, G. B. Johnson opened a store at Johnson's Mills, where he is still in business.

The first threshing machine was introduced by Thomas McCall, about 1835. It was a "tread power."

The first blacksmith was Parker Shepardson, whose shop was on White Eyes' Creek, abont where Jerome H. Waters now lives. This was in "an early day."

John Thompson was the first carpenter.

### FINE STOCK.

*Hogs.*—The Chester White were imported in 1862, by Decatur Buker. He now has also Poland China and Essex. Lafayette Buker is the principal stock raiser at present.

*Durham Cattle.*—In 1865, Decatur Buker and Barton Cone purchased three head of "short horns," of J. G. Hagerty, of Licking county, Ohio, and one of H. H. Haukins, of Clinton county, Ohio, and one from John G. Coulter, at a total cost of $650. These were the first fine cattle introduced into the township, and from which the Monroe farmers improved their herds.

*Merino Sheep.*—Ebenezer Achison was the first to introduce this breed of sheep. The experiment, however, was a failure on his part, as the people could not be induced to appreciate the runts, and he himself ultimately gave them up, and it was not for years afterwards that their value was discovered and their gradual introduction accomplished.

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## SALEM TOWNSHIP.

IN 1774—"THEIR PEACEFUL SHADES"—ABSENCE OF RECORD—FIRST SETTLER—PIONEERS—TOPOGRAPHY — SOIL — STREAMS — THE OLDEST "BLAZE" —AGRICULTURE—STOCK RAISING—FIRST ORCHARD—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—STONE HOUSE — BRICK HOUSE — FIRST MOWER — SULKY RAKE— THRESHING MACHINE—SHORT HORNED CATTLE — MERINO SHEEP — FIRST PUBLIC ROAD—FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST BIRTH — FIRST DEATH — GUNSMITHS —BLACKSMITH — CARPENTER — MILLWRIGHT — NEW HOPE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—MILLS — FIRST SCHOOL—MUSKINGUM NORMAL SCHOOL—SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH — FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP—FIRST DISTILLERY—POSTOFFICE—ADAMSVILLE — ITS SETTLEMENT, INCORPORATION AND DIRECTORY — PHYSICIANS — FIRST STORE— FIRST TAVERN—ADAMSVILLE M. E. CHURCH—"SALEM CHAPEL" M. E. CHURCH—"GOOD HOPE" LUTHERAN CHURCH—"BEULAH" BAPTIST CHURCH—MILITARY RECORD.

This territory was probably traversed by white men as early as 1774, when, by order of the Governor of Virginia—the Earl of Dunmore—Colonel Angus McDonald marched against the Indian town, Wakatomika, near the present site of Dresden, and spread desolation among those simple children of the forest. We cannot now see a reason to justify this procedure, indeed, if we illumine the past never so fully—history finds no justification for might making right! But they are gone to their fathers, who first enjoyed the allurements of those grand old forests; amid their peaceful shades hunting the appetising game, and drawing from the limpid waters toothsome fishes, and "worshiping in God's first temples." That their loss was our gain, we, of course, with due selfish gravity, proclaim, and add, "to the victors belong the spoils." In the briefest retrospection we say that the fortunes of war have discovered the beauty and fertility of most of our country. And those who have made their homes in the Muskingum Valley easily appropriate these maxims, and recount how their

ancestors "fought, bled and died" for the inheritance they now enjoy.

But one thing mars the completeness of this picture, and that is the absence of the record concerning those who were here probably before 1810.

The first actual settler in this township, William Denison, came from Massachusetts, and located on the northeast quarter of section fifteen, in 1810. His son, William S. Denison, now occupies the property, and claims that his father was the first actual settler in the present Salem township.

Jesse Williams came with Denison, and married his daughter, Lucy, and settled on the northwest quarter of section thirteen. Jacob Swigert came soon after, and located on lot forty, of the school land, in Salem. Philip Shroyer located on lot eleven, of the same lands. Peter Worts on lot eight, and Jacob Gaumer on lot twenty-eight, about 1811. Lawrence Wisecarver, George Stoner, Peter Livingood, George Shurtz, Samuel Shurtz, John Shurtz and Jacob Sturtz were early settlers. Joseph Stiers came in 1815, and settled on the southwest quarter of section eight. William and Stephen Starkey came from Virginia and settled about the same time, and Thomas Collins located on the southwest quarter of section thirteen, in 1815. The Rev. William Spencer located on lot thirty-six, of the school lands, in 1816.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

Topographically the territory embraced in this township is moderately hilly, with a considerable part of the surface very low, called "prairie." The highest grounds are in the southern part, on William Drummond's farm, on which there is a cone-shaped hill, known as "Drummond's Knob." When first settled by the whites, the prairie lands were covered with a coarse grass, or low brush. Within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" large trees have grown from these brush oaks, but much the greater part has been cleared away, and the land converted into fertile grain and meadow fields.

The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, and generally quite fertile. The principal streams are Salt Creek, which enters from the east, flows in a westerly direction through the township, and turning southeastward passes into Perry township; and Prairie Run, its principal tributary, which rises in the northeastern part of the township, flowing south and west, and unites with Salt Creek, on Dolphin Winn's farm; and there are two branches of Symmes Creek that pass through the northwest corner of the township.

### THE OLDEST "BLAZE" IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Sutherland Stiers, a reliable citizen, residing on section eight, one mile south of Adamsville, relates that in 1868 he cut down a large white oak tree for rails, and found within the body of the tree a number of distinct marks, successively one above the other, appearing to have been made for the purpose of a "blaze," or road-mark—cutting in with an ax and hewing the hacked surface down in the usual manner, and that the growth of the tree had enveloped, but not obliterated these marks. He, with his neighbors, carefully counted the growth, or annular rings, and found them to number one hundred and sixteen, which, subtracted from the date of discovery, would make the date of their making 1752. These marks could not have been made with a tomahawk, and seem to have been made with such an ax as Americans use. 1752 was twelve years before Boquet's expedition, and ante-dates Braddock's expedition. Who made them?

### AGRICULTURE.

Grain raising was formerly the leading occupation; now stock raising divides the honors, and is receiving considerable attention.

### HORTICULTURE.

The first orchard was planted by the first settler, William Denison, on the farm now occupied by his son, William S., where he built the first frame house in the township, in 1812.

The first stone house was built on the northeast quarter of section sixteen, by Jacob Zimmerman, in 1827. William S. Denison built the first brick house in 1841, and now occupies it.

The agricultural implements changed slowly. Mr. W. S. Denison introduced the first mower and sulky rake. The first threshing machine was operated by Singleton Hardy. It was styled a "tramp" machine.

### FINE STOCK.

The first short horned cattle were brought into the township by W. S. Denison, and, although not raising thoroughbreds, he has a fine herd of "grades."

In 1861, W. W. Adams purchased some thoroughbreds of Moses Robertson, Washington county. In 1868, he bought a bull in Coshocton county, and since that time has purchased of Mr. Robertson two calves at $75 each, and from these he has raised a fine herd of high grades, having crossed Durhams and Devonshires.

The first merino sheep were introduced by non-residents, in 1858.

The first public road in the township was surveyed from Zanesville to Plainfield, in Coshocton county. The next was from Mechanicsville to Livingood's Mill, on section eighteen.

The first marriage was between Jesse Williams and Lucy Denison, "high contracting parties," in 1810. The first birth was their son, Gordon, born in April, 1811.

The first death recorded was Catherine Gaumer, wife of Jacob Gaumer, in 1816. She was buried in the ground set apart for a graveyard, by the Lutheran Denomination, and was the first person buried there. This is the oldest cemetery in the township. The land was deeded for church and cemetery purposes, by Jacob Gaumer.

GUNSMITHS.

Jacob Gaumer lived on lot twenty-eight of the school land, and repaired guns, and occasionally did blacksmithing, in 1811. He may be called the first blacksmith. The descendants of Peter Wertz and Abner Wade, cotemporaries of Gaumer, dispute and claim this honor.

The first carpenter and millwright was Stephen Starkey.

CHURCHES.

*New Hope Evangelical Lutheran Church* was organized in 1811, by Rev. Anthony Weyer, with the following members: Jacob Gaumer and Catharine, his wife; Philip Shroyer and Maria, his wife; Peter Wertz and Susan, his wife; Henry Bainter, Adam Bainter and wife, Samuel Shurtz and Mary, his wife; George Shurtz and wife, Christian Shroyer and wife, Catharine; Jacob Gaumer, Jr., and Elizabeth, his wife; Daniel Gaumer and Hannah, his wife; Catharine and Margaret Shurtz, John Shurtz, John Ault and Mary, his wife; Jacob Sturtz, Jacob Shroyer, Abraham Shroyer, Anthony Slater and Susan, his wife, and George Stoner and wife.

The Elders, from 1812 to 1818, were Daniel Gaumer and Frederick Munnig (now spelt Minnick). The Elders, from 1818 to 1821, were Samuel Shurtz and Frederick Garijan (now spelt Yarian).

The Deacons, from 1812 to 1818, were Jacob Gaumer and John Stoner; from 1818 to 1821, Michael Shain and George Shurtz.

The Trustees, from 1816 to 1818, were Jacob Gaumer, Adam Lander, Daniel Gaumer, Philip Shroyer, and Jacob Gaumer, Jr.

The first church was built on the northwest corner of lot twenty-eight, the site now occupied by the Lutheran Cemetery. It was a small structure, erected in 1817, and, in 1838, was removed, to give place to a two-story, brick church, which did service until 1870, when a new frame building was erected. The corner-stone was laid May 14th, 1870, by N. J. Knisely, and the house was finished the same year. It is forty-two by seventy, and cost six thousand dollars. The dedication ceremonies were performed May 28th, 1871, by Rev. M. C. Horine and Rev. J. A. Roof.

The old church site and graveyard, consisting of about two acres, was donated to the Trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in 1819, by Jacob Gaumer, and the present site of the church (about one acre), was donated for that purpose, by Jonathan Gaumer.

The following is a list of those who have served as pastors of this church:

Anthony Weyer, 1811 to '15; Andrew Henkle, 1815 to '18; Ludwig Sheid, 1818 to '20; Samuel Kaemmerer, 1820 to '59; A. N. Bartholomew, 1859 to '70; J. P. Hentz, 1871 to '73; John Weber, 1873 to '80—and the latter is the present incumbent.

The present membership numbers one hundred and fifty.

The Deacons are G. W. Bell, Peter W. Sturtz, Jonas Bainter, and J. W. Vinsel.

The Elders are John O. Shrigley and Solomon Gaumer.

The Sunday School has an attendance of ninety, with Peter W. Sturtz as Superintendent.

*Salem Baptist Church* was organized October 10, 1818, by the Rev. Amos Mix and Rev. Henry Pringle, with the following membership: William Spencer, and Catharine, his wife; Jesse Williams, and Lucy, his wife; William Cooksey, and Elizabeth, his wife; John Lawrence, Amos Stackhouse, Philip Shoff, Elvira and Sarah Shoff, Mordecai Adams, and Hannah, his wife; Isabella Ackerson, Rebecca Tennis, Ethelinda Denison, Rachel Jordan, Sarah Whittenberry, Lucy Babcock, Lucretia Slack, and Susanna Hickman.

The first Deacons were, John Fitz and Caleb Jordan.

The first church was a small hewed log structure that stood just east of the present village of Adamsville, and was built in 1822; in 1838, it was removed, and a building, 40x60 feet, erected, at a cost of $1,000. In 1872, this building was taken down, and a new frame, 36x52 feet, erected in its place, at a cost of $2,500.

The first pastor was Rev. William Spencer, who was ordained in 1818, and served till 1839; Rev. William Sedwick was installed in May, 1839, and resigned in 1857; Rev. W. D. Siegfried became pastor, January 16, 1858, and resigned in April, 1861; when Rev. Simeon Seigfried Jr., was called, and resigned October 7, 1865; Rev. H. N. Harford came next, and served from March, 1866, one year; Rev. E. B. Smith came in April, 1867, and remained until March 12, 1870; February 11, 1871, Rev. J. G. Whitaker became pastor, and remained until 1875; Rev. H. H. Dunaway became pastor in May, 1876, and resigned December 13, 1879; since which time the church has been supplied by Rev. Richard Harrison.

The present membership numbers sixty.

The Deacons are, John Fitz and H. N. Gore.

*Adamsville Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first class was formed by Rev. Thomas Buckle, in 1840, with the following members:

Joseph Stiers and Sarah, his wife, Michael Ellis and wife, Theodore Bailey and wife, Noah Honnold, Thomas Roe, and Mrs. Armstrong. Andrew Magee was the preacher in charge. The first quarterly meeting was held in Noah Honnold's barn, May 16th, 1841.

The first Class Leader was Theodore Bailey.

A frame church, 40x56, was built in Adamsville, in 1842, at a cost of $1,500, and is still in service, and in good condition.

The following preachers, on the Adamsville circuit, have ministered to this church:

In 1840, Thomas R. Ruckle and Andrew Magee; 1841–2, Thomas R. Ruckle and Ludwell Petty; 1842–3, Ludwell Petty and C. Morrison; 1843–4, Walter Athey and Chester Morrison; 1844–5, Walter Athey and I. N. Baird; 1845–6, I. N. Baird and David Cross; 1846–7, Edward

H. Taylor and David Cross; 1847–8, E. H. Taylor and C. E. Weirich; 1848–9, C. E. Weirich and P. K. McCune; 1849–50, David P. Mitchell and Patrick K. McCune; 1850–1, D. P. Mitchell and Robert Boyd; 1851–2, Andrew Magee and Z. S. Weller; 1852–3, Andrew Magee and Z. S. Weller; 1853–4, James H. Bray and Hiram Sensabaugh; 1854–5, James H. Bray and Walter A. Bray; 1855–6, David Cross and James Moore; 1856–7, David Gordon and Ebenezer W. Brady; 1857–8, David Gordon and Wm. B. Watkins; 1858–9, John E. McGaw and Wm. Devinney; 1859–60, John Huston and George McKee; 1861–2, W. Darby and W. R. Fouch; 1862–3, W. Darby and L. S. Keagle; 1863–4, S. Lewis and H. S. White; 1864–5, J. H. Rogers and Joseph Shane; 1865–6, James H. Rogers and James E. Starkey; 1866–7, J. H. Rogers and John C. Castle; 1867–8, J. P. Saddler and W. H. McBride; 1868–8, J. P. Saddler and W. H. Stewart; 1869–70, J. P. Saddler and J. W. Miles; 1870–1, M. C. Harris and J. C. Russell; 1871–2, A. V. Galbraith and J. C. Russell; 1872–3, J. W. Toland and J. C. Russell; 1873–4, J. C. Russell and T. F. Phillips; 1874–5, J. W. Toland and T. F. Phillips; 1875–6, J. Q. A. Miller and T. F. Phillips; 1876–7, T. W. Anderson and W. L. Davidson; 1877–8, T. W. Anderson and D. W. Knight; 1878–9, T. W. Anderson and D. W. Knight; 1879–80, Henry M. Rader and J. R. Hoover.

The present number of members is eighty.

The Leaders are George E. Honnold, Thomas Cooksey, and Addison Stiers.

The Stewards are A. C. Tomlinson and Edward Spencer.

*The Salem Chapel M. E. Church.*—The first class consisted of Richard Johnson, Leader, and Eliza, his wife; Benaiah Spragg and Nancy, his wife; Joseph Stiers and Margaret, his wife; G. Tousler and Martha, his wife; Solomon Baughman and Nancy, his wife; John Daily and Talitha, his wife; Joseph Johnson, Ruth Johnson, Nancy Crane, and others, whose names are not remembered.

Benaiah Spragg donated an acre of ground, in the southeast corner of section eighteen, for a church site, and in 1852, a frame building, 40x50, was erected. at a cost of about $900.

The Trustees, at the time, were Benaiah Spragg, Richard Johnson, and James Johnson. The preacher in charge was Andrew Magee. The Leaders were William Drummond, James Radcliff, and Washington Spicer. The Stewards were Richard Haynes, William Drummond, and William Elsea.

The present number of members is ninety.

The preachers are H. M. Rader and J. R. Hoover.

*Good Hope Lutheran Church.*—This church was organized by Rev. Wm. Gilbreath, in 1868, with the following membership: Levi Stotts and Amanda, his wife; Charles Sturtz and Rachel, his wife; John Sturtz and Louisa, his wife; Elizabeth and Sarah Wisecarver, and Elizabeth Wine. Levi Stotts was Leader. The Stewards were Levi Stotts, Charles Sturtz, and W. W. Adams.

Rev. Thomas Drake was pastor from 1870 to 1874. Samuel Shreeves became pastor in 1877, and is the present incumbent.

In 1871, a frame building was purchased in Adamsville, fitted up for the church, and dedicated November 5th, 1871. The congregation have worshiped here since that time.

The Sunday School was organized soon after the church, and has about one hundred scholars.

Levi Stolts is Superintendent.

*Beulah Baptist Church.*—In March, 1872, Rev. E. W. Daniels held a series of meetings in Salem Chapel, and organized a Baptist Church, with the following membership: Isaac Darner and Ann, his wife, Samuel Bowman and Hannah, his wife, Delphini Winn and Catharine, his wife, R. J. Winn, J. A. Winn, H. N. Winn, Hattie A. Winn, Nancy M. Winn, William P. Winn, Robert Scott, John Whitcraft and Samantha, his wife, J. W. Bratton, Elizabeth A. Bratton, Lizzie Hunter, J. R. Bratton, Mary A. Bowman, Emma Hardy, Emmeline Williams, Mary Huff, Lucy Williams, Jared Williams, and Austin Lehew. In the fall of that year, the congregation assembled in Milligan's school house; and in 1873, they bought one and a half acres of land of B. A. Morrison, off the northeast quarter of section twenty-two, on which a frame building, 32x42, was erected, and dedicated January 11th, 1874, by Rev. T. Powell.

The first Deacons were, Isaac Darner and R. J. Winn; Trustees—Delphini Winn, Isaac Darner and Samuel S. Bowman.

The present Deacons are, Isaac Darner and H. P. Bowman. The present membership numbers seventy. The present Trustees are H. P. Bowman, Thomas Mower, and Jared Williams.

The first pastor was Rev. W. J. Dunn, who was followed by Rev. S. G Barber, August Jordan, J. C. Skinner, C. C. Erwin and E. W. Daniels, the present incumbent.

### PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in Salem was Dr. Jacob S. Reasoner. He began the practice of his profession in 1832, and continued in that place until 1853. Dr. Henry Decker came to Salem in 1839, and continues in the service. Dr. Jared Cone began the practice of medicine here in 1845, and remained ten years. Dr. James Crawford came in 1835, and remained seven years. Dr's. Loy and Blake were here in 1841–2. Dr. John Mills studied with Dr. Decker, and practiced from 1843 to 1850. Dr. P. A. Baker came in 1857, and practiced until A.D. 1879. Dr. Sidle practiced during 1860. Dr. Thomas Gaumer came in 1879, and continues to "hold the fort."

### STORES.

The first store was owned by Thomas Few, of Union township, and kept by Gibson Collins, in

Adamsville, in 1833 or '34. The store building stood where Geyer's store is now located. He was succeeded by Werts & Deggett.

Jared Cone came to Adamsville in 1835, and built on lot two, of Adams' plat, and opened a store. This was the first general store in the township. He was followed, in 1838, by Roe & Armstrong, who opened in the Collins building, on lot nine, and, in 1839, moved to lot four, of Wheeler's addition, and quit the business in 1842.

Ruff & Leslie began in the Collins building in 1839, and closed out in 1843. Denison Ross and Isaac Stiers commenced business in 1844, and kept the store a short time. James Darlington put in an appearance, just sufficient to make it necessary to mention him. Jacob Stenger began in 1852. H. S. Roff and John Mills embarked on the commercial sea in 1853, and were followed, by various parties, in the same building, until 1863, when A. Jordan and Wm. Sedwick opened store. They dissolved a year later, and Mr. Jordan sold out in 1875. He was succeeded by Zimmer & Hurdle, VanKirk & Baker, and Wesley Stiers. C. A. Geyer began in 1877, on lot nine; A. C. Tomlinson, on lot two, Adams' plat, and A. Jordan, on lot four, Wheeler's addition, in 1878. These three are still in business.

### TAVERNS.

The first tavern in Salem township was kept by Denison Ross, who built a hotel on lot four, of Wheeler's addition to Adamsville, in 1838. He subsequently sold it to John Bratton, and it has passed through the hands of John Zimmerman, Jacob Stenger, David Richardson, Samuel Van Kirk, G. W. Shoemaker, and perhaps several others. R. H. Lowe keeps the only hotel in the place at this time.

### MILLS.

Peter Livingood built the first mill, in Salem (then in Highland township), about 1814 or '15. It was a huge, rough, substantial structure (very like its owner), and was located on the southwest quarter of section eighteen, below the forks of Salt creek. This, being the only gristmill in the township, was a great convenience to the settlers, and Peter did not fail to appreciate the importance of his services. About 1830, Mr. Livingood sold this mill to a Mr. Bratton, who ran it for several years; but, at present, a single decayed post marks the spot where once flourished "Peter Livingood's mill."

In 1832, Joseph Bowers erected a sawmill, on Salt creek, on the southeast quarter of section sixteen, and, in 1849, sold this property to Jacob Kieffer, who moved the sawmill to the east bank of the creek, and, in 1869, built a frame gristmill, twenty-five by thirty, adjoining, and put in a small pair of corn buhrs. In 1870, he added a pair of French buhrs, for grinding wheat. The mill is still in good condition, but, owing to the inconstant supply of water, cannot be run more than four months in the year.

Charles Sturtz built a sawmill on a branch of Symmes run, in section four, in 1836. This mill sawed most of the lumber used in building the houses in Adamsville. It has been mustered out of service.

Samuel Harris and Isaac Stiers built a steam sawmill, on lot twenty-one, of the school land, about 1850, and, in 1852, sold it to Mr. Shrigley, who put in two run of buhrs. In 1854, Mr. G. W. Shoemaker became proprietor, and, in 1855, Mr. John Skinner associated with him. In 1856, this mill was destroyed by fire, and has never been rebuilt.

In 1862, Charles Beck built a steam grist and saw mill, near Adamsville, containing two run of buhrs, and, in 1873, sold them to John D. Hanks, who repaired them and is the present proprietor. This is the only mill of the kind in Salem township.

### THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN SALEM.

The first school-house in Salem, was built on the northwest corner of lot thirty-seven, of the school land, in 1817, and the first school began in December, of that year. The teacher was Abraham Smith. Amy Wade taught, in 1820, and Mr. Colvin in 1822.

There are now three schools in the township, and three good, substantial, frame school-houses.

### THE MUSKINGUM NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution owes its inception and, measurably, it existence, to the ambition of Prof. E. Spencer, to secure for this region a higher degree of efficiency in the schools. The energy of the Professor, in this behalf, resulted in the inauguration of the school, July 19th, 1880, continuing six weeks, with the following faculty:

Prof. E. Spencer, Principal of the Public Schools, Adamsville, Ohio; Prof. B. Spencer, Instructor in Latin, Greek, and History, Denison University; and Miss Maud E. Bodine, Instructress in plain and ornamental Penmanship, Medina, Ohio.

Classes were formed in Penmanship, Elocution, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Greek, United States History, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. Ninety-one students were in attendance. Nine lectures, on practical topics, were delivered during the session. The terms were an average of five dollars for tuition.

### FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a part of Highland, when that township was ten miles square. In July, 1819, the County Commissioners set off the township of Salem—five miles square. The name was derived from Salem, Massachusetts, a number of the early settlers being from that region. The northeast quarter of the township is "School Land," and surveyed into one hundred acre lots, numbered from one to forty, beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter of the township, numbering north and south alternately, and ending at the northwest corner.

In compliance with the order of the County Commissioners, the first election was held at the

house of Jesse Williams, but the records have not been preserved, and we have to depend upon tradition, which informs us that Rev. William Spencer was Justice of the Peace while Salem was included in Highland. In 1819, when Salem was organized, Joseph Stiers was elected Justice for the new township, and served until 1837. The elections were sometimes held at the house of Thomas Collins, who lived near the center of the township.

In 1846, the polls were moved to Adamsville, and the elections have been held there ever since.

The officers of the township, in 1880, were as follows:

Justices of the Peace—Edward Spencer and F. P. Winn.

Constable—George Kerns.

Clerk—J. W. Elsea.

Assessor—George W. Shoemaker.

Treasurer—J. V. Zimmers.

Trustees—Hugh King, J. H. Bainter, and Riley Gaumer.

Board of Education—J. C. Taylor, Mitchell Handel, and F. P. Winn.

Supervisors—Edward Brock, Phillip Spragg, Flavius Francis, N. M. Honnold, G. P. Werts, Martin Bowers, J. C. Taylor, and Jacob Crane.

The first distillery was built by Phillip Baker, on the northwest quarter of section nineteen, in 1819. George Stoner had a "still-house" on section four, in 1822, and his whisky was in such demand that it was consumed as fast as he could make it. Mr. Sutherland Stiers, an old citizen, relates that, when a boy, he carried whisky from "Stoner's still" so hot that he was obliged to change hands frequently to prevent the handle of the jug from burning him. This was "hot whisky" then, and did not cease to burn when it was called cool.

### POSTMASTER.

Jonathan Starkey, who resided about a mile east of the present town of Adamsville, was appointed Postmaster by President John Q. Adams, in 1827, and in 1829, was removed by President Andrew Jackson, and Henry Bainter, of Monroe township, appointed. This change caused great dissatisfaction, and in 1835, Jared Cone was appointed at Adamsville. Cone was followed by H. T. Roff, in 1853, and he was succeeded by L. D. Stoner, in 1862, and he was followed by Geo. W. Dilley and Adam Moser. J. W. Garrett was appointed in 1869, and continues in office. The office has remained in Adamsville since 1835, and is supplied from Zanesville tri-weekly, by hack.

### ADAMSVILLE.

Mordecai Adams entered the northwest quarter of section seven, and in 1832, having procured the services of William Beaver, a surveyor, laid out the town, which he called Adamsville, in the northeast corner of said section.

In 1835, A. H. Wheeler laid out an addition, situate on the southwest quarter of section four, but adjacent to the original plat. Subsequently, Jared Cone laid out several additions.

In 1832, several houses were erected upon the town site, but as Dr. Jacob Reasoner was the first to occupy, his was termed the first house, as he was the first resident in Adamsville. This house stood on lot ten, and the postoffice is now a part of that building.

Adamsville was incorporated in 1864. The first Mayor was David Richardson, and the first members of the Council were G. W. Shoemaker, J. W. Stiers, and A. P. Baker.

The present officers are as follows:

Mayor—George W. Shoemaker.

Council—August Jordan, John Prince, T. M. Gaumer, Hugh King, Martin Bowers, and A. J. Hurdle.

### ADAMSVILLE DIRECTORY.

Churches—Baptist, Rev. Richard Harrison, pastor; Methodist, Rev's. H. M. Rader, and J. R. Hoover, pastors; Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. John Weber, pastor.

Educational—Normal School, Prof. E. Spencer, Principal.

Physicians—Drs. Henry Decker and Thomas Gaumer.

Postoffice—John W. Garrett, Postmaster.

Stores—C. A. Geyer, A. & J. Hurdle, A. Jordan, and A. C. Tomlinson.

Druggist—J. W. Garrett.

Hotel—Robert H. Lowe.

Barbers—J. W. Garrett and Henry Ross.

Blacksmiths—J. A. Snoots and Oliver Tritipo.

Butcher—Robert A. Lowe.

Carpenter—W. S. Shirer.

Dressmaker—Laura Sedwick.

Furniture and Undertaker—H. C. Shirer.

Gristmill—John D. Hanks.

Harness and Saddles—Asa Nims and David Gerber.

Millinery—Molly Ross.

Painter—William Baker.

Plasterer—Christian Aler.

Shoemakers—John Rechel and John Prince.

Tailor—Jonas Rerick.

Tinner—J. W. Fitz.

Wagons—George Shuler and Geo. V. Kerns.

### MILITARY RECORD OF SALEM TOWNSHIP, 1861-5.

Armstrong, William; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

Aler, Christian F.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

Aler, Christopher T.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

Aler, Frederick; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.; (wounded in "the Wilderness" June, 1864; died at White House Landing, Va).

Adams, Martin; Tenth O. V. C.

Atkinson, Lou; Tenth O. V. C.

Ault, Andrew; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

Armstrong, Alexander: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

Brown, Joseph; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.

Baker, Lewis; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bogen, William; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bowman, A.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bowden, John; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bowden, Timothy; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bowden, William; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Bowden, Edward; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Brock, Edward; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Baughman, Joseph; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Bowden, Daniel; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Bartholomew, Alvin; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Bowman, George; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Baughman, Smithfield; Sixteenth U. S. I.
Baughman, Ezra; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Crane, Jacob; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Collins, G. A.; Sixty-second O. V. I.
Crane, John; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Davis, Benjamin; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Dailey, Samuel; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Decker, Theodore; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Drummond William; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Decker, T. A.; First O. V. C.
Dickinson, William; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Dailey, Joseph; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Elsea, John; Second O. V. I.
Forrest, James; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Ford, Harry; One Hundred and Ninety-first U. S. I.
Gladden, Henry; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Gaumer, Henry; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Geyer, James W.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Gear, Samuel H.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Gilsin, George; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Hardy, Washington; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Honnold, George E.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Honnold, George P.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Hardy, Leven; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Hardy, Samuel; Signal Service.
Henry, Asa; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Hunter, James; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. N. G.
Ijams, William W.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Jackson, Hiram; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Knicely, Isaac; One hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Lhain, John; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Lhain, Samuel; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Livingston, William B.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Meisner, Carl; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Miller, Daniel; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Mock, Samuel; Tenth O. V. C.
McAnna, John S.; Sixteenth U. S. I.
McKnight, George; Sixty-second O. V. I.
McDowell, John W.; Sixty-second O. V. I.: died at Suffolk, Virginia.
McGaw, H. D.: Second O. V. I.
Neuzinger, Jacob; Second O. V. I.
Orndorff, John; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Oliver, John; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Peidlinmier, Frederick; Sixty-second O. V. I.
Richardson, Orin; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Rôrick, O. P.; Second O. V. I.
Rorick, Marion; Third O. V. I.; the first to volunteer from Salem township.
Rorick, Jesse, First Lieutenant; Sixty-Second O. V. I.
Roff, J. W.; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Ross, David; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Ross, Jacob H.; Fourth O. V. I.
Richardson, Levi P.; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Roff, H. H.; Marine service; killed at Fort Jackson, Mississippi.
Ross, Robert; Tenth O. V. C.
Rorick, William; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Rochel, John; Ninth O. V. C.
Seigfried, Simeon, Captain; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Shroyer, Solomon, First Lieutenant; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Snoots, John, Second Lieutenant; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G,
Shirer, H. C.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Sauerz, George; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Shrigley, George; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Snoots, J. A.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Spicer, Washington; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Stotts, Jacob; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Stotts, Adam; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.; wounded at Fort Grigg.
Shrum, William B.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Shirer, James M.; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. N. G.
Shirer, W. S.; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth O. N. G.
Stiner, Joseph; Sixty-second O V. I.
Shoemaker, Enoch; Ninth O. V. C.
Stiers, Joseph, Ninth O. V. C.
Snur, F. M.; Second O. V. I.
Sandel, Michael, Ninety-seventh O. V. I.; wounded at Atlanta.
Shirer, Converse; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.

Snur, William; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Snur, John; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Sturtz, Dennis: Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Stotts, Nathan; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Snur, Frank: Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Sarbaugh, John; regiment unknown.
Stotts, Claudius; regiment unknown.
Shirer, B. F.; Sixth O. V. C.; died of starvation at Andersonville, January 7, 1865.
Sturtz, C.: One Hundred and Ninety-first U. S. I.
Sandel, Andrew: One Hundred and Ninety-first U. S. I.
Taylor, C. C.: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Taylor, J. C.: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Thomas, George; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Tritipo, Oliver M.: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Titus, Frank; Second O. V. I.
Trustler, William; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.; killed at Mission Ridge.
Taylor, Samuel J.; Seventy-eighth O V. I.
Tomlinson, A. C.; Signal service.
Vernon, Asa; Second O. V. I.
Vernon, Joseph; Second O. V. I.
Vernon, Ezra; Second O. V. I.
Vernon, Josiah; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Vernon, Cyrus.
Vernon, Nicholas; Fifteenth U. S. I.
Williams, H. Harrison; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Winn, A. M.: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Wiles, F. M.; One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Werts, George P.; One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.
Winn, R. J.; Second O. V. I.
Winn, Hiram; Second O. V. I.
Watts, George; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Wheeler, Newton; Ninety-seventh O. V. I.
Whitcraft, J. R.; Seventy-eighth O. V. I.
Watts, W. W.; Signal service.
Zimmer, J. V.: One Hundred and Sixtieth O. N. G.
Zimmer, Jacob: One Hundred and Twenty-second O. V. I.

*War of 1812.*—Collins, Thomas.
Denison, Gurdon.
Dailey, John.
Dailey, William.
Stiers, Joseph.
Vernon, Joseph.
Williams, John.
Wine, John.

*Mexican War.*—Nolan, William.
Rorick, Jesse.

## BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

PRE-HISTORIC RECORD—MOUND BUILDERS—FIRST WHITE SETTLERS—FIRST ROAD—BRUSH CREEK ROAD—FIRST BRIDGE—FIRST BLACKSMITH—A HUNTER'S EXTREMITY—CARPENTERS—PHYSICIANS—FIRST SAWMILL—DAM ACROSS BRUSH CREEK — GRISTMILLS — TANNERIES — FIRST SCHOOL—"THE CLASS OF 1814"—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—THE POTTER'S ART—CANNEL COAL—IRON—SALT—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SUCCESSORS—FIRST SALT WELL—LUTHERAN CHURCH—LUTHERANS AND PRESBYTERIANS BUILD A CHURCH — CHANGE IN SYNODICAL CONNECTION — FIRST DISTILLERY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—PIONEER STORE—ANTIOCH UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—ZOAR BAPTIST CHURCH—AMITY SUNDAY SCHOOL—STOVERTOWN—CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—FIRST BRICK—FIRST POST ROUTE—GEOLOGY.

The history of this township has, in addition to the usual historic data, that revive old time memories, and enable the pioneers yet on the stage of action, to live over the scenes that inspired their earlier life, become henceforth the most notable in the county, and gained a place in the Archælogical world, that invests it with no ordinary importance. As, whoever is interested in the mound builder's history can not fail to consider the peculiar topography as inviting that peculiar people to its hills, and valleys, especially will they desire to study the remains they left in this township, in connection with those in other parts of the State, and in other parts of the United States, that, though prehistoric, are yet in a sense classic ground. The mound builder chapter in this work will be found a compilation from the most distinguished writers on the subject; and of such importance that it is assigned a special place in this work.

The first settler, in modern parlance, was George Swingle, a native of Saxony, in Germany. He was born July 4, 1756, and at the age of sixteen entered the army, in which he served eight years, and during which period his parents died. When his term of service was ended, he sailed for America, and located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in shoemaking, which he seems to have taken up, without learning the art from a master. Here he married Mary Magdalene Dietrich, and continued to reside there until 1810, when, accompanied by his son, Nicholas, he started for "the northwest country," and halted in the region now known as Brush Creek township, where he concluded to settle, on the farm now occupied by Solomon Swingle. After selecting this place, he left his son to prepare a shelter for them, whilst he returned to Pennsylvania for the remainder of the family; and Nicholas, with the neighbors' help, erected a cabin, into which the family domiciled soon after. The journey thither was through the wilderness, then inhabited by savages and wild beasts, and it is an indi-

cation of the heroism that characterized Mr. Swingle and the pioneers of that day, that they braved these dangers and attained not only the mastery over both, but converted these wild lands into productive fields, and gardens. Those were the days that tried men's souls in the most literal sense, for they had to create all the means of the comfort they enjoyed; and to contend with the ravages of the raccoon and squirrel, who wantonly appropriated their corn, as if it had been planted for them. Mr. Swingle never became discouraged, however; during his first year he made a barrel of maple sugar, and a barrel of molasses; for coffee they substituted parched corn, and for tea they used sassafras root bark. During the second year, they built a hewed log house, the first in the township, and they abandoned the one built by Nicholas; they also built a barn and set out an orchard, and planted wheat. George Swingle died on this place, October 28th, 1844, honored and beloved by all who knew him. His wife survived him two years. The only surviving members of his family, are: Samuel, who lives in Harrison township, and Elizabeth Willis, who lives in Clark county, Illinois—the latter in her eighty-second year.

Among the pioneers who came prior to 1820, and soon after Mr. George Swingle, were Thomas Davidson, Balsor Dietrich, David Woodruff, ——— Simmons, Samuel Whitaker, Lewis Whitaker, Archibald Buchanan, Thomas B. McConnell, John McConnell, Joseph Showers, James Brown, Joseph Hudson, Lewis Hudson, John Boyd, John Worstall, John Hopkins, James Hopkins, Christian Baughman, E. Longshore, David Woodruff, Virginia David, Martin Adams, Adam Leffler, Jacob and Henry Stainbrook, Henry Dozer, Zedekiah Butt, J. Worstall, John Brighton, Abner Brelsford, John M. Carlisle, Robert Crook, William Thompson, William McElhany, Michael Wiseman, Peter Shepard, and "Abe." Stanbrook, Jr.

The first necessity, after securing shelter and provisions, was a road, and the road was surveyed by ——— Beckwith, running the entire length of the township, from the Muskingum river to the Morgan county line, dividing the township centrally, from north to south. The date of this survey is not known; the thoroughfare has since been known as the Brush Creek road, which it derived from the name of the stream which bears that name, and entering the township at its southern boundary, crosses northward and nearly centrally, through the township, and empties into the Muskingum river, which is fairly concealed by a brushy undergrowth, and hence *its* name.

The first bridge in this region was built across Brush Creek, by John Worstall, near the present residence of John G. McConnell. This was in an early day.

The first blacksmith to start a fire, in this township, was Thomas Davidson, who came in 1813, and remained until 1844. The sons of Vulcan who came after him, were John G. McConnell, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Harrop, and Tobias Thomas.

### A HUNTER'S EXTREMITY.

The pioneers, whether attracted to this region by the abundance of game of all kinds, or the salubrious climate and fertile soil, nevertheless, spent much time in the chase. Henry Dozer, Adam Leffler, and Henry Stainbrook, were so fond of this occupation, that they were generally spoken of as "the hunters."

On one occasion, Henry Dozer found a "bear tree," that is, a hollow stump, of considerable height, within which a pair of the *ursus Americanus* had made their home, and, at this time, had cubs, which had been left to themselves, while the parents had gone in quest of food.

Mr. Dozer, feeling safe from molestation, captured the cubs, and was making off with them, when Madam Bruin's anxious ear heard their cry and she hastened to their rescue, and so hotly did she pursue the invader of her home and the would-be despoiler of her family circle, that Mr. Dozer was compelled to release the bear babies, and to defend himself as best he could with his rifle. Being in very "close quarters," he thrust the muzzle of his gun into her mouth, which she seized in her teeth and almost wrenched it from him, and struck it so violently with her paws that it was with difficulty he could retain his hold of it; but he suceeded in discharging the contents of the gun into her brain, which quieted her excitement and saved Mr. Dozer from her fatal embrace. He then had all the bear meat he wanted, and the cubs, beside. The gun barrel shows the marks of her teeth, and how certainly Madam Bruin could have crushed his bones.

Another of this trio, "caught in his own trap," came near perishing for want of help to get out. Having made a pit and covered it with branches, in the usual way, he thought to try it, and it worked so well that he was precipitated to the bottom, from whence he could not return, and thus found himself imprisoned, thirty miles from the nearest human habitation, and with abundant opportunity to realize "how it was himself"—to be trapped. There he remained, despite every effort to get out, and, having been there nearly three days, he was almost resigned to his fate, when Henry Stainbrook happened to pass near, and heard his feeble cry, and rescued him. The fear of starvation, or being devoured by wild beasts, had greatly exhausted him.

Black bears were so numerous that Henry Stainbrook killed two from a beech tree, not more than half a mile from his cabin home. This was on the farm now owned by William S. Swingle. He cut his name and the year of this occurrence—1815—in the bark of the tree, and they remain visible to this day.

### CARPENTERS.

The first carpenters were George Swingle, the Second, and Joseph Showers. The first carpenter work done in the township, was for George

Swingle, the First. [This designation signified their priority of coming, and fixed their individuality.]

PHYSICIAN.

The first physician was Doctress Addison, who "practiced through all this region," and carried her bag of roots and herbs like "the great medicine men" of that day, and was warmly welcomed at every fireside. This was about 1813.

MILLS.

The first sawmill was built by Samuel Stover, who built a dam across Brush creek, and thus found water power to propel his mill, in 1813. He added a gristmill, in 1819. In 1827 and 1829, new mills were built, on the old foundations, on the site afterwards occupied by John E. McCoy's tannery, in Stovertown.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in this township was taught by David Woodruff, Sr., during the winter of 1814, in a log house, erected on Adam Baughman's farm, by George Swingle; this farm is now the home of J. S. Baughman. Among the scholars taught by Mr. Woodruff, were, of "The Class of 1814." John Swingle, Samuel Swingle, Mary and Margaretta Swingle, Elizabeth Dietrich, Reuben, Lewis, and Ruth Whittaker, David and Lewis Stockdale, Elizabeth and Sarah Stover, James Bridgener, Stephen, Nathan, and Hannah Woodruff, Joseph Hudson, Thomas Davidson, Balsor Stover, and Edwin Erwin.

The schools of this period are under the management of our common school system, and supplied with comfortable houses, distributed over the township, where they meet the wants of the population most advantageously. they are nine in number: total atendance, 464.

TANNERY.

The first tanner was Archibald Buchanan, who located on the bank of Turkey run, about 1815, on land now owned by John Aston, and operated by John E. McCoy and Upton Lybarger, in Stovertown.

THE FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

"A petition was presented by a number of the inhabitants of Harrison township, praying that a new township be incorporated, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of section thirty-one, in township number ten, in range number thirteen; thence north, with the range between the thirteenth and fourteenth ranges, to the northwest corner of section number six, in township number eleven, in the thirteenth range, east, to the Muskingum river; thence, down said river, until it intersects the range-line between the twelfth and thirteenth ranges; thence south, to the county line; thence west, to the place of beginning, called Brush Creek township.—February 10th, 1817."—[See Commissioners' Journal.]

TOPOGRAPHY.

Topographically this township is one of the most hilly and broken in the county. One of the old settlers facetiously remarks that "we have more surface to the square mile, and can come nearer being able to farm both sides of our land, than any other township in the lot." In ye olden time, there was a denser growth of large trees, of all kinds known to Southeastern Ohio, than in almost any other part of the State. There is a large area of good timber land now.

The valley lands are the most fertile, and, being numerous, this is accounted one of the best farming regions. The soil is very productive, even on the uplands, and is composed of clay, lime, and sand—notably well adapted for cereals. The lowlands are chiefly of a sandy loam. Sandstone is more abundant than limestone, yet both are found in sufficient quantities for building purposes.

There are several varieties of clay, valuable for pottery, and in quantities that make this a very desirable region for the potter's art.

Cannel coal has been found, in large quantities, and of superior quality.

Iron ore has been traced, and is supposed to abound in this township. Some specimens have been pronounced very good, but, as yet, none has been mined for use.

Salt is easily made from the water found at short distances below the surface.

The first Justice of the Peace was Samuel Whitaker, who probably began to perform the duties of his office soon after the formation of the township, which was in 1817. He was succeeded by James Brown, and the following succeeded each other in the order given: William Thompson, "Zach" Baumgardner, David Butt, John Baughman, John Thompson, Robert Cummings, George Dozer, Thomas B. McConnell, Solomon Dozer, Balsor Dietrich, Thomas Showers, Abram Morrison, John Plantz, William McConnell, John Baughman, Hiram Dozer, Washington Louers, George Weaver, John Baughman and John G. McConnell.

The first salt well was bored by Thomas Moorehead in the year 1818, on the farm now owned by Martha and Joshua McConnell. This proved a success, and the business of salt making has been a prominent industry in the township for many years.

CHURCHES.

*Lutheran Church.*—The Rev. William Foster, an Evangelical Lutheran clergyman, visited from house to house in Brush Creek township, from 1812 to 1818, holding religious services. These visitations and services were conducted during 1818 by Rev. Andrew Hinkle and his brother, Charles. In 1819, Rev. Andrew Hinkle, assisted by Rev. Lewis Shite, organized a circuit, consisting of four or more congregations; one near Deavertown, in Morgan county, known as the Jerusalem Church; one in Brush Creek township, denominated St. John's Evangelical Church; one in Roseville, and one in Fultonham, the latter

three being in Muskingum county. In 1819, the Church of St. John erected a church, two miles south of the village of Stovertown. The spot where this primitive log church stood is now marked by a graveyard, where many of the pioneers have been laid. The first person buried there was Miss Phebe J. Swingle, daughter of George Swingle, who died early in the year 1812. She was identified with the church while yet in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and died triumphant in the faith. There was no Lutheran minister in this region at that time, and Rev. John Goshen, of Putnam, Muskingum county, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the funeral services. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Kammerer, who began his ministerial work in 1820, and continued to serve them for sixteen years.

The Lutherans and Presbyterians united in building a church, and vacated the old log church. This union, for the purpose of erecting a church, was in 1831; and the two societies worshiped without disturbance, one from the other.

The Rev. Amos Bartholomew served as pastor from 1836 to 1838, and in 1839, Rev. James Manning became the pastor. He continued to serve in the field until 1856.

In 1851, an additional lot, adjoining the one on which the church stood, was purchased. Upon this lot, the Lutherans erected a neat frame church, 36x40, and it was dedicated according to the usages of the Lutheran Church.

The Rev. John Bugan succeeded Mr. Manning in the pastorate, and remained twelve years, when the Rev. James Manning was called the second time to the pastorate. In 1872, owing to some dissensions among the members, the pastor resigned, and the pulpit was supplied from Zanesville.

In 1873, the congregation changed its synodical connection by uniting with the English District Synod of Ohio, and, at the same time, with the Zanesville Evangelical Lutheran Church, thus forming one charge.

The Zanesville congregation being in want of a pastor, the two united in calling Rev. William Ruthruff, of Akron, Ohio. This gentleman had the happiness of seeing peace restored amid the troubled spirits. Mr. Ruthruff continued to serve these churches until May, 1876, when he was suddenly called from the church militant to the church triumphant. He left many friends to mourn his death, but who long to meet him "on that other shore."

Their next pastor, Rev. Frank Richards, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is still ministering to them, and acceptably.

In the spring of 1878, the Brush Creek congregation purchased ground adjoining the lots above mentioned, and erected a frame church of Gothic architecture, 66x40, with a steeple one hundred feet high, at an aggregate cost of $5,000. The building was dedicated the same year, and is regarded as one of the finest country churches in the State. The congregation is free from debt and in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time of its history.

*The Presbyterian Church.*—The first organization of the Presbyterian Church in Brush Creek township, was in 1825, by Rev. James Culbertson. Services were held at the residence of Mrs. Turner, a widow lady residing on the farm since owned by James Leasure, and continued to be held there for some years.

The Presbyterians and Lutherans, Anno Domini, 1831, united for the purpose of erecting a house of worship, and at this time the Rev. —— Hunt was installed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation. The membership at this time consisted of Mrs. Turner, Lemuel Whitaker, David Woodruff and wife, Thomas B. McConnell and wife, Hugh Hankinson and wife, William Thompson and wife, John McCandless and wife, James French and wife, Daniel Spangler, Mary Stover and Hannah Woodruff. These good people continued in the faith and were the means of disseminating the truths of the gospel to many.

*Antioch United Brethren Church.*—The inception of this organization was when Royal Hastings, the first preacher, gathered the people together and preached to them, in the house of George Swingle, (the third,) about the year 1830. In this humble cabin he blew the Gospel trumpet with such unerring sound that they were constrained to unite the little band into an organization, and determined to hold regular meetings, and they met in that house until 1844, when a cabin was erected, on the farm of Samuel Dozer, where they worshiped until 1869, when they took possession of the commodious and neat frame church that they have continued to use to this day. The membership, at the time of organization, consisted of Henry Dozer and wife, John Barringer and wife, George Dozer and wife, Samuel Dozer and wife, Peter Stainbrook and wife, and Kate Davis.

The present membership numbers thirty-four, and the pastor is Rev.———Everhart.

*Zoar Baptist Church.*—This church was composed of Samuel Bagley, Joshua Breeze, Wm. Foster, Henry Hamrick, Wm. Marlow, and Sarah McCurdy, who were formerly members of churches of this denomination, and having certificates of such membership, met in school house No. 3, on Irish Ridge, Brush Creek township, June 4th, 1831, and organized this church. Joshua Breeze was chosen pastor, and they continued to worship in this school house until the spring of 1833, when the congregation found it convenient to provide a building of their own, the rough log house of the period being considered sufficiently good for this purpose, as well as for residence. They worshiped there until 1859, when it was deemed expedient to have a larger house, and a frame structure, more commodious and ornamental, was erected, instead of the old church. This church is still in use. Their growth has been slow and steady. The membership enrolled is thirty. Those who have

served this church as pastor, succeeding Mr. Breeze, are given as follows: Joseph Sperry, Samuel Moody, Matthew Brown, Peter Ogen, John Pritchard, J. J. Van Horn, Ephraim Barker, David Baker, Wm. Fisher, and John Croy.

### AMITY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This school was formed with a "Constitution and Regulations." The first article of the Constitution provided that "This Society shall be known by the name of Amity Sabbath School Association, auxiliary to the Muskingum County Union. Second. That any person contributing to the funds of this society shall be a member. Third. The affairs of this association shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the Superintendent and Secretary of the school, three of whom shall be a quorum. * * * * Fifth. The Board shall have power to call special meetings of the society, fill all vacancies which occur in their own Board, make their own By-Laws, and adopt such other measures as may, in their opinion, promote the objects of this association. Sixth. Any two members of the Board may call a special meeting, of which due notice shall be given. Seventh. The Constitution may be altered at any regular meeting of the association, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Eighth. The Superintendent of the school shall be the delegate of the association to represent it at the annual meeting of the Muskingum County Union."

*Regulations.*—First. This school shall be called the Amity Sunday School Union. Second. It shall open at at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 12 (noon) and open again at —o'clock P. M., and close at —o'clock. Third. It shall be conducted by a Superintendent, Secretary, and as many teachers as shall offer to conduct its several classes. Fourth. The Superintendent and Secretary shall be elected yearly. Fifth. The duty of the Superintendent shall be to direct the general concerns of the school, take care of the books, and see all the regulations carried into effect. The duty of the Secretary shall be to record all the proceedings of the school in the minute book and register, and shall yearly render a report of the progress and success of the school to the society. Sixth. Each teacher shall be regular and punctual in attendance, and shall not retire from the school room without permission, and if obliged to be absent, should signify it to the Superintendent, and, if possible, procure a substitute to instruct his class. Seventh. Teachers shall maintain order in their several classes by the most temperate measures. They shall deliver all disorderly scholars to the Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to reprove them, and to take such measures as may insure their good order and obedience. Eighth. The Superintendent and teachers shall occasionally visit the scholars and parents; such intercourse will greatly aid them in enforcing the rules of the school, and promote its interests in many other respects. The absentees shall be visited by the Superintendent or teacher, every week, if possible. Ninth. The selected Scripture lessons shall be used so that every class shall receive instruction on the same subject at the same time, and the lesson for the next Sabbath shall be announced at the close of the school. It shall be the duty of the teachers to prepare themselves for this lesson by a careful attention to it during the week. An examination on these lessons shall take place quarterly, by the Superintendent. Tenth. No scholar shall be permitted to retire from the school room without the consent of the Superintendent. Eleventh. Meetings of business shall be held monthly, or quarterly. Twelfth. It shall be the duty of the teachers to attend the concert of prayer for Sabbath schools, which is held on the second Monday of each month, to which meeting the people shall be invited, and the parents particularly. Thirteenth. The scholars and their parents shall be convened yearly at the church, or school room, by invitation, and a sermon or address given by the minister, a brief report made, and such exercises, at the discretion of the Superintendent shall be had, as shall be calculated to excite an interest in the school. Fourteenth. The scholars are neither to talk nor laugh during the hours of tuition."

Another meeting was held on the 23d of September, 1831, when the constitution and regulations were adopted, and the following officers chosen:

President—Lemuel Whitaker.
Vice President—William Swingle.
Treasurer—Adam Baughman.
Secretary—John Baughman.

The number in regular attendance was fifty-five. The society adjourned from November to April, 1843; the same officers continued. The average attendance was forty-seven. The verses committed by scholars was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five; closed October first. 1844—daily attendance, forty; average number of verses committed, sixty-one; closed October 15th. 1845—opened in May, and closed in October; attendance fifty. 1846—the Superintendent was Lemuel Whitaker; teachers—William Swingle, Adam Baughman, Joseph Baughman, David Woodruff, Catharine Baughman, Susan Stover, Sarah Duval; daily attendance, forty-five. 1847—re-election of officers. 1852—daily attendance, fifty-five; number of verses committed, five thousand nine hundred and eighteen; highest number by one scholar, one thousand three hundred and forty-nine. 1853—number of verses committed, five thousand one hundred and nineteen. 1854—The Superintendent was George Swingle; number enrolled, seventy-two; average attendance, fifty; number of verses committed, two thousand one hundred and fifty. 1855—the attendance was forty-eight; verses committed, four thousand one hundred and fifty-two. 1856—the number of teachers was six; the attendance, forty-one. 1859—H. Prescool was Superintendent; the attendance, forty-two.

1862—attendance, thirty-eight. 1866—B. F. Swingle was Superintendent; the attendance, forty. The attendance in 1867, was sixty-one; in 1868, forty; in 1869, forty-two; in 1870, it was sixty-two; in 1871, it was seventy. In 1872, the classes numbered six; the scholars seventy; the attendance, thirty-seven. In 1873, the classes, five; enrolled, sixty-one. 1874—the classes, five; enrolled, seventy-four. In 1875, the classes numbered six; enrolled, seventy. In 1876, classes, six; enrolled, seventy-eight. 1876— enrolled, one hundred and two. 1877—enrolled, ninety-six. 1879—enrolled, one hundred and eight.

The foregoing, is a correct abstract of the records obtained to date. This school has excited a wide and salutary influence; surpassing the fondest expectations of its friends.

### CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

May 24th, 1877, Thomas McCann and James Cullins, members of Zanesville Christian Temperance Union, visited Brush Creek township, for the purpose of organizing a branch society, auxiliary to the Union. A meeting of the citizens, was held in the church of the United Brethren, at which James Cullins was President and Thomas McCann, Secretary, and an organization, with the following officers, was effected:

President—John Cooper.
Vice President—J. M. Riley.
Secretary—Alice McConnell.
Treasurer—Henry Blake.

The name chosen by the society was the "Brush Creek Temperance Union," and the following were charter members: John H. Cooper, Ella Shepard, Henry Blake, Marshall Cooper, Alice McConnell, Emma Fouts, Howard Andrews, William Stone, Jesse Stone. William F. Price, Caleb Blake, Alonzo Riley, "Zach" Morrison, John T. Stuart, James Riley.

The association did a good work; not less than ninety persons signed the total abstinence pledge during the first three weeks.

Tradition has it that "there has not been any intoxicating liquors sold in the township, during the past twenty years," and yet, it must be remembered, that the inhabitants generally "do their trading in Zanesville," where "the ardent" is easily had. With this outlook, it must be considered a signal victory, to have gained such strength.

### STOVERTOWN.

This is the only village in the township, and was laid out and named in consideration of Samuel Stover, in 1832. He was found murdered, near the upper bridge, in Zanesville, and after his death, a stock of goods, shipped from New York to Samuel Stover, arrived at their destination—were brought here, and the store formed the nucleus of the town, which contains a store, shoe shop, hotel, postoffice, Justice of the Peace, and a physician, and is the nucleus for a thriving inland town. The highest number of votes polled in the township, was two hundred and seventy-four.

### FIRST STORE.

The pioneer store was opened in 1830, by Gottlieb Slyder, on the farm now owned by B. F. Swingle, near Stovertown. It is said that he had a choice selection of dry goods, groceries, and hardware. which were afterwards moved to Stovertown.

### FIRST DISTILLERY.

The first distiller was Adam Leffler, who came to this region prior to 1820. His distillery was located on land afterwards owned by Daniel Longstreth.

### BRICK.

The first brick made in the township, were burned by William Swingle, and were used in building the house now occupied by B. F. Swingle; this is said to have taken place at an early day.

The first post route was from Putnam to Stovertown. Washington Baughman carried the mail. This was about 1850.

### GEOLOGY.

On the land of Mr. Sloan, near Stovertown, section thirty-six, in Brush Creek township, a geological section was made, revealing the Alexander seam of coal.

| | | *Feet.* | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shale | 8 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal | 1 | 4 |
| 3. | Clay | 0 | 2 |
| 4. | Coal | 1 | 6 |
| 5. | Under-clay | ... | ... |

On the land of J. Elmore, section thirteen, the following geological section was taken:

| | | *Feet.* | *Inche.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sandstone | 8 | 0 |
| 2. | Coal, reported thickness | 4 | 0 |
| 3. | Mostly laminated sandstone | 70 | 0 |
| 4. | Alexander seam, reported | 6 | 0 |
| 5. | Laminated sandstone | 45 | 0 |
| 6. | Sandy limestone | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Laminated sandstone | 39 | 0 |
| 8. | Blossom of Straitsville or Nelsonville coal | ... | ... |

The two upper coal seams in this section, have formerly been opened, but the openings have fallen in, and no measurements could be made. It is possible that the seams are less thick than reported.—[Geological Report, 1873, volume 1, p. 329; E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist.]

## CLAY TOWNSHIP.

1812—ROSEVILLE—THE FIRST CABIN—NEW MILFORD—NAME OF THE VILLAGE CHANGED—THE POST OFFICE—FIRST POSTMASTER, AND SUCCESSORS—THE FIRST TAVERN—FIRST STORE-KEEPER—FIRST BLACKSMITH—FIRST SON OF CRISPIN—SCHOOLS—SATAN IN THEIR MIDST—ANOTHER SENSATION—THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED—FORMATION OF CLAY TOWNSHIP—ELECTION—CHURCHES IN UNIONTOWN—SONS OF TEMPERANCE—JONATHAN LODGE, NO. 356, I. O. O. F.—GEOLOGY—THE POTTER'S PARADISE—COAL.

### ROSEVILLE.

This is the only village in Clay township. It joins Morgan county on the south, and Perry county on the west. It was laid out by Ezekiel Rose, in 1812, under the name of New Milford. Two years later, Mr. Rose built the first cabin; and near the same time, Jeremiah Spurgeon built his cabin. The name of the village was changed in June, 1830, when a postoffice was appointed there—there being another Roseville in Ohio, this change was deemed imperative by the Postmaster General. John Allen was the first Postmaster. It is claimed, by some, that the postoffice is of older date, but no record can be found concerning this. John Allen's brother, Robert, had charge of the postoffice until Jackson was elected President of the United States, the second time, in 1832. His successors have been, Edward Rose, John Forgraves, Orange W. Pace, R. B. Allen, C. L. Williams and L. S. Kildow. For many years following the inauguration of the postoffice, the mail was weekly, and carried to and fro on horseback. In those days, the rate of postage, was twenty-five cents for each letter, payable in silver, by the person receiving the letter.

In 1837, James Littleton laid out an addition to the village.

The first tavern was kept by John Laughlin, in an humble log cabin.

The first store-keeper was Robert Allen, whose place of business was a small frame building. Allen & Copeland subsequently erected a large brick building, and thereby greatly increased business.

The first blacksmith was Zedekiah Wilson, who is spoken of as an excellent workman and good citizen.

The first son of Crispin was one, Forgran, who "kept his lapstone bright, and always waxed his thread."

The first school was taught by Elisha Kennedy, in a conventional log building, with puncheon floor and slab seats and desks; it has long since disappeared. Of those who attended this school, it is likely that David Porter is the only one living. Mr. Porter is now about three quarters of a century old, and thinks he has outlived his school mates.

The second school house was like unto the first, although built as late as 1840. This structure, in time, gave way for the present frame building, with its improved furnishing. The school now taught, is graded and ably conducted. The term lasts eight months. The pupils number one hundred and twenty-five.

The village of Roseville was incorporated A. D. 1840. The population, at this time, was about three hundred, and, under the new regime, a Mayor and Council must preside over her destinies. Accordingly, Dr. James Little was elected Mayor. The date of this election is supposed to have been shortly after the incorporation; but no record of the election has been found, and no tradition informs us who the members of the Council were.

### SATAN IN THEIR MIDST.

About 1818, "Black Tom" made his appearance, and was the subject of remark by the villagers generally, and the children in particular, many of whom had not so much as heard of black people, generally concluding that such a color was the peculiarity of his satanic majesty, and hence "Black Tom" was thought to be a near relative of Satan, and looked upon with dubious eyes, and given a wide berth by the little folks, whose ears were filled with strange legends as to his origin and habits, by "children of larger growth." To the credit of Tom, be it said, he was of quiet disposition, industrious, fond of story telling, although his stories were not new. And it is altogether likely that, had he been suspected of having a soul, some missionary would have made overtures to him with efforts to lead him to the light, which would not have been difficult, for he was credulous in the extreme. And yet Tom did not believe in the existence of a devil, whose home was amidst flames. He "know'd dar was no sich pusson; nobody kin live in de brimstone smoke—he'd choke to def, sure!" But he believed there were many devils in this country, and that this must be his home.

### ANOTHER SENSATION.

In 1821, Miss Maria Brumager, a very worthy young lady, of gentle manners, and noted for good taste, and the habit of carefully considering the proprieties of her sex, whose opinion was highly regarded by every one who knew her well enough to know what her opinion was, particularly on matters of costume, and was "the flower of the family" at home, and the charm of the circle in which she moved, and whose familiarity with those whose opinions made the sentiment of the village, was such that it was fair to conclude, whatever their opinions might be, she would be the last one to outrage them; and familiar, too, with the time-honored custom of those simple-hearted people, who, by their own handicraft, prepared their own garments, from the shearing of the sheep and hackleing of the flax, to the fruit of the loom, to which they added new beauties by the ingenuity of their devices, often displaying artistic talent of a high order, for the age in which they lived, and inspiring admiration in the mind of every male beholder, as well as envy in their own sex, and notwithstanding, were con-

tent to wear what they themselves had made, and thought it good enough; and notwithstanding their skill in arranging colors in pieces and stripes almost approached the painter's art, they were not prepared for the daze that o'erpowered them when Miss Brumager walked into church wearing *a straw bonnet and calico dress!* This was an event in Roseville never to be forgotten! And, strange to relate, many, deemed well clad hitherto, now thought they had "nothing to wear!"

### THE FORMATION OF CLAY TOWNSHIP.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, A.D. 1841.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Commissioners met. Present—John Goshen, Robert Boggs, and Littleton Moore.

*New Township.*—A petition was presented by William Wann, signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed new township, at the last June session of this board, and laid over to the present session, which was this day taken up, and the Commissioners being satisfied that the necessary notice of such intended application had been given by advertisements, as required by law, proceeded to take the matter into consideration. The petitioners set forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance, and other difficulties they have to labor under, in going to and from elections, etc., and also praying that a new township may be set off of part of Brush Creek township, and the Commissioners, believing the prayer of the petitioners necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be set off, according to the following boundaries, to wit: "Sections number one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, in township fourteen, range fourteen, being part of Brush Creek township, in Muskingum county," which said new township is called Clay township. Also ordered by the Commissioners, that an election be held at the house of Adam Rider, Sr., in said township. [See Commissioners' Journal, of this date—not paged.]

The record of the first, and many subsequent elections, seem to have been lost. At an early election in Brush Creek township, Dr. James Little was elected Justice of the Peace, and John Boyd, Jacob Dietrich, and —— ——, were elected Township Trustees; William Dunn, Constable. Mr. Dunn held this office for seven consecutive years. If not the first, this was near about the time of the first election. It is said that the entire population living in that part of Brush Creek known as Clay township, did not exceed one hundred.

### CHURCHES.

The churches in Uniontown in 1848, according to tradition, were as follows:

One Evangelical Lutheran Church, having about seventy-five members, ministered to by Rev. James Manning.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, having about one hundred members, was ministered to by Rev. James Jamison and Rev. James Gurley.

The Old School Baptist Church, having about twenty members, was ministered to by Elder Thomas Harper.

The New School Baptist Church, having about sixty members, was ministered to by Rev. Wm. Sigefried.

*Uniontown Presbyterian Church.*—In September, 1848, an application having thirty signers, was presented to the Zanesville Presbytery, asking the organization of the Uniontown Presbyterian Church, which was granted, and the society organized November 18th, of that year, and Samuel Milhouse was ordained Ruling Elder, and John Read and John Smocks ordained deacons; H. C. MacBride, pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church had about thirty members, ministered to by Rev. John. Wilson.

The Bible Christian Church had about seventy-five members, ministered to by Rev. C. Hand.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A lodge of this denomination of temperance workers was organized in Roseville in 1848, and flourished to such a degree that the sale of intoxicating liquor was generally considered such a disreputable business that no citizen would engage in it. They were determined, also, that no one should keep liquor on sale, as will appear from the following circumstance: In the fall of 1848, one Jack Myer, brought three barrels of whiskey into the village and opened a shop. He named his barrels "Good, Better and Best." The Sons of Temperance took notice of his preparation for business and where he located his merchandise, and in a calm still night, ere the moon came forth, they found their way into the cellar under the saloon, and with augers, elongated for the purpose by the blacksmiths, they tapped each barrel from below and let their contents flow freely. Early the next morning some one applied to the would-be liquor seller for a jug full. He tried a barrel marked "Good," but it was no good; he tried a barrel marked "Better," with no better success, and finally he tried a barrel marked "Best," and then he thought some one had the best of him. And he wisely concluded to abandon this place, and there was no attempt of the kind made there for the ensuing six years. This long cessation of hostilities was the cause of the organization subsiding.

### ODD FELLOWSHIP.

*Jonathan Lodge, No. 356, I. O. O. F.*—This Lodge was instituted August 8th, 1865. The first officers were: N. G., E. B. Bailey; V. G., C. F. Watson; Secretary, J. J. Walpole; Treasurer, Andrew Dugan. The membership numbers about seventy-five, and is in a flourishing condition.

### CLAY TOWNSHIP GEOLOGICALLY.

This is a very limited area, in the southwest corner of the county. J. S. Newberry, Chief Geologist for the State, in his report for 1869, remarks as follows: "Near Roseville, an old coal working was found to be eighty feet above the Putnam Hill lime stone. This is the proper place for the Nelsonville, or Upper Lexington coal. No opportunity presented itself for measurement."

Dr. Hildreth, in the old geological report, found *calcario-silicious* rock on the high hills in section fourteen. It was found difficult to determine the exact stratigraphical position of the Flint Ridge buhr, as it lies on the top of the ridge, more like a blanket than like a rigid stratum. It conforms more or less to the undulating surface of the general top of the ridge, and is at some points higher than others. The buhr is porous and often cracked, and water passing through may have carried the soft shale below, and thus lowered the stratum along its border.

E. B. Andrews, Assistant Geologist, in the report for 1873, says: "Putnam Hill limestone is found here, and the Upper New Lexington seam of coal is about eighty feet above it. The lower seam had not been found, but it may be there in local developments. It is nowhere a very certain seam. When there is sufficient demand to warrant careful searches, I have little doubt but that valuable iron ore will be found in this vicinity. In other townships, good ores are found in similar portions of the coal-measures series. The most useful material as yet taken from the earth in Clay township is potter's clay, from which large quantities of excellent pottery is made."

### THE POTTER'S PARADISE.

This village is headquarters for the potter, being situated in a region abounding in potter's clay of the best variety, on which account the township, it is said, was called Clay.

"Stoneware" is the staple here. A car load of some class of stoneware is shipped from here every working day in the year.

### COAL.

Coal is abundant and large quantities is shipped.

### GRAIN AND WOOL.

Grain, stock and wool are exported in large quantities.

### RAILROAD.

The P., C. & St. L. Railway agent sells about a hundred dollars worth of tickets every week.

The Adams Express Company have an office here and do a very satisfactory business.

## JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

FERTILITY OF LANDS—PIONEERS—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL—FORESTS—STREAMS—IRON—COAL—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—NAMING—MILLS—DISTILLERY—FRAZEYSBURGH M. E. CHURCH—MRS. R. C. MENDENHALL—"THE VISITOR"—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PHYSICIANS—THE "EVANS CHURCH"—CARPENTERS—ATTORNEY—SCHOOLS—FRAZEYSBURGH UNION SCHOOL—SURVEYORS—FRAZEYSBURGH—KNOXVILLE—NAME CHANGED BY ORDER OF P. O. DEPARMENT—INCORPORATION—CHARTER—ELECTION—BLACKSMITHS—TAVERNS—POSTOFFICE—FRAZEY'S STORE—CANAL—MT. ZION CHRISTIAN CHURCH—DISCIPLE CHURCH—EARLIEST RECORDS—RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH—FINE ART—FRAZEYSBURGH LODGE, NO. 490, F. AND A. M.—THE PRESS—GLENDALE LODGE, NO. 649, I. O. O. F.—FRAZEYSBURGH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early settlers of this township were allured thither by the fertility of the lands in the valley of Wakatomika Creek; like those who settled nearest the valley of the Muskingum. It is true that the area of perhaps twenty-five miles, on either side of the latter stream, is included in the term, "Valley of the Muskingum;" and yet the smaller valleys have afforded special attractions to the settler. Actuated by the motive to make a paradise wherever nature invited them, the settlers, therefore, selected sites as near to the streams of importance as seemed good to them. Among the pioneers in this region, Colonel William Blizzard came in 1815, and settled in the southwest portion of section twelve, where he found an Eden in a log cabin. It is needless to describe this abode, the probability is that there was no departure from the conventional character of it, and being "wind and weather tight," it fulfilled the purpose, happiness being the outgrowth of contentment, and conjugal fidelity, and these were found whereever nature bade them welcome, as she did in those fertile valleys, and the outspreading branches of her glorious forests. W. T. Blizzard now occupies the old homestead. During this year, also, William McClintock came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and settled on what is now known as the Zanesville road, in the southeast corner of the corporate limits of Frazeysburgh, as known to-day. This house was occupied, in 1880, by I. C. Franks, and has undergone the modernizing of many another log house, by being weather boarded. During this year, also, came Thomas Wilkins, and built his cabin in the extreme southeast corner of the township; the land, in 1880, was owned by James McCann. About the close of this year, in the early part of 1816, Joshua Bennett, (son-in-law of Samuel Mendenhall), came from Virginia, and settled on the tract that Mr. Mendenhall had occupied in 1811; and in 1816, he found himself on the high road to fortune, having a farm of virgin soil amid an ambrosial atmosphere, to inspire him to labor. Richard Menden-

hall,(father of Dr. Mendenhall, of Frazeysburgh), was one of the pioneers who left his impress on his times, and an honored name; he occupied a small log house within a mile of the town of to-day, to the westward; he died in 1871. About this time, also, Mr. Tushman, a German, a quiet plodding man, whose practical turn enabled him to live in an obscure manner, occupied a tract on the border of the township, in the northeast portion, now occupied by John Riley. Tushman's first successor was John Lobe. Joseph Chaney was another of that period, and settled about three miles north of Frazeysburgh.

### TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Topographically, Jackson township is undulating in its surface, and occasionally broken. The soil is termed a rich limestone, and clay on the uplands, and sandy loam in the lowerlands and bottoms. The forests of the ages past are rapidly disappearing, yet a few monarchs of their clans—the sycamore, hickory, black walnut, white oak, and poplar, remain to witness the glory of their ancestors. The township is well watered, as a glance at the map, showing numerous tributaries to Wakatomika, the principal stream, will attest. This stream winds a tortuous course from the northwest corner to near the southeast, and up towards the eastern center where it passes out of the township, affording a vast fertilizing influence, as well as drainage, and numerous mill sites.

Iron and coal, of fair quality, are found in various localities; the latter is consumed at home, while the former is mined and hauled to Frazeysburgh, and thence shipped by rail to Zanesville.

### FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP.

"A petition to the Commissioners by a number of the inhabitants, of Licking township, praying that the said township be divided agreeable to the following boundaries: Beginning at the county line, at the southwest quarter of the third section, thence east to the township that divides the eighth range, thence with said line north five miles to the county line, then with the county line south to the place of beginning; ordered, that the aforesaid described boundaries be set off in a new township, and be called Jackson township and that they hold their elections at the house of Thomas Blizzard, on the last Saturday in July, 1815. June 6th, 1815."—[Commissioners' Journal.]

The name was probably given on account of "the dark horse" of that period—Andrew Jackson—having many friends in the locality at the time. Jackson, it will be remembered, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and born on a plantation in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767, and early left an orphan. From obscurity he made his way by the innate greatness of his soul, to Congress, as the first Representative of Tennessee, just admitted into the Union (December 5, 1796), and subsequently as Senator—and the hero of a duel—a dashing military chieftan, during the war of 1812—then as Senator—and elected President of the United States, in 1828, and again in 1832; his was an inspiring name, and it is fair to presume that townships as well as children were named after him. He left an illustrious example, worthy of imitation, that coming generations will not cease to emulate, as in the past.

### MILLS.

Samuel Mendenhall came into this township, from Virginia, in 1811, and entered one thousand three hundred acres of land. He built his cabin about one and a quarter miles west of the site of Frazeysburgh of to-day, and, in 1819, he built the first saw and grist mill in the township, located on Wakatomika creek, half a mile above the site occupied by Eli Gorley's sawmill in 1880. George Stamets (father of E. P. Stamets) lived in this mill, with his family, and was the miller for a number of years. Richard Griffee served as miller in this establishment, also. This mill had all the grinding to do that was done, in this and surroundiug townships, for many years, and it was astonishing that two run of buhrs could do so much. The dam was washed away in 1830. At this time, John Norris was the miller.

Clark Hollenback, who laid out the town of Frazeysburgh, built a sawmill in 1820–22, on the same site occupied by Eli Gorley's in 1880, and, about two years later, William McClintock erected a sawmill, on Wakatomika creek, about where the Goff flour mill was in 1880.

About 1825, in the extreme northwest corner of the township, there was a rude saw and grist mill, that passed through many hands, and finally disappeared, in 1880. For some years prior to its destruction, a woolen mill was said to have been operated on the premises.

### DISTILLERY.

It has been said, by some of the oldest inhabitants, that "a distillery could be found in nearly every run in the county." However true this may be, the following constitutes the account of these institutions, that has come down through "the avenues that remember the still:

In 1832, Samuel Mills built a small distillery, on the Zanesville road, three-quarters of a mile south of Frazeysburgh, and a Mr. Blood operated it for a few months. In 1843, Josiah Campbell, Alfred Chapman and Hazel Clarey, operated quite extensively in Frazeysburgh. The report still lingers in the memory of ye pioneer that the whisky from this still had much to do with swelling the Democratic majority for Polk and Dallas, in '44. It is certain that it swelled many a head.

### CHURCHES.

*Frazeysburgh M. E. Church.*—This society was organized at the house of Zachariah Bonham, in the year 1815. Some of the members of that class were Zachariah Bonham and wife, Richard Wood and wife, Reuben Oliver and wife, Daniel Wilkins and wife, R. C. Mendenhall and wife, and Mrs. Jane Bennett. The only

survivor of these pioneer Methodists, in 1880, was Mrs. R. C. Mendenhall. Their first meetings were from house to house, but principally at Zachariah Bonham's, R. C. Mendenhall's, and John Wimmer's. The latter then lived on the place occupied, in 1880, by Benjamin Norris. Later, they occupied a school-house, then near the northern boundary line of Frazeysburgh.

In 1840, the organization felt strong enough to erect a church, which was a plain, but substantial building, that cost about one thousand dollars. This church continued in use until 1878, when the the present neat, frame structure was erected, in the village of Frazeysburg, at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars. This is one of the most elegant churches in the county, outside of Zanesville. The early pastors, whose names are remembered, were Rev. Thomas Carr (one of the first to preach to this people), Rev. Shadrach Ruark, Rev. Thomas Ruckle, Rev. Samuel Hamilton, Abner Goff, Curtis Goddard, James Gilruth, Charles Thorn, Zara Coston, John C. Haven, Michael Ellis, T. A. G. Phillips, William Cunningham (cousin of the late Rev. Levi Cunningham, Presiding Elder of the Zanesville District), Rev. Laban, and Henry Fernandes. They preached between the formation of this church and 1830. During these years, R. C. Mendenhall erected a large barn, and was the first to "raise" without whisky, so that this barn marked an epoch in this particular. Religious services were often held there, on Sundays. In this barn, Rev. Fernandes held a series of meetings, which resulted in much good. During 1839–40, a great revival occurred, under the ministerial guidance of Reverends Lowrey, West, and Milligan, which is remembered as eventful and very interesting to the church. In 1878, another awakening occurrred—during the pastorate of Rev. D. S. Porter—"and many were saved." Mr. Porter was pastor one year, and came to this people just in time for the harvest.

Rev. N. W. Acton, the incumbent in 1880, was first appointed to this charge in 1879. During the first year of his pastorate, he established a small, church paper, called the "Visitor." This was enlarged, the following year, and made more secular, though keeping at its high moral tone; and thus he has united the influence of the two great civilizers—the Press and the Pulpit.

In 1880, the Trustees were John A. Evans, S. C. Mendenhall, M.D.; R. P. Mendenhall, Esq.; William A. Norris, William Hamilton, J. L. Bennett, and Joshua Bennett. The membership this year numbered one hundred and seventy.

The Sunday School connected with this church is well attended and doing a good work.

This charge belongs to the Zanesville District, Ohio Conference.

*Frazeysburgh Presbyterian Church.*—This organization was consummated in 1876, with thirty four members. The following were the Trustees: L. B. Goff, James McCann, J. S. Trembley, J. W. Ewing, and John W. Nethers. The first pastor was S. D. Smith, and during his pastorate the society built their brick church in Frazeysburgh, at a cost of $2,370. The dedication sermon was preached September 8, 1877, by Rev. J. W. Tenny, and the pastor assisted in the dedicatory service. The second regular pastor was John W. Tenny, followed by Hugh C. McBride, who preached six months. J. W. Fulton was the last pastor, serving six months, ending August, 1880, since when the society has had no pastor. The foregoing data was furnished by J. S. Trembley, Postmaster at Frazeysburgh.

*Mt. Zion Christian Church.*—This church was organized in 1832, with eight members, among whom were George McDonald, Mrs. Ann McDonald, Matthew Emery, Mrs. Elizabeth Emery, Mrs. Mary Lovitt, and Joseph Chaney. The first meetings were held in George McDonald's house, now occupied by his son, S. McDonald, until 1845, when the society erected their present house of worship, a substantial frame structure, at a cost of about five hundred dollars, and with a seating capacity of four hundred; located upon the same farm that it was organized upon, about two miles north of Frazeysburgh, on the West Carlisle road.

The first pastor was Rev. Barzillai H. Wiles; in 1833, Edward Lewis was pastor, followed by Elder ——— Millison, who only preached occasionly. Harvey Ashley officiated in 1838, and was the third regular pastor. In 1840, Rev. William Gilmore came, and served but a short time, when he was succeeded by James Marvin, who served ten years, and, in 1850, was followed by Jacob Hanger, who remained ten years. The seventh regular pastor was Rev. Adolphus Bradfield, who served three years and was succeeded by Andrew Hanger, who remained until 1868, and was followed by Rev. William Overturf, who served until 1870, when Enos Peters, the present incumbent, became their pastor.

In 1865, the membership was forty-six; in 1867, elven persons united with the church; in 1868, twelve more were added; in 1871, seventeen more were added; a total from 1871 to 1880, of forty-one have been added. The reductions by withdrawel and death have left the membership sixty-five.

The society is out of debt, and has preaching monthly, for which they pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars annually.

The church is under the care of the Mt. Vernon Christian conference.

The data from which this sketch is written, was gleaned from S. McDonald, whose father and mother were among the original members of the church.

Mt. Zion Sunday School was organized in 1851; the first superintendent was Gibson Moore. In 1880, Jonathan McDonald was superintendent. ent.

The school organized with about forty scholars, and six teachers and officers. The number was about the same in 1880, with a good library.

*Disciple Church.*—This society was organized

in 1843; the following were among the members at that time: George Stamets, Ruth Stamets, James and Lydia Walcott, James Brooks and wife.

It is probable that the society never kept any record, certainly none has been found. The following has been contributed at solicitation, by E. P. Stamets: The first pastor was Rev. Lewis Comer; the second was Rev. James Millison, succeeded by Isaiah Jones, who was followed by James Mitchell, and he was succeeded by "Zebadiah" Brown, who served for some time, and was succeeded by David Mitchell, Edward Van Voorhis, and James Grimm, until 1878, when preaching and other services ceased, and have not been renewed. Their first services were held in private houses, and in 1880, there seemed to be a revived interest, in so much, that they built a church in Frazeysburgh, but it was not finished.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Tradition informs us that Nathan Baker served in this capacity as early as 1816. Township records cannot be found, and this must be accepted. 'Squire Baker lived three miles west of Frazeysburgh. Robert Selder was also a Justice, and "Clark Hollenback, J. P.," lived out of the village (of Frazeysburgh,) "at an early day," as did also, Richard Griffee, who was the second Postmaster in Frazeysburgh.

PHYSICIANS.

One of the first physicians to practice in the township, was Elmas Wheaton, who resided in Irville, Licking Township, in 1818. He was followed by Dr's. Pearce, Black, Bartley, and Philander Byam.

ATTORNEY.

The only attorney, whose name has come down to us as having located in this township, at an early day, is Mordecai Bartley, who afterwards became Governor of the State.

CARPENTERS.

Among the first carpenters in this township, were Charles Morrow, John Ruckle, (nephew of Rev. Thomas Ruckle,) and Samuel Mills. The latter built and kept the first tavern in Frazeysburgh. These men, it is thought, were here as early as 1820.

EVANS CHURCH.

The first building erected in the township for religious purposes, is said to have been a small cabin, a short distance north of school house No. three, as known to-day. This was prior to 1820. It was known as the Evans Church, from the circumstance of David Evans donating the land upon which it was built, and aiding in its construction.

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest schools, probably the very first one taught in the township, was a subscription school, in 1822, by James Morgan, in a log house about half a mile northeast of Frazeysburgh. Some of those who attended this temple of learning, were E. P. Stamets, W. H. Shaffer, Hannah and Sarah Lovitt, twin sisters. In 1831, John Barren taught in a log school house, situated on land that, in 1880, was owned by Sylvester McDonald. Samuel McGinnis taught in this school house the year following. The township was subsequently divided into districts, and numbered respectively from one to four. The village of Frazeysburgh, after it was incorporated, was known as "Frazeysburgh Union School District." The total expense for the schools of the township, for the year ending August 31st, 1875, exclusive of the Frazeysburgh school, was $905,94, of which $852,25 was paid the three teachers, and the balance was for incidentals.

The average daily attendance during this year, was: Boys, ninety; girls, one hundred and twenty; total, two hundred and ten. The value of school property, at this time, was $1,300, and for the year ending August 31st, 1880, the school property was valued at $1,500. The amount paid to teachers was $760, and for incidentals, $74,79. The schools were taught an average of thirty-two weeks in all the districts. The attendance was: Boys, forty-eight; girls, fifty-five; total, one hundred and three.

*Frazeysburgh Union School.*—In 1880, this district embraced an area of 2,395 acres. The present school building, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1874–5, by Messrs. Grubb and Larzelere, at a cost of $4,680. It is eligibly situated, a little north of the centre of Frazeysburgh. For the school year ending August 31st, 1880, the teachers were paid an aggregate of $980. The incidental expenses for the same time, amounted to $253. The number of pupils in the district was one hundred and forty-two. The value of school property was $6,000.

SURVEYORS.

The first, or among the first Surveyors, were John and Charles Roberts, who came in 1822. John Roberts surveyed the village of Frazeysburgh, June 6th, 1827. Charles Roberts surveyed many of the farms of the township, including land owned by Samuel McCann, in 1880. This tract was surveyed in 1822–3.

FRAZEYSBURGH.

This village, the only one in the township, was laid out June 6th, 1827, by Clark Hollenback, and which he named Knoxville. It is located in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section nineteen, township No. three, range No. nine. The survey was made by John Roberts. Numerous additions have been made, so that in 1880, the corporate limits covered an area of three hundred and twelve acres. In 1828, Mr. Hollenback sold the tract described by the plat, to Samuel Frazey, who changed the name of the proposed town to Frazeysburgh. This was done partly because a postoffice was desired at that point, and one by the name of Knoxville

already existed, and the rule of the Postoffice Deparment required that no two postoffices should have the same name, within the same State. In 1868, the village took on municipal honors, being incorporated, and, according to the charter, the first election was held in April, of that year, resulting in the choice of the following officers:

Mayor—L. W. Doane. He served two years, and was succeeded by W. D. Packard, who served four years, and was succeeded by David Jones, who held the office until 1877, and resigned, and the office was vacant for a short time. George W. Adams then held the reins of government, and from 1878, to 1880, I. W. Ewing was Mayor. J. C. Roach held the office from April to July, of 1880, and August 7th, 1880, Thomas Ross, the Blacksmith, was elected for a term of two years. The other officers chosen at this election, were as follows: Marshal—Wm. Host; Treasurer—John E. Ruckle; Councilmen—T. J. Patterson, David Wire, Marcus Garrett, James Garrett, Howard Norris, and Wm. McMullen. The assessed value of property, at that time, was, real estate, $52.190; personal property. $43.400. It contains one Presbyterian church, one Methodist church, one graded free school, two hotels, one steam flour and planing mill, and a good supply of stores, shoemakers and blacksmiths.

*Stores in 1828.*—The first goods sold in this township, were by a Mr. Whitney, in a small cabin, about six rods east of the Lemert store of Frazeysburgh, in 1880. The next merchant was Colonel Wm. Blizzard, who opened his store in a brick house on his farm, about a mile west of Frazeysburgh, in 1828. About this time, also, Richard Griffee opened a small store in Frazeysburgh; the locality, however, is not remembered.

BLACKSMITHS.

The first blacksmith shop in the township was opened by Henry Shepherd, in 1827. It was of the conventional style, un-hewn log, located about one mile west of Frazeysburgh, on the Newark road. This son of Vulcan did a flourishing business, principally ironing wheelbarrows that were used by men working on the canal.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern in the township was built in 1827–8, by Samuel Mills. It was a cabin, and located on a portion of the lot that, in 1880, was occupied by James W. Hamilton's store, in Frazeysburg. Mr. "Mills continued in this business quite a number of years," and was succeeded by Stephen Cessna, who was followed by Wm. English, and he gave way to Thomas Foster, who knew more about "keeping hotel," and during the years he ran the establishment, did a good business. Josiah Campbell succeeded Foster. The building has been demolished, and the traditions concerning "the landlords and their times," are notably barren. The reader, however, can readily conclude that "the tavern," in this region, like others of that period, served the purpose of our modern news room, only that the news was imparted orally, and often amplified with scintillations of logic and humor by the landlord, that caused him to be looked up to by the yeomanry as an oracle of wisdom, and which he studiously turned to good account financially. But these traditions are not ascribed to this tavern.

POSTOFFICE.

The first and only postoffice in the township, was established in Frazeysburgh, in the winter of 1828–9. Samuel Frazey was the first "P. M." He was succeeded by Richard Griffee, who had charge of the mail bags for many years. He was followed by John Norris, A. B. Vaughn, I. C. Franks, Richard Griffee, (second term,) J. S. Trembley, H. L. Sherman, J. S. Trembley, (second term) who is now the dignitary in charge.

STORE.

Samuel Frazey opened a store near the northeast corner of the present Frazeysburgh canal bridge, in 1828-9. This was the largest store yet opened, and was continued for a number of years.

CANAL.

The canal was completed in 1831-2, and the "Reindeer," a small pleasure boat, passed through from Newark to Coshocton. The first regular freight boat to pass through was the "Union," of Dover.

THE EARLIEST RECORDS.

The earliest official records of this township, that can be found, date Anno Domini, 1852: Lewis M. Pierson, was Township Clerk; Samuel McCann, Justice of the Peace; John Mercer, Albert Fleming, and Jacob Bonham, were Trustees. The officers of the township, in 1880, were:

Trustees—A. J. Blizzard, Grafton Fairall, and Calvin Lugenbeal.

Township Clerk—L. W. Doane.

Treasurer—Jasper Corn.

Assessor—J. P. Starner.

Constable—James H. Ogle.

Justices of the Peace—R. P. Mendenhall, James W. Evans, and James McCann.

In 1871, the township erected in Frazeysburgh, a two story brick building, with hall, for township purposes, at a cost of $3,300; and eight hundred dollars of this sum was contributed by Frazeysburgh Lodge, No. 490, F. and A. M., for the benefit of a place of meeting, which they have in the second story; the Lodge having a ninety-nine year's lease on this portion of the building.

The township embraces twelve thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, which, in 1880, was assessed at $318,070; the personal property, at the same assessment, was valued at $139,490.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, ("Pan Handle"), Railroad, was completed through the township, in 1855. It enters about one-fourth of a mile east of the southwest corner, and runs diagonally from the southwest to the northeast, through the village of Frazeysburgh, which is the only station in the township, and passes out of the boundary about two and a quarter miles north of the southeast corner. The

first agent at this station was E. L. Lemert, who was suceeded by Elmas Karnes, who was followed by J. E. Bailey, in 1870, who is the present incumbent.

This road has its telegraph line and operator here as elsewhere.

### FINE ART.

This term need not imply that some gifted artist was found among the inhabitants of this township, but next to the credit which attaches to such a circumstance, is an appreciation of fine art, which fairly argues not only uncultured genius, but a refined taste, and this is sustained by selecting and keeping, with reverential regard, a specimen that deserves this mention for the reason given, and as an appreciative acknowledgement of one of the *chef d'œuvres* of a great master. This is no less than "Narcissus," by Paul Bril, a Flemish artist, who died in 1526. Concerning this character, we read in Anthon's Classical Dictionary that "Narcissus had a twin sister of remarkable beauty, to whom he was tenderly attached. She resembled him very closely in features, wore similar attire, and used to accompany him on the hunt. This sister died young, and Narcissus, deeply lamenting her death, used to go to a neighboring fountain and gaze upon his own image in its waters, the strong resemblance he bore to his deceased sister making this image appear to him, as it were, the form of her whom he lost. The flower alluded to in the story of Narcissus is what botanists term the *Narcissus poeticus*, (Linn, gen., 550). It loves the borders of streams, and is admirably personified in the touching legends of poetry, since, bending on its fragile stem, it seems to seek its own image in the waters that run murmuring by, and soon fades away and dies. And Narcissus pined away till he was changed into the flower that bears his name."

This painting was shipped to New York for exhibition at the World's Fair, but was held at the Custom House for duties, and lost track of, so it was never exhibited, and finally, not being called for, was sold at auction, and bid off by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, of New York, which, under their *modus operandi*, sold art works, that a better taste might be inculcated throughout the country, and, in this distribution, Dr. S. C. Mendenhall became the possessor of this grand painting. If the charter of the Art Association had permitted, the society, through its President, would have purchased this of Dr. M., and would have certainly paid him $1,500 for Paul Bril's Narcissus. This is, perhaps, the only specimen of the work of this great master in the United States. The painting is four feet two inches, by four feet six inches. Dr. Mendenhall has owned it since 1859, and values it very highly.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Masonic.*—The only Masonic organization in the township is "Frazeysburg Lodge, No. 490," which was instituted July 21, 1874, and chartered October 21, of the same year. The charter members were: J. G. Hagerty, David Jones, J. B. Bennett, Jasper Corn, T. J. Patterson, Albert Norris, J. B. Pierson, C. M. Bell, I. B. Bard, Isaac Pryor, Philip Nethers, and J. H. Hamilton.

The first officers were: J. G. Hagerty, W. M.; David Jones, S. W.; J. B. Bennett, J. W. The fraternity secured a hall by joining with the township, in 1870, through their trustees, and building one story higher on the township building, at an expense to the Lodge of $800, with the understanding, at that day, that a Lodge should be formed, and that the Lodge should have a lease of the same for Masonic purposes for ninety-nine years, which lease has been executed, the Lodge being at one-third the necessary expense for repairing the roof and paying all expenses for keeping the hall in order.

The Lodge-room is well fitted up, and is kept insured. The membership, in 1880, was composed of thirty-one of the best citizens of Jackson township, and the Lodge is one among the most popular in the county.

At the election in November, 1880, the following officers were chosen:

W. M.—Jasper Corn.
Senior Warden—G. B. Channell.
Junior Warden—T. J. Reeder.
Secretary—T. J. Patterson.
Treasurer—J. G. Hamilton.
S. D.—Albert Norris.
J. D.—A. Wishard.
Tiler—I. D. Bard.

The meetings are monthly—the Friday evenings on or before the full of the moon.

*Glendale Lodge, No. 649, I. O. O. F.*—This is the only Lodge of Odd Fellows in the township, and was instituted July 25, 1876, with the following charter members; H. L. Sherman, C. W. Martin, C. H. Wire, Samuel Austin, L. E. Karnes, Howard Norris, Lyman Fulk, I. C. Franks, Samuel Hunter, Hugh Brown, T. H. Noland, James Noland, J. C. Furguson, R. E. Finley, and Jas. W. Fouch. The first officers were:

L. E. Karnes, N. G.
H. L. Sherman, V. G.
Samuel Austin and I. C. Franks, Secretaries.
T. H. Holman, Treasurer.

The officers in 1880 were:

R. P. Mendenhall, N. G.
C. H. Wire, V. G.
T. H. Holman, Secretary.
H. Brown, Permanent Secretary.
H. Norris, Treasurer.

The membership at this time numbered thirty-four. The elections are held in January and July. The meetings are held Wednesday evenings.

### THE PRESS.

The first newspaper venture in this township was made by C. E. F. Miller, in 1875-6. He published a small sheet in Frazeysburgh, called "The Federalist." The paper was edited in Frazeysburgh, and the composition and press work done in Dresden. This was manifestly an effort without sufficient capital, and the enterprise was abandoned about three months after the first number appeared.

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1794.

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# HISTORY

OF

# MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO,

WITH

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

## PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

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*PUBLISHED BY*

J. F. EVERHART & CO.

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